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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

COMPLI-
CATIONS.

IN view of the change of Government at home, it is interesting to speculate as to how we shall be affected in New Zealand. There can be no doubt that the Tories were determined so to influence

the colonies as to check the advance of Liberal principles, and help to keep things running in their ancient grooves. Such, for example, was the intention in the appointment of Lord Onslow as Governor of New Zealand, and although that nobleman—like other members of his party—occasionally made very advanced professions, and spoke in a very liberal strain, there is no doubt that he kept his object well before his mind. Lord Onslow's remarkable explanation to the Maoris as to the importance attached to his position of a leading rangatira, for instance, was evidently no mere appeal to the prejudices of a primitive people, but contained an expression of genuine Tory principles. The traditions of our old nobility, among the rest, are to be maintained even in the uttermost parts of the earth, if the party represented by his Lordship can carry out their will. Lord Onslow, moreover, had handed over to his successor the principles by which he himself was actuated, or, rather, had instructed his successor in the way in which he was to give practical effect to these principles, the common guide of all the party. Lord Glasgow came to the colony fully instructed as to how he was to proceed. His Excellency knew little of politics. His career as a seaman, which, as we have his own word for it, left him little opportunity for study in general, was certainly no more favourable to a particular study of statesmanship, and how was it possible that he could have attained to a knowledge of what was expedient as to his presidency among ourselves? Yet he came to the colony with his mind made up, falling readily into the place vacated by Lord Onslow, and eager to carry out the course that had been followed by that Governor. Lord Onslow, in a very questionable manner, had strengthened the Tory party in the Legislative Council. Lord Glasgow came here determined to uphold the Tory ascendancy. The import of the situation has been perceived by Sir George Grey. The question is, as he states it, "Are we to be allowed to govern this colony, or is the government of this Colony to be handed over to Downing street?" The question, moreover, admits of some aggravation—for if it be admitted that in obedience to Downing street, acting, as in the present case, on the advice or information of a previous Governor, a Governor of New Zealand has a right to hold out against the advice of the Ministry, and to do battle in the interests of his party against the interests of the colony, has he not a right also, in case, as at present, of a change of the Imperial Ministry, to hold out against Downing street itself? It would be a curious spectacle to see the outlying portions of the empire—which pride themselves on a more enlightened advancement and more fully developed Liberalism, in the hands of the Tories, while its heart had subjected itself to the Liberal control. Yet, if Lord Glasgow had the one privilege, it is difficult to see now why he has not the other. Downing street, as it is, or as it is now about to be constituted, will have no desire, as it certainly had under the rule of Lord Salisbury, to see the colony dragooned into a support of Tory interests. And, we may remark in passing, that in no part of the British dominions could there be found a contingent more like-minded with the Tories at Home, or better fitted to carry out their ends in their own manner, and with all their own pretences of popular sympathies and liberal sentiments, than our Opposition in New Zealand. But if Lord Glasgow be consistent, he will still hold out. And let us admit that, if any man be more fully qualified than another to nail his colours to the mast, it is the gallant captain of a man-of-war. The situation, therefore, is decidedly interesting. It was interesting even when it involved a question of the Governor and Downing street against the colony—but it is still more so when the possibility appears of a holding out of the Governor against both the colony and Downing street.

MR BALFOUR, in his speech to the electors of East A KNOWING Manchester on June 29, was also very marked in CUSTOMER. his appeal to the No-Popery cry. Mr Balfour, however, was very canny in his method of proceeding, and knew how, or thought he knew how, to evoke the spectre without offending the Popish element pervading the Primrose lodges. "Emphatically," he declared, "so far as I am concerned, I would no more think of associating the great body of Roman Catholics in the United Kingdom with the outrages and criminal actions of certain priests in Ireland than I would think of performing any other deliberate act of gross injustice upon any class of the community." The right hon gentleman, as we see, was very liberal in his professions. In fact, for the moment, he assumed something of the tone of a Catholic in authority defining the limits within which the priests were to use their spiritual powers—"Spiritual weapons which ought to be most rigidly confined to the spiritual sphere." "They have denounced those," he said, "to whom they were opposed from the altar, and they have refused the last rites of absolution to persons whose only crime was that they did not give in to the illegal conspiracy of which these priests were the head. They have threatened spiritual pains and penalties to those who are subject to their spiritual authority." On its being denied, however, that there were in Ireland priests of the kind described by him, the speaker could only quote the case of New Tipperary—some of the meetings in connection with which, he said, were held in the sacristy of the Roman Catholic chapel—and that of the boycotting of certain Protestant shopkeepers at Youghal for refusing to put up their shutters while Mr William O'Brien was in prison, and for which he held Canon Keller accountable.—"It is not a question, and it never has been a question," he went on to say, "between Roman Catholics as Roman Catholics and Protestants as Protestants, but it is undoubtedly a question between a majority led by such persons as those I have named—by ecclesiastics who have not shown any scrupulosity when politics were concerned in ignoring even the demands of their ecclesiastical superiors—and the men they influence, and the politicians with whom they are in alliance and a helpless minority in Ireland who have been subjected, and who will be again subjected if we leave them unprotected, to the full vengeance of which we have had such an example given us in the extract which I have just read to you."—But Mr Balfour had already told his hearers that he would never dream of associating the great body of Roman Catholics in the United Kingdom with the doings of the priests of whom he complained—and now he associates the Irish Catholic majority—the great body of the Catholics of the United Kingdom, with those very priests, by whom only as Catholics could they be influenced. Whom was it, then, that Mr Balfour spoke to please? It could hardly have been the Orangemen of Ulster and their sympathisers elsewhere. Protestants of that class would hardly think less highly of those priests who set at defiance the commands of their ecclesiastical superiors—thereby seeming to them to give a very hopeful earnest of the loosening on them of the Roman bonde. To raise the no-Popery cry without offending the susceptibilities of the Catholic element in the Primrose Lodges must, therefore, have been the speaker's sole intention. The cannyness of the right hon gentleman, as we have said, is remarkable, but as to his honesty, it is not much to boast of. The concluding passage of his speech, finally, is too good to be lost. Verily, Catholic Primrose Leaguers must be easy to humbug.—"We think," he said in conclusion, "that, for us in England, be we Roman Catholics or Protestants, be we members of the Church of England or Nonconformists, to hand over that Irish minority to the uncontrolled vengeance of the Irish majority would be an act so cowardly and so dastardly that we should undoubtedly deserve to bring down upon us the vengeance of heaven. I do not believe you will be guilty of any such conduct as that whatever your religious creed may be, and I appeal here to the Roman Catholics with as much confidence as I do to Protestants. Whatever be your creed I am convinced that, if you truly realise the conditions of contemporary Irish life, the granting of Home Rule will seem to you a political crime, in comparison with which all the political crimes of which history tells us England may have been guilty in the past, will pale into absolute insignificance."

AMONG the horrors of the century hardly anything can exceed the life and death of the anarchist Ravachol. Bad as are the principles of the party to which he belonged, or pretended to belong—and we must remember that he was for some time shielded from justice by fear of the anger that his death might provoke, and that, since his execution, threats of vengeance have been uttered—we would fain hope that the infamy in which he was steeped was peculiar to himself alone. It is certain that he had been guilty of three murders, each and all committed for the sake of plunder, and the strong probability is that two others might be added to the list of his crimes. But he professed a heartfelt devotion to the cause of the people, and his last words were the cry, almost as the knife was descending, *vive la republique*. His death scene was one of ribaldry and blasphemy. Fettered as he was for the guillotine, he sang abominable verses and attempted to dance to the refrain, continuing to do so until the officers laid hold of him, and then he struggled violently until the knife fell. A great cause, however, must not be discredited because a scoundrel tries to identify himself with it, or because there is a debased crowd found to sympathise with him and to acknowledge his principles as their own. When the prison chaplain asked Ravachol whether he desired to see him, the reply was:—"I have no need of your services. I never had any religion. . . . I don't care a rap for your religion. I don't want to see your crucifix. If you show it to me I will spit upon it." In these words we find the unhappy wretch's excuse, if he had any, but we also find the danger that threatens the cause of the people, and, through this, the world. It might be some excuse for the wretch steeped in crime, and imagining that his crimes were justified by the unequal conditions of society, that he had never had any religion. Indeed, we know of no other possible excuse. But in the death he died, a death necessary for the safety of society, and full of horror, of vile bravado, and hatred of Christianity, we see the worth of the extenuation. What we find to alarm us is the determined and universal effort that has been undertaken—by some knowingly, by others in ignorance, but, it is to be feared, effectually by all—to inspire the masses with Ravachol's motive, that is, a virulent hatred of Christianity, engendered by an absence of religion. This is the tendency of the day. Its success entails the anarchism of Ravachol, and a frequency and world-wide spread of the horrors that marked his life and death.

Labour Notes.

THE Bishop of Wilcannia preached a sermon on the Pope's Labour Encyclical at Broken Hill on Sunday evening, July 31. We take the following passages from the report given by the *Barrier Miner*:—"Dr Dunne maintained that the aims of the socialist leaders generally were anti-Christian, and especially denied any right on the part of the State to interfere with the family as regarded marriage and the education of the children. He also condemned land nationalisation and other socialist projects, which would ultimately tend to the injury of the workers. The Labour Encyclical, in dealing with strikes, regards them as often brought about by just causes, such as a demand for shorter hours and more reasonable wages; and maintains that, in the interests of other portions of the community, the State should interfere to prevent such paralyses of industry. Dr Dunne strongly urged this view, and declared that experience was teaching us that the sooner the State interfered to put an end to such a condition of things the better. The Bishop then referred to those portions of the encyclical which point out that the hours of labour should be proportioned to the conditions, such as the climate, character of the work, etc.; and said that happily in Australia eight hours was recognised as a day's work, and was amply sufficient in a climate such as ours. After referring to the duties of the workers, Dr Dunne passed to the duties of the employers. He denounced the idea, derived from infidel and materialistic doctrines, that men were to be treated as mere machines out of which so much work was to be got for so much money, and that the relation between the employer and the employed was merely a monetary one. He showed that the Church had very different views, and maintained that the employer had a right to see to the moral as well as material welfare of his workmen. The encyclical, referring to the general assumption that wages are "fixed by free consent," showed that this is a fallacy so far as one side—the worker—is concerned, he often being compelled by necessity to accept what is less than fair and just. The Pope then laid down the principle that every man should be paid a sufficient wage to keep him and his family in reasonable and frugal comfort. Dwelling on this principle, Dr Dunne said that if such wages were paid, the workman could acquire his little plot of ground and render it productive, thus making him more independent of the employer and doing away with the injurious idea of land nationalisation. This would also tend to establish homes in the country, where children could be reared happily and virtuously, and prevent the injurious crowding into cities and the restless and wandering habits which were characteristic

of Australia. Dr Dunne concluded an impressive sermon by complimenting the men on strike on the good order maintained, and urging them on no account to break the law. He also asked the prayers of the congregation for a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the strike."

A sensation has been caused by an assault committed on Mr Sleath, district secretary of the A.M.A. at Broken Hill, by Mr Cotton, manager of the local branch of the Australian Joint Stock Bank. The details alleged are to the effect that a dispute had occurred between the secretary and the manager relative to the payment of a draft for £1000 subscribed at Newcastle in aid of the strikers. In the course of the altercation Mr Sleath called Mr Cotton a liar and Mr Cotton replied by striking Mr Sleath a severe blow on the head with a heavy ruler. The event gave rise to a good deal of discussion, more or less hot in its nature. As it formed a case for the police court, however, and the report has not yet reached us, we are unable to pronounce an opinion on it.

The leaders at Broken Hill deny that their employment of pickets implies a breach of the law. One of them explains the matter as follows:—"It has been said that the pickets are to prevent men from going on to the mine; and Mr Johnson, P.M., said to-day that we had told them to do so. We have told you nothing of the kind. If pickets prevent men by force or by menace from going on to the mine, they exceed their duty. What we have said, and what I am sure you understand, is this: that the pickets, when they see anyone approaching the mine, are to tell him civilly that the mine is on strike, to tell him why, and to endeavour by the exercise of argument, of moral suasion, to get him to keep off the mine. If he still determines to go on, then ask him his name, as you have a right to do, and as he has also a right to refuse. That is what the pickets are for."

The *Northern Territory Times* complains that nearly all the gold obtained around Port Darwin belongs to the Chinese:—"Gold-getting here is becoming so entirely a Chinese transaction that it hardly matters to us whether the yield is one ounce or one million. A local mercantile firm, with its head office in Queensland, has, it is said, caught the retrenchment fever, and is about to export all its general stock and do away with two hands. Another five years of John Chinamen and there will be no need for European warehouses at all. We are teaching the industrious pagan to wipe us out and he is making good use of his lessons."

The United States Department of Labour is now engaged in making an inquiry into the working of the co-operative building and loan associations, by which the working-classes are provided on easy terms with homes. The result is confidently looked forward to as to throw additional light on the benefits to be derived from co-operation.

The facts attendant on the fight at Carnegie's works, Homestead, Pennsylvania, are lamentable in the extreme. The dispute arose from a proposal to reduce the minimum of a sliding scale of wages from 25 dol's a ton to 22 dol's a ton. A conference was accordingly held between the representatives of the Amalgamated Association and the manager, Mr Frick, into whose hands the whole control of the business had been given by Mr Carnegie. A concession of a dollar had been made on each side when Mr Frick put an end to the discussion by abruptly quitting the room. The next thing was a notice posted up to the effect that the men, not having accepted the terms offered, were discharged—and this two days before the expiry of the existing agreement. The conclusion was at once arrived at by the employees that it was not so much a reduction of wages that was in question as a determination to destroy the union, Mr Frick having already earned some notoriety for himself by similar proceedings elsewhere. This perception, besides, threw a fresh light on certain preparations that had been made. The works had been transformed into a fortress; a high palisade had been erected around them, pipes for spouting out cold or scalding water had been set, barbed wire with electric connections had been placed in position, a covered bridge had been provided for the safe introduction of "blacklegs," and other measures had been taken. Then, in a few days, there appeared on the river two barges containing a force of Pinkerton guards from New York, armed with repeating Winchester rifles, and being tugged by a steamboat up from Pittsburg. On this the men—the employees numbering about 4000—hastened to the yards, broke through the palisade surrounding the works, took up their position among the heaps of steel billets and awaited developments. When the barges approached close enough, the leader, a man named Hugh O'Donnell, warned the Pinkertons that they were not wanted. Neither life nor property, he said, was in danger, and he advised them not to land. A defiant answer was returned, with a warning to the men to leave the yard immediately. O'Donnell, nevertheless, counselled moderate action, but, while he was speaking, the captain of the Pinkertons, in landing, accidentally,

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with an oar he held in his hand, knocked down a Hungarian workman, and a thoughtless fellow, who stood on the verge of the water, fired his revolver. The Pinkertons replied with a deadly volley, and the fight began. The blood of the workmen was thoroughly roused, and they took every means they could to destroy the barges and their occupants. At last, under a shower of dynamite bombs, the Pinkertons surrendered and begged for their lives. But, although their prayer was granted and everything possible was done to protect them, they were obliged to run the gauntlet painfully, a number of the rougher men kicking and cuffing them as they passed, and a contingent of women and children afterwards taking up the sport. Eleven of the workmen and nine of the Pinkertons were killed, and there were, on both sides, large numbers wounded. Mr Frick's zeal against the unions, in short, has made a memorable mark on the annals of the country.

Congress has warmly taken up this struggle at Carnegie's. The Pinkerton system has come in for some plain talk, as has also Mr Carnegie. One of the Members, Senator Palmer, spoke a few words relative to the rights of workmen generally, which are worthy of record.—“He maintained,” he said, “that those citizens of Homestead were right. He maintained that, according to the principles of law which should hereafter be applied to the solution of those troubles, they had the right to be there. That made it necessary for him to assert that those men had a right to employment there. They had earned the right to live there. Those large manufacturing establishments would have to be hereafter regarded as political establishments in a modified sense, and their owners would have to be regarded as holding their property subject to the co-relative rights of those without whose services their property would be utterly valueless. That only conceded to them a right to a reasonable profit on the capital invested in their enterprise. He maintained, furthermore, that those workmen, having spent their lives in that peculiar line of service, had the right to insist on the permanency of their employment, and also on a reasonable compensation for their services. He asserted that there was a law broader than that which gave to those men who were employed in special pursuits, such as railroads and manufactures, the right to demand employment. That was a right which could only be defeated by misconduct on their part. He maintained, therefore, that at the time of the assault on those people at Homestead they were where they had a right to be. They were on the ground which they had a right to defend. The militia of Pennsylvania might be called out and the inhabitants of Homestead might be exterminated, but the labouring men of the country were so conscious of the existence of the right to continuous employment during good behaviour that they would continue to resist. The social war would be still on; and it would become the duty of Christian statesmen to find some road out of the difficulty.”

In preaching the funeral sermon of one of the victims at Carnegie's, the Rev Father Bullin, of St Francis Church, the pastor of a German congregation spoke as follows—testifying solemnly to the outrage committed, and sustaining the proposal of Senator Palmer:—“It is strange to me,” he said, “that these differences could not be adjusted in some other way than by deeds of violence such as we have witnessed during the past few days, when apparently it has become necessary in the eyes of the firm to send to this peaceable town men who are called Pinkerton detectives, but whom I would rather call Pinkerton rowdies, in order to murder these people, the honest toilers who have taken possession of the property in order to defend it. To this property they have a certain right. As Senator Palmer said in his remarks on this question:—‘The workingman has a certain right on account of length of time he has been employed in a certain place. He has acquired by his faithfulness not a deed to the property, but a certain claim, and that when he defends this he is doing only what is his right, and as long as he does nothing that is wrong in regard to his employer, he has a right to expect from him permanent employment.’ Hence it is wrong for any organised mob to come here and endeavour to deprive that honest labouring man of that right which he has prior to any other outside. The men here who have laboured for years have acquired a certain right to permanent employment as long as they conduct themselves properly. We hope the time will come when laws will be formulated accordingly, so that there will never again be occasion for the riotous conduct that has been witnessed here in Homestead during the last few days.”

The proposals of Senator Parker with respect to the insurance of permanency to employees is deserving of general consideration. Every man should have a right to keep his place, so long as he is able to discharge its duties, and so long as a man is needed there. No such thing should be permitted, even to private employers, as arbitrary dismissal. Nor would such a regulation be without precedent. A rule of the Established Church in Ireland for instance—and the same rule probably still exists in England—was that the incumbent of a parish could dismiss his curate only under certain conditions. If he no longer needed a curate's services he might dispense with them, but then he must perform the duties of his parish without assis-

taunce. He could not dismiss one curate and engage another in his stead, unless he showed some sufficient moral or physical disqualification to justify the act. Why should not such a rule be made general? It would impose no hardship on employers, and the boon to employees would be great.

A report presented to the House of Representatives by Congressman O'Neill of Missouri on the risk run by railway servants, has caused some dismay. Official returns are cited to prove that in 1890 the number of men killed, while engaged in coupling and uncoupling freight cars and in handling the brakes for such cars, was 2,451—the number of those wounded while so engaged being 22,396. The remedy recommended for the sanction of Congress is the application of driving-wheel brakes to locomotives, train brakes for freight cars, automatic couplers, uniform height of draw-bar, and hand holds.

Industrial training schools are receiving increased attention throughout the United States. Exhibitions recently held in three of these institutions in Philadelphia gave evidence of very admirable progress. Such institutions are calculated very considerably to raise the status of labour.

The lock-out of the miners of the Coeur d'Alene district, Idaho which occurred last December, owing to a refusal of the men to accept a reduction of pay and an increase of night work, still continues. It was charged, meantime, that agents of the mine-owners were going about with the intention of stirring up an outbreak. Things, however, reached a climax on Monday, July 11—when an attempt to introduce “black-legs” resulted in a fight, in which nine men were killed.

The condition of labour in America continues much disturbed. The cable brings news of fighting in many places—mentioning particularly the miners and the railway employees. No very definite or conclusive information, however, is furnished by the messages alluded to.

A deputation of workmen waited on the Mayor of Dunedin on Wednesday the 17th inst, and complained that the wages earned at road-making in the Catlins district were not sufficient for their support and that of their families. The men stated that their desire was to obtain employment on the Otago Central railway.

Mr Farnie of the Dunedin labour bureau reports an order for men to fell bush at Glenomaru. As no labour could be obtained for the purpose in this city, ten men were brought from Oamaru.

“The American Press assert that labour is losing confidence in the Government.”—This may well be the case towards a Government that permits of the employment of such braves as the Pinkerton men. Indeed there seems to be little doubt that the action of these ruffians at Carnegie's has led to much of the tumult now reported from various places. In several instances, in fact, workmen had threatened to organise armed forces for their own protection against capitalists—claiming the same privilege as that possessed by the patrons of the Pinkertons. If they suspect the good will of the Government, therefore, they may plead some excuse.

The miners in America have been finally routed by a military force under General Carnes. Ten more of them have been killed and 400 prisoners remain to be dealt with by the law. Full details, when they reach us, should prove interesting. Possibly they may be less unfavourable to the men than we are led to suppose, as has been the case with regard to Carnegie's employees.

Mr Farnie of the Dunedin labour bureau sends away to-day (Wednesday) twenty-eight men to work on the Central Otago line. He gives the number of the unemployed in this city as 100. Mr Farnie reports favourably of the wages earned by men fit for the work at Catlins.

Cablegrams under date London, August 22, run as follows:—“Messrs Burt and Davitt are supporting Mr Keir-Hardie in his demands on behalf of labour. They urge that if the labour problems are left legally unsolved the example of the men in the United States will be followed and the classes may choose their own course to adopt.”—“Mr John Burns formally thanks the Australian Trades Unions for the interest they showed in the general election.”

The result of the trial in the case of Sleath *versus* Cotton was that Mr Cotton was fined £3 or, in default, four months' imprisonment. Nothing, however, transpired to show that the defendant, although the son-in-law of a mine manager, had any animus against the plaintiff as a leader of the men on strike. It was such an assumption, nevertheless, that gave to the case its particular interest. We may agree with the Police Magistrate that a man who is called a liar receives extreme provocation.

W E L L I N G T O N .

(From our own Correspondent.)

August 20.

On Monday evening last some of the students at St Patrick's College gave an entertainment in the study hall for the amusement of the fellow students, and also to a few invited friends. The performance consisted of songs and musical items, and a farce, the vocalists being Masters J. O'Connell, W. Crombie, and P. Milligan. The second part consisted of a laughable farce called the "Darkey Photographer," which was productive of much merriment, the principal characters being—Collodion, J. O'Connell; Gumbo, G. Mahony; Adolphus, J. Butler. The entertainment was a very good one, and reflected much credit on those taking part in it, as well as on the Rev Father Clancy, under whose able direction the performance was carried out, the only thing regretted being that a larger audience of the general public could not be present to witness it.

I am glad to be able to state that the Literary and Debating Society in connection with the college is in a very flourishing condition, and that debates are carried on with a fluency of diction and a vigour that would throw many older and more pretentious associations into the shade. The subject for the last discussion was the relative merits of a republican or a monarchical form of Government. The subject, although apparently well threshed out at various times with other societies, was discussed in a very exhaustive manner, showing that many of the speakers had carefully prepared their addresses and marshalled their arguments in no careless style.

I understand that Mr S. Cimino has resigned the conductorship of St Mary of the Angel's choir, and has been offered, and I believe accepted, a similar position in St Mary's Cathedral, *vice* Mr M'Duff Boyd resigned.—The prettily situated church of St Mary of the Angels, Boulcott street, has been undergoing considerable repairs and renovations in the interior during the past month or so, and now presents a very altered appearance. The space around the high altar has been considerably enlarged, and the whole of the sanctuary has been very tastefully painted and picked out in suitable tints. The very unsightly painted windows which did duty for some years at the back of the high altar have been replaced by stained glass ones, which are a decided improvement on their predecessors, helping to give the building more of a devotional and ecclesiastical appearance than formerly. The improvements have been carried out by Mr J. Delaney, contractor, in a thoroughly efficient and satisfactory manner, his very successful completion of several ecclesiastical contracts in Canterbury being a guarantee of the excellence of his work. The Very Rev Father Devoy has purchased a new organ for the church, through Mr Pinny of Manners street, which is now being erected, and will be opened next Sunday at the eleven o'clock Mass, when it is expected that his Grace the Archbishop will preach, should he have returned from Nelson, where he went on Thursday last to attend the obsequies of the late Judge Broad.

Since writing the above I have learned that the Archbishop will not be back, and consequently the opening of the organ will not take place until next Sunday.

The great event of the week, from a Catholic standpoint, has been the visit of the Governor and Lady Glasgow to St Patrick's College on Thursday afternoon. Great preparations had been made for the proper reception of so distinguished guests, and from the turrets of the tower flew the Royal standard, the Union Jack, the green flag of Ireland with harp and crown, and the College flag, and the Royal ensign floated also from the flag staff in front of the main entrance. This has been one of the first public functions of this nature which his Excellency has undertaken since his reception here, and it is said that there are some heartburnings over it, too, as a scholastic institution not many miles away considered they had prior claims on Lord Glasgow. However that may be, it is evident that the rector of St Patrick's was not likely to let a golden opportunity slip, and he certainly scored a point on this occasion. Long before the hour appointed for the arrival of his Excellency and party, the rector, the professors and students were on the *qui vive*. The latter were drawn up in two lines in front of the College, and an intelligent, healthy and sprightly looking lot of boys they looked. Lord Glasgow is the essence of punctuality, and at a few minutes past three, the vice-regal party, in two carriages and consisting of the Governor, Lady Glasgow, Ladies Alice, Augusta, and Dorothy Boyle, Miss Hallows, and Mr K. Clayton, drove up—the students saluting and the College band, under the conductorship of Mr S. Cimino, playing the National Anthem. The distinguished party were received at the main entrance by the Very Rev Dr Waters and the Very Rev Father Devoy, V.G. The vice-regal party were then shown over the building by the rector and the Vicar-General. Among those present I noticed the Hon the Postmaster-General and Mrs Ward, the Hon the Minister for Labour, the Hon Dr Grace and Mrs Grace, Messrs M. Kennedy, N. Reid, W. M. Maskell, E. A. Loughnan, P. S. Garvey, J. J. Devine, J. P. McAlister, O'Connor, C. E. Crombie, J. Barrett (Christchurch), Collins, Captain Collins and Dr Cahill. After the Governor and party were shown through the College, they were en-

tertained in the study hall by the College choir, under the conductorship of the Rev Father Braxmaier, and the College orchestra, under Mr S. Cimino, with the following excellent programme of vocal and instrumental music:—Nautical fantasia, "Trafalgar"; overture on national air, "The Union Jack"; part song, "The Blue Bells of Scotland"; piano duet, "Marche Hongroise," Masters E. K. Kimbell and N. B. Maloney; waltz, "Buds and Blossoms"; part song, "'Tis the Last Rose of Summer"; finale, Tyrolean, "Klange vom Gebirge." At the conclusion of the musical entertainment, which, by the way, was very warmly applauded by his Excellency, the Rev Dr Waters, addressing the Governor and Lady Glasgow, said he begged on behalf of the staff, the students and those present, to extend a hearty, genial, and kindly welcome to them. Many distinguished visitors had been within the walls of the institution since its foundation seven years ago, but they would look upon this as a "red letter" day to be recorded in the college books at all times to come. Previous Governors had honoured them by their visits, and had condescended to give the prestige of their position to college entertainments, but it was reserved to Lady Glasgow to show her kindness and interest in the institution by being the first lady of her rank to honour the college with her presence. He regretted very much the absence of his Grace the Archbishop who by his position would give more *colat* to the reception of his Excellency, but he was unavoidably absent in Nelson attending the obsequies of the late Judge Broad. They welcomed his Excellency for many reasons, the principal motive being the distinguished position which he filled, and also because they were proud of the progress which the college had made. They were proud of it as an institution which had been built and equipped at such great expense and sacrifice, for the purpose of imparting all the branches of a higher education to their youth. They were proud too of their boys who had succeeded in literature, science, athletics, and music; and where they had not been successful they tried to be so, which was nearly just as good. The boys were very proud to welcome his Excellency for the honour conferred on their college, and also because it was a pleasing innovation on their studies, and they had implicit faith, justified by past experience, that such a visit would result in a certain amount of juvenile liberty. These were a few of the reasons which actuated them in giving his Excellency a genial, kindly, and affectionate welcome. The sentiments of the college faculty and the boys were contained in the address which his Excellency had so kindly consented to receive, and he would now call upon Master Francis J. Grace to read it. Master F. J. Grace, son of the hon Dr Grace, who was supported by Masters F. Crombie and J. Butler, then read the following address, which he afterwards presented to His Excellency:—"May it please Your Excellency,—We, the masters and students of St Patrick's College, desire to bid you respectful and cordial welcome. The visit of a distinguished stranger is always to us a source of pleasure and legitimate pride, showing, as it does, the interest taken in the work in which we are engaged. This pleasure and pride are much enhanced when, in this hall, the scene of our daily labours, we greet the Governor of the Colony, who, coming fresh from Home as the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty in these seas, compels there respect and homage of all subjects of the Crown. In a young country like New Zealand, however enterprising and progressive, Your Excellency will not yet look to her children for that mature fund of scientific, literary, or classic scholarship which is the rightful outcome of ages of study, and the peculiar birthright of those time-honoured institutions at Home—well known to Your Excellency—that have written their fame down deep in the hearts and minds of thinking men. Our aim, however, and our ambition it is to follow, feebly it may be, in the path so clearly marked out for us by the great seats of learning in the Old Country, and, like them, on the solid bed-rock of faith and religion, to contribute our share in raising, forming and moulding in this colony a race of men who, in virtue and knowledge, in wisdom and culture, in true patriotism and practical Christianity, will not be unworthy of our ancestors. We beg to thank Your Excellency for coming amongst us. We desire, also, unaffectedly, to thank Lady Glasgow and the members of Your Excellency's family for the honour done our college by your visit. We hope during your Excellency's years of high office it will, at times, be our privilege to extend a hearty welcome within these walls to Your Excellency, to Lady Glasgow, and to the members of your distinguished family.—Signed, on behalf of the college faculty by Felix Joseph Waters, S.M., D.D., rector, and A. Braxmaier, vice-rector; on behalf of the students by John J. Casey, John M. O'Connor, Joseph Sheridan, William Organ, Bernard McCarthy, Melville J. Crombie, and Francis J. Grace." At the conclusion of the address Master F. Crombie presented Lady Glasgow with a very fine bouquet, and Master J. Butler presented a copy of the College Calendar to the Governor and his suite. His Excellency, who on rising was received with continued applause, said, in addressing Dr Waters, the staff and students of the college, that it was with feelings of no ordinary character that he rose to return thanks for the address which had just been presented to him and had been so well read by Master Grace, and which he was given to understand reflected the feelings of the staff and students of St Patrick's College. It was not only with feelings of great pleasure,

"MARUPA"

STILL GAINING GROUND.

A well-known Commercial Gentleman gives his Testimony.

MR. O. I. KEMPTHORNE.

Birmingham, England, January 3rd, 1892.

Dear Sir,—You will remember the bad cold and sore throat I had when leaving New Zealand for England. Well, thanks to that "Maori stuff" you gave me, I got all right before reaching the Bluff.

I really must congratulate you on having dropped on such a good thing. Its effect on me was wonderful, and I doctored several people on the steamer who were suffering with influenza, with the MARUPA, and in each case I put them right in no time.

I am sorry to say that I have not a drop left, but shall get you to give me a supply when I return to New Zealand, and I never intend being without it in future. When my throat has been bad, and I have had to sing, I took MARUPA, and consider it a splendid thing for anyone with a voice.

I wish you good luck with it, but the thing is bound to sell well,—Yours very truly,

A. J. CHAMBERLAIN.

MESSRS KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & Co., Wellington.

Lyell, May 27th, 1892.

Gentlemen,—I am pleased to inform you that I have sold all the MARUPA you sent me, and more pleased to tell you that not in one single instance has it failed to give relief, or, to put it in the words of a highly respectable lady of this town, whose husband had not had one hour's sleep for several nights, notwithstanding several prescriptions from doctors, which gave no relief,—the first teaspoonful of MARUPA he took acted like magic, giving immediate relief, and he went to sleep and had a comfortable night's rest, a thing unknown to him for the last month.

Please send six dozen MARUPA at first opportunity and oblige,—Yours faithfully,

J. FENNELL.

MARUPA THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

Without question, the medicines most sought after nowadays are those of Mother Mary Joseph Aubert, and deservedly so, from what is heard of their high merits everywhere. In nearly every case where a trial has been given relief has almost immediately ensued. The testimonies of people in various social positions have been forwarded to the proprietor, and each assert that the remedy has truly marvellous qualities.

While that brilliant young actress, Miss Myra Kemble, was in Wellington, her voice became so hoarse that she was in some fear she would be imperfectly heard from the stage that evening, but MARUPA was recommended, and the effect was wonderful, she states in her testimony.

Mr. Walter Bentley had a similar attack and was afforded relief by a dose of MARUPA.

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.

but also of much interest that he visited an institution of this kind in the Colony. Perhaps he might be permitted to say that it was an object of great interest to him to visit an educational establishment conducted on the principles of this one, for he was one of those who held that religion should not be eliminated from the studies in the schools in these countries. It was only by inculcating the principles of religion in the schools that they would properly train their youth, aid to make them successful citizens of the country to which they belonged, and also fit them in the future time for the kingdom of heaven. He believed that in the Nineteenth Century the time had passed when different denominations of Christians should be turning their weapons against each other, as he considered that they ought to combine against the common enemy of atheism. It was for this reason that he wished to show the authorities of the institution that he was in favour of religious education. He did not think that it was the time and place for making a long address, but he thought it right to say that education was a subject that he took great interest in, perhaps it was because he never had much himself, for he was taken from school at the early age of 13 years—when others were beginning their education—and sent to sea, and for that reason he felt a satisfaction, a pleasure, and an appreciation in the benefits of a good school-training. He stood there warning them off the shoals of ignorance rather than pointing to the ways of learning. He had received a hearty welcome and he could assure the students that he was very pleased with his reception. He might with perfect frankness congratulate Dr Watters on his excellent establishment and on the high class of work turned out by the students. In looking around he saw before him a healthy and clever looking set of lads, which perhaps might be due to the excellent mutton of the Colony, and if any of them were inclined to write a national song similar to the "Roast Beef of Old England," this would be a very good subject, and they might take the hint. He begged on behalf of Lady Glasgow to thank the donor of the bouquet, and he humbly requested that the boys should be granted a holiday. (Dr Watters here said that his Excellency need only make a request, and it would be a command.) His Excellency in continuing said the name of the college was one that was very dear to them, as Lady Glasgow was from that classic part of Scotland from which the coast of Ireland could be seen, and where it was said St Patrick landed. Her brother also owned the land about Port Patrick which took its name from St Patrick. Father Devoy then thanked His Excellency and Lady Glasgow for their kindness in visiting the establishment, and regretted the absence of His Grace the Archbishop. His Excellency having complimented the band and choir on the excellence of the entertainment provided, left amid cheers for himself and Lady Glasgow.

AUCKLAND NOTES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

August 14th, 1892.

DR EGAN, O.S.B. returned to Auckland from Dunedin yesterday. To the regular attendants at St Patrick's on Sunday, it was at once made manifest that the "master hand" was again wielding the baton in the choir. The Festival Mass was performed, but not with that steadiness and precision characteristic of this choir, a fact, no doubt, attributable to the absence for some time of the rev choir-master. Miss Carrie Knight took all the soprano solos. This young lady possesses a fresh, pleasing voice of good range, her lower notes being of nice quality, but for some unaccountable reason she rarely exercises the latter. Miss Knight's sister will no doubt be remembered by most Dunedinites when singing at their Exhibition. In a conversation I had with Dr Egan, he spoke in the most eulogistic terms of the advance of Catholicity generally in Dunedin. The large attendances morning and evening at the cathedral, the great number of communicants; and one thing more than any other, which attracted the keen observation of your late distinguished visitor was the provision made by your zealous bishop and clergy upon evenings of the week of some means to engage the youths and draw them away from those vices and frivolities which are as rampant in our colonial cities as they are within hearing of Bow Bells. Your choir also came in for high praise; numbering, the Doctor told me, some forty members. Now, in matters musical, and I speak of some four years personal acquaintance, Dr Egan is one of the hardest men to please I have ever met, so the choir of St Joseph's ought to feel proud at commendations from such a quarter.

An art-union drawing, in aid of the fund of the Sacred Heart Church, Ponsonby, took place in the Ponsonby hall on Tuesday, August 9, under the supervision of Messrs D. Flynn, McGuire and Jones. Father Gillan was in attendance together with a large number of his parishioners.

Word has been received from Sergeant-Major Pratt from Nelson, where he was recently transferred. In his new sphere of action this good officer will be able from time to time to see those young waifs of society over whom Father Mahoney watches with paternal care, and who were sent thither from the streets of Auckland by the united efforts of Father Hackett and the Sergeant-Major.

The Corporation have erected in Queen street a number of large and handsome gas lamps, which shed a brilliant light on this erstwhile dark street. The petulant Mr John Bryce once sneered at Aucklanders for being too æsthetic; he would be inclined to again say so if he were to see our new lamps.

Your Wellington correspondent, writing under date July 23rd, informs us that Lord and Lady Glasgow are very popular in Wellington. "Your own" lets the cat out of the bag by saying that this noble lord (who, be it remembered, made a bitter anti-Irish speech before leaving his native heath) "has not complained about our climate." Report says that this noble Scot has a luxuriant crop of hair, whilst, on the other hand, the departed Oaslow was as bald as a babe. The Scot, therefore, feels no compunction in driving through Lambton Quay with his tile on the floor of the carriage; but for obvious reasons the Englishman objected to that. Hence his unpopularity in the city of wind and quakes.

For downright credulity, commend me to the local Puritanic element. No matter what "globe trotter" comes along, provided he has in his carpet-bag a diatribe on the Church of Rome, the iniquities practised in convents, etc., with the Temperance question as a standby, there need never arise a query as to credentials, because to this itinerant the hall-doors of the dissenters are thrown widely open. Now, as I write, they have had a narrow escape from one of this ilk whom they delighted in calling a son of the Radical and Temperance advocate, Sir Wilfrid Lawson. They billed him all over the city, "inspired" locals and "puffs" filled the daily papers concerning him and he was "boomed" by them properly—tea meetings, Bible classes galore. All these preparations ere he reached the Athens of the South. When, on arrival—cruel destiny—their pet, and supposed Lawson, was rudely seized by a gentleman in blue, and securely escenced in the police barrack. For the duped, and they richly deserved it, I say served them right.

On Wednesday, August 10, Mr Hugh Poland and Miss E. Hand, a niece of the Very Rev Father Paul, Vicar-General of this diocese, were married at Helensville. The ceremony was performed by the bride's uncle, assisted by Rev Fathers Hackett, Lenihan, and Egan, of the Northern Wairoa. Mr Hugh Poland is a young gentleman well known in educational and athletic matters in Auckland. He visited Dunedin as vice-captain of the Auckland football team in 1889, where, no doubt, he will be remembered as one of our best forwards.

An old identity, Mr Daniel Lynch, senr., passed away to-day. He has been for many years a resident here, and was highly esteemed by all with whom he came in contact. One of his sons is a lawyer now practising in Westport. During the Fenian troubles in the sixties Mr Lynch paid a visit to Ireland, and upon landing in Cork he was arrested on suspicion of being an Irish-American, and was not released until he was able to prove he came from New Zealand.

"Down with Balfour;" "down with coercion," and "hooting and hisses from the Irish members." Such, the cable informs us, took place at the division. Aye, indeed, wherever there beats an Irish heart on this planet of ours; from pole to pole, and from Orient to Occident, that hooting and that hissing is taken up again and again and hurled back with a vehemence like unto that at Fontenoy—but with this difference, that instead of "Remember Limerick" we say "Remember Mitchelstown and John Mandeville." Upon hearing the news in Auckland I heard an old Irishman of four score and eight exclaim, "Thank God that my life was spared to witness that downfall." And in the words of the immortal Emmet, "It was not to receive new taskmasters, but to expel old tyrants."

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.



JOSH BILLINGS SAYS :

THE BITE of a hum bug is worse than a dog's bite, for a dog growls and then bites, but a hum bug bites and lets you do the growlin'.

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Sir,—I beg to inform you that I have commenced business in the above line at 9 George street, with a large and perfect-assorted stock, which is offered at such prices as must enlist the support of the Dunedin public. "Sterling Value" is my motto, and customers can RELY on getting the Best Possible Value at Lowest Prices. Hoping to be favoured with a call, I remain, yours respectfully,
ALEXANDER MARTIN.

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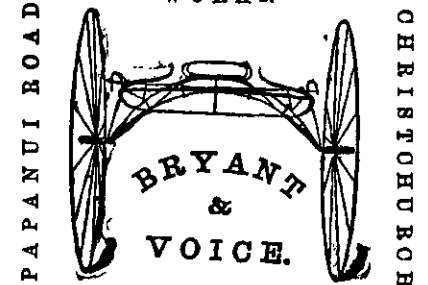
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EXTRAORDINARY NEWS.

AS the Public are continually hearing of strange things in connection with Photography, it would be well for those intending to be photographed to pause and examine the work now being produced by the Eminent Artist,

T. S. TOLPUTT,

before desiding to go elsewhere.

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Irish News.

Carlow.—The town of Carlow will very soon possess an interesting museum through the liberal bequest of the late Mrs Jackson.

The following students were recently promoted to Orders in Carlow college:—**Priesthood**—Felix Ingres, Kildare; Timothy Nolan, Dubuque; William Flanagan, Kildare; John Buckley, Sydney; William Ouffe, Cork; John Cohen, Los Angeles; William Lynch, Chicago; John Ryan, Dunedin; Philip Doyle, Ferns; John Prendergast, Lincoln. **Deaconship**—Christopher Coyne, Kildare; John Byrne, St Paul's; Richard Brady, St Louis. **Sub-Deaconship**—Francis Kilgallon, Maitland; Ambrose Lynam, Kildare; Patrick Ramebot, do; Patrick Keane, San Francisco. **Minor Orders**—John Hehir, Dubuque; John Kearney, Kildare; James Cummins, do; Michael Rice, do; John Donegan, do; John Clifford, Los Angeles; Daniel Riordan, Chicago; Charles McCarthy, Salford; John Walsh, San Francisco; Michael McAuliffe, Maitland; Francis Gilfillen, St Louis; Maurice Wilson, Toronto; Patrick Treacy, Wilcannia; Ed Dalany, Sandhurst. **Lectorship**—John Lalor, Kildare; John James, do; Patrick Osborne, Philip Byrne, San Francisco; John McDermott, St John's Newfoundland; John Collins, San Francisco. **Tonsure**—Patrick Barry, Florida; Patrick Foran, Kildare; Denis Hurley, Dubuque; Patrick Campion, Kildare; Thomas Lyons, and James Cor Kerry.

Clare.—The prospectus of the above company has just been issued. The guaranteed capital is £120,000, in 12,000 shares of £10 each. The Bank of Ireland and branches are authorised to receive subscriptions for 10,000 fully paid up shares of £10 each at the rate of £9 10s per share, payable £1 on application and the balance on

approaching election, for 1893, 42 members were present. A vote was taken by ballot, of which Councillor Shanks received 21 votes (he did not vote himself) and the Lord Mayor 20 votes. The chairman thereupon declared Mr Shanks the candidate of the party for the office of Lord Mayor.

The Father Mathew Statue Committee has received from the sculptress, Miss Redmond, an assurance that the marble statue of Father Mathew will be handed over by her to the committee in October next. They are hopeful that this announcement will quicken the public interest in the commemoration of a man who fills so large a space in the modern social history of Ireland. There are very many districts of the country that have not yet contributed to the fund, and the committee require at least £200 before they can unveil the statue.

Fermanagh.—An eviction party, with seven car-loads of police as escort, recently commenced operations on the Hall estate. Billy McGorty represented the landlord. Four families were evicted, ending with John Carroll. The rain was incessant. One family of seven occupied a roofless pigstye. Carroll offered a years' rent last November. The costs—£4 9s is more than the yearly value of his holding.

Galway.—Alice Elwood is doing a great deal towards promoting the lace industry at Cong. The well-wishers for the success of the industry are innumerable.

Kilkenny.—At the half-yearly meeting of the Kilkenny Junction Railway Company, held in London recently, a dividend of £3 7s 6d on the debenture stock was declared. The directors, it was stated, had done their utmost to induce various parties to take up the extension of the line to Mullingar, and to join with the company in making an extension to the Castlecomer coalfields. But there was indisposition to spend English money in that direction while the Irish people kept their money in their pockets. If the Castlecomer line

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acceptance of same. The railway is a continuation of the West Clare Railway from Milltown Malbay to Kilrush and Kilkee.

The Crown Solicitorship of Clare, rendered vacant by the death of Timothy Bunton, has been filled by the appointment of John Cullinan, solicitor, Bindon street, Ennis. Mr Cullinan was lately appointed election agent for the Unionist party in Clare.

Cork.—In 1888 the Cork Young Men's Society presented Mr Gladstone with a golden hurley, and the regard which he entertains for the souvenir is proved by his constantly wearing it attached to his watch chain since.

Cook and Son's first American party for this season arrived in Queenstown recently by the Cunard steamer Etruria, where they were met by Robert Atkinson on behalf of Messrs Cook and Son. After spending Monday in visiting Blarney, etc, under Mr Atkinson's guidance, they started from Albert Quay station, Cork, Bandon, and South Coast Railway, in saloon carriages, for Glengarriff and Killarney by the Prince of Wales route.

Down.—A numerously-attended meeting of the farmers of Killinohy district was held last week to consider the matter of Parliamentary representation and the unsatisfactory condition of the land question. William Morrison of Glaswater presided. A resolution binding those present not to vote for any candidate who would not pledge himself to vote for a measure of compulsory sale of land and calling upon the agriculturists generally to do likewise was unanimously passed.

Dublin.—The gross value of the personal estate of the late Sir Edward Hudson Kinahan has been sworn at £153,771.

At a recent meeting of the members of the Dublin Corporation for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the Mayoralty at the

could be made, the chairman alleged that the Irish colliery proprietors would save sixpence on every ton of coal produced. The colliery proprietors and the land owners showed no desire to assist the scheme by supplying the capital, and until the land owners gave the land and the colliery proprietors helped with the finance there would not be much hope of the construction of the line.

King's County.—At the Tullamore Quarter Sessions recently John Adye Curran, County Court Judge, was presented with white gloves.

Leitrim.—The late Census of the county of Leitrim exhibits an alarming decrease in population. While in 1841 the inhabitants of the County numbered 155,297, the returns of last year show that the number has fallen to 78,618. In the ten years, 1881-91, the population fell from 90,372. This is the heaviest drop for any decennium since that which included the terrible famine year of 1847. We need scarcely add that the explanation of these melancholy figures is found in the emigration statistics, from which it appears that the number of emigrants from Leitrim during the ten years ending the 31st March, 1891, amounted to 21,000. This is the largest number which has left the County during any ten years recorded by the census returns. The worst year in this respect was 1883, when as many as 3,484 persons emigrated from Leitrim. It is a notable fact that this is the largest number of emigrants that ever left Leitrim in one year. The nearest approach to it was in 1852, when 3,054 persons left the country. The decrease in population was general in the County, each of the five baronies into which Leitrim is divided, having contributed its quota. Taking the population according to religious professions, we find that the Catholics, who number 90.5 per cent of the total population, fell during the ten years from 81,470 to 7,098, that the

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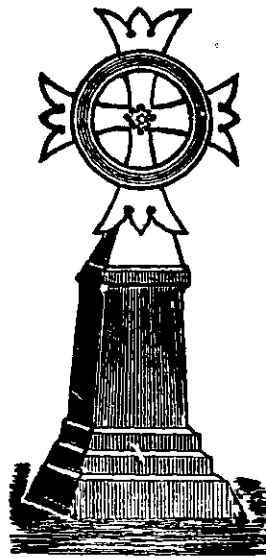
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Weekly sales of Fat and Store Stock will be held at Burnside, commencing next Wednesday, the 29th inst. Sheepskins, Rabbitskins Hides, Tallow, &c., by Auction every Tuesday.

Liberal advances made on all produce consigned for sale here or shipment to their London agents.

Corn sacks, Woolpacks, Twine, &c., supplied at current rates.

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Having PURCHASED the BUSINESS of Mr S. G. SMITH as from and including the first day of September, 1891, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed on Mr Smith. The requirements of customers will be most carefully studied and attended to. All description of Meat kept will be of the prime quality, and will also be supplied at reasonable prices. Quotations given on application.

GARDEN WATSON,
Proprietor.

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.

Protestant Episcopalians fell from 7,735 to 6,447 the Presbyterians from 297 to 246, and "all other denominations" from 833 to 784. As regards the educational status of the people, this, we are glad to say, shows a marked advance. In 1881 the number of persons who could read and write was 47,311; last year it had risen to 57,091, while the number of persons returned as illiterate dropped from 28,631 to 19,719.

A mad dog made his appearance in Corrasad, Killargue, last week and after biting several other dogs, two heifers, and a boy 10 years of age, was hunted to death a short distance from Drumkeeran. The boy is undergoing a course of treatment by Mr McGowan of Gan, who makes a speciality of curing hydrophobia.

A steamer is about being started to carry passengers and goods during the summer months between Dromahair and Sligo, via the river Bonet and Lough Gill. This will turn a large proportion of traffic from the Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern Counties Railway Company to that town, as the promoters of the enterprise will carry passengers at a lower rate than that charged by the railway company.

Longford.—The sculpturing work for the facade of the portico of St Mel's Cathedral has been commenced, and promises to be a most beautiful work. Each day the carving assumes a more clearly defined appearance, and the work is watched with interest by many people. When finished it will be one of the grandest pieces of workmanship in Leinster.

Mayo.—Mayo must be one of the healthiest counties in Ireland. Its death-rate is 4.2 below the average. Its marriage rate, on the other hand, was only 3.2 per year per thousand. This is proof sufficient that, though Mayo men live longer than the average Irishmen, their wealth is not the cause. The number of persons in the County who speak Irish only fell during the decade from 8,808 to 4,234, and the number who speak Irish and English from 138,930 to 106,131. This is a great decrease. It is likely to be more next decade, for we observe that while over ten thousand children in Mayo knew Irish in 1881, barely four thousand can lip Gaelic now. The decrease in the number of persons under 20 who know Irish amounts to over twenty thousand. That means speedy death to the language of the Gael in one of its last homes.

Queen's County.—A serious case of land-grabbing was recently under discussion at a meeting of the Durrow National Federation. The farm grabbed was formerly in the possession of John Roberts, who was unjustly evicted. Stern and effective measures will be adopted to stamp out this nefarious business.

Roscommon.—Of late the river Suck is becoming more attractive to fishermen than the lordly Shannon. Besides eels, pike, and perch, the former river contains an enormous quantity of salmon and trout, and recently they are becoming more plentiful.

Westmeath.—The Most Rev Dr Nulty, Bishop of Meath is about to open at Rochford Bridge an institution for the deaf and dumb. The good bishop will confide the management to the Sisters of Mercy in that town. The system of teaching will be similar to that followed with such success in Cabra, and which has been declared by competent authority to be of far more practical utility than the much-lauded, but intricate continental system.

Wexford.—A large meeting was recently held in Campile to inaugurate an indemnity fund for the campaigners on the Tottenham property. These people risked their all in this battle, suffered untold miseries during its continuance, and therefore have a good claim upon their countrymen. Fifty pounds were subscribed at the meeting.

The death is announced of Mother Vincent Whitty, founder of the Sisters of Mercy in Queensland. She was born in County Wexford, Ireland, March 1, 1819, and entered the Baggot street convent, Dublin, January, 16, 1839. This institution was then under the charge of Mother Mary Catharine M'Auley, who was the actual founder of the Order of Sisters of Mercy. Two years later the young novice took her vows, and eventually became Mother Superior of the Convent. Later, when the Crimean War broke out, Mother Vincent was instrumental in despatching a staff of sisters to nurse the wounded on the battlefield. In 1860 she, with four other nuns, sailed for Australia, and on May 10, 1861, she founded the Order of Sisters of Mercy in Brisbane. Schools were established by Bishop O'Quinn and Mother Vincent, and the Nudgee and Stanwell Orphanages are the outgrowths of the latter's enthusiastic work years ago. The latter and crowning joy of her life was the establishment of the Magdalen Asylum at Lutwyche. Mother Vincent was the sister of Father Whitty, S.J., the Consultor to the General of the Jesuits for the English-speaking world, while another brother was Vicar-General to Cardinal Wiseman.

MYERS AND CO., Dentists, Octagon, corner of George street. The guarantee highest class work at moderate fees. Their artificial teeth give general satisfaction, and the fact of them supplying a temporary denture while the gums are healing does away with the inconvenience of being months without teeth. They manufacture a single artificial tooth for Ten Shillings, and sets equally moderate. The administration of nitrous oxide gas is also a great boon to those needing the extraction of a tooth. Read—[ADVT.]

Dublin Notes.

(Weekly Freeman, July 9.)

CANADA has come to the rescue of Ireland in splendid fashion. The Archbishop of Kingston, Ontario, has ordered a diocesan collection in his diocese for the campaign in Ireland, and it is certain to be a brilliant success. This speaks well for the sympathy which is felt even in far-away Canada with the leaders of the Irish race who are now warring against internal dissension as well as the hereditary foes of their country.

Mr Lander, the Radical candidate who is contesting North Shropshire against Colonel Kenyon-Slaney told his audience at Whitechurch a capital story on Monday evening. A Tory farmer was impressing on his labourers the horrors of a Home Rule system in Ireland. "The Irish labourers," he said, "would come over to England and compete with you and lower your wages." "Ah, master," interrupted one of his hearers, "if that were so you would be the very first to go in for Ireland."

There is no one fighting more bravely or more successfully for the Irish cause in England to-day than Mr T. P. O'Connor, who, in spite of his engrossing duties as a journalist, is making an extensive tour of the provinces. Now he is in Liverpool, where the Irish are raising a fund to sweep out faction from their mother-land. Nearly £300 sterling has been collected since last Monday, and there is every prospect that the fund will reach £1000. This shows in the most practical way the determination and pluck of the Irish in England.

Lord Mayor Meade has made up his mind that he is "the only possible" Lord Mayor. On Monday the election of Lord Mayor had to be postponed for a month owing to the resolve of himself and a section of his friends to upset, with the help of the Tories, the decision of the Nationalist members of the Corporation to elect Mr James Shanks, a Protestant Home Ruler, to the position, and thus give new force to the contrast of Nationalist tolerance with Unionist bigotry. The action of the Lord Mayor shows how far the dry-rot of factionism has eaten into the Nationalist strength.

No man who has lost or who will lose his seat during this contest will have so much sympathy extended to him by the Irish party, and by every Irishman who knows him, as Mr Rowntree, who was defeated on Tuesday at Scarborough. A Quaker in religion, he is in politics one of the sincerest men that ever espoused an honest cause. He visited Ireland more than once in the stormiest days of the Balfour regime, and saw for himself the fruits of that disgraceful system, his recitals of which produced an enormous effect in England at the time. Mr Rowntree is a solicitor, and, not being a man of affluence, his constant and conscientious attendance to his duties at Westminster involved very considerable sacrifices.

With characteristic maladroitness the *Times* to-day declares that Mr Kier Hardie's return for West Ham cannot be regarded as a Home Rule victory. As a matter of fact his return was due entirely to the action of the local branch of the Irish organisation, acting under instructions from the Executive. Mr Kier Hardie has been wooing the constituency for some years as a labour advocate. On the death of Mr Hume Webster, the Liberal candidate, some months ago, a Mr Lester appeared on the scene, but the Liberal Federation declined to accept either him or Mr Kier Hardie as the Liberal candidate. In the meanwhile the Irishmen of the district, acting in accordance with the rules of the organisation, refused to commit themselves to either candidate until Saturday last, when they decided to support Mr Kier Hardie, who declared himself a staunch Home Ruler and in favour of the immediate settlement of the question. On the Liberal Federation learning that the Irish vote—320 strong—was to be cast for Mr Kier Hardie they requested Mr Lester to retire from the field. That gentlemen complied, with the result that the seat has been won for Home Rule, as were it not for the prompt, praiseworthy, and effective action of the local Irishmen, a three-cornered fight would have ensued, and the Tory candidate would, for an absolute certainty, be returned at the head of the poll. And yet this victory, according to the *Times*, does not affect Home Rule.

Preparations of an elaborate character are being made by the Excursion Committee to make the forthcoming pilgrimage from Dublin to the ancient capital of Ireland a great success. Last Monday the Organising Committee met at the Club Rooms, 87 Marlborough-street. The hon sec, Mr Eugene M'Donnell, read letters from gentlemen desirous of joining the pilgrimage on Sunday, 17:th inst, also correspondence as to the programme of proceedings. The Dublin bands and the local bands will join in the great historical procession through Tara's old halls, and lead the musical entertainment in the Druid's Grove. At the historic "Stone Chair" used at the King's coronation, the president of the Antiquarian Historical Society will deliver the opening address. It is proposed to hold a commemoration at the grave of the 350 Wexford heroes who fell fighting at the battle of Tara in 1798. A large number of Wexfordmen will be present. Great efforts are being made to induce Irish speaking at the *Fris* or Parliament House, in order to give an impulse to the preservation of the

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Irish language, and with a view of holding an athletic festival in the King's Banqueting Hall, where athletic sports peculiar to the Celtic people, and music, poetry, oratory, and other kindred accomplishments might be held. Arrangements were made to invite the leading literary, athletic, and other organisations to co-operate with the committee to insure success.

Commercial.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY CO., LIMITED, report for week ending August 24 as follows:—

Store Cattle—There is a good deal of inquiry being made for these, but there are no supplies. A considerable number could be placed if these were available.

Store Sheep—There is no change to note in the position of the market, consequently the business put through is limited.

Sheepskins—These continue to have a good demand, and all offered are readily taken up. Dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, 2s 2d to 4s; do do merino, 1s 11d to 5s; full-woolled crossbreds, 4s 4d to 6s 4d; do do merino, 3s 3d to 5s 3d; dry pelts, 4d to 1s 8d. Butchers' green crossbreds, best, 4s 6d to 4s 9d; medium to good, 3s 6d to 4s 5d; green merinos, best, 3s 3d to 3s 8d; light, 2s 8d to 3s 2d each.

Rabbitskins—The market for these is very steady, apparently there is no change, prices this week being on a par with those ranging last week. Grey does, 1s 4d to 1s 4½d; bucks, 1s 3d to 1s 4d; medium to good, 1s 1d to 1s 2½d; autumn, 9d to 11d; summer, 6d to 8d; suckers and half grown, 3d to 5d; black and fawn, 9d to 1s per lb.

Hides—The market is unchanged, a moderate demand exists, and prices remain steady at about equal to those obtaining during the past twelve months or more. Dry salted heavy weights, 2½d to 3d; medium, 2d to 2½d; light, 1½d to 1¾d; inferior, 1d to 1½d per lb.

Tallow—There is little or no change to report, the business of the past week being transacted on the basis of the previous one. Prime rendered mutton, 19s to 20s; medium to good, 16s to 18s 6d; inferior to medium, 13s to 15s; rough fat (best fresh caul), 12s 6d to 13s; inferior to medium and good, 9s to 12s per cwt.

Grain—Wheat: While the market is not exceedingly active, a moderately fair demand continues to be experienced. We quote—Best milling, velvet, red straw and Trecan, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; good to best, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; medium, 2s 8d to 3s 2d; whole fowls' wheat, 2s 3d to 2s 6d; inferior and broken, 1s 9d to 2s (ex store, sacks weighed in, terms).—Oats: There has been a steady inquiry during the week for bright feed and milling. We quote—Best feed and milling, 2s to 2s 1d; medium to good, 1s 10d to 1s 11½d; inferior to medium, 1s 5d to 1s 9d; good Danish and black, 1s 9d to 1s 11d (ex store, sacks extra, net).—Barley: No business of any consequence passing in this. We quote—Best malting, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; medium, 3s to 3s 3d; feed and milling, 2s to 2s 10d (ex store, sacks extra terms).

Grass Seeds—Ryegrass: The demand up to the present has not been brisk. Best dressed perennial, 3s 9d to 4s; extra prime, 4s 3d; medium, 3s 6d to 3s 9d, ex store.—Cocksfoot Seed: Best dressed, 3½d to 4½d; medium, 3d to 3½d per lb.

Potatoes—No change in the market for these. Derwents, 25s to 30; medium to good, 17s 6d to 22s 6d per ton, bags in.

Chaff—Best dressed heavy chaff, 42s 6d to 47s 6d; extra prime, 50s to 52s 6d; inferior to medium, 30s to 40s per ton.

Dairy Produce—Butter sells in retail lots at from 9d to 10d for prime. Factory cheese, nominal, medium size, 4½d to 5d; loaf, 5½d to 5½d; dairy, 3d to 4½d per lb.

Flax—Medium is worth L19 19s per ton.

MESSES STRONACH BROS. AND MORRIS report as follows:—

Fat Cattle—240 yarded. Best bullocks, £9 17s 6d: prices fallen from 10s to 15s.

Fat Sheep—2354 yarded, of which 500 were merino. Best, 20s; crossbred wethers and others, 17s 6d to 18s 6d; medium 15s 6d to 16s 6d; merino, 7s 6d to 15s; medium and poorer quality in no demand.

Pigs—200 penned, all descriptions. Porkers up to 45s.

Sheepskins—At our usual weekly sale held on Tuesday, we submitted a small catalogue, including the usual assortment of butchers' green and country dry skins. There was a good attendance of buyers and a brisk demand was shown throughout. There is no change to report in green skins, but dry skins showed a slight advance. We quote:—Green crossbreds, 4s 6d to 5s; medium, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; merino, 2s 9d to 3s 6d; dry crossbreeds, 4s to 4s 6d; full-woolled, up to 6s 3d; medium, 2s 6d to 3s 1d; pelts, 61 to 1s 31.

Rabbitskins—We presented a moderate catalogue to a good attendance of buyers at our usual weekly sale on Monday. All lots offered were well competed for, and sold at prices on a par with those ruling last week. We quote:—Best winter skins, 15½d to 16½d; medium, 14d to 15d; autumn, 8½d to 12d; summers, 6½d to 8d; suckers and half grown, 4d to 5½d per lb.

Wool—The business done in the local market is confined to odd lots, offered at the usual weekly skin sales, which as a rule command good prices considering the quality.

Hides—There is a good demand for heavy well flayed hides, but inferior sorts are difficult to place. Quotations are:—Best, 2½d to 3d; medium, 2½d to 2½d; light, 1½d to 2d; inferior, 1½d to 1½d per lb.

Tallow—There is a good demand for all lots coming forward. Quotations:—Prime rendered, 18s to 20s; medium, 15s to 17s 6d; inferior, 12s 6d to 14s 6d; rough fat, 9s to 13s 6d.

Grain—Wheat: Prime milling is in good demand, but second quality and inferior samples are difficult to place. Fowl wheat is also in good request, and prices for these have somewhat hardened.

We quote:—Prime milling, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; medium, 2s 9d to 3s; fowl wheat, 1s 9d to 2s 3d.

Oats—There is a decided improvement in this market, especially for bright milling and feed lots. We quote:—Best milling and feed, 2s; medium, 1s 9d to 1s 10½; inferior, 1s 6d to 1s 8d.

Grass Seed—The market is well supplied, but very little demand is experienced. We quote:—Best dressed perennial, 3s 9d to 4s; medium, 3s 3d to 3s 6d.

Chaff—Prices are somewhat easier owing to the heavy supply coming forward this week. We quote:—Best, 40s to 45s; medium, 30s to 35s.

MESSES DONALD BEID AND CO. report as follows for week ending August 24:—

Rabbitskins—Prime selected winter does, 16½d; do winter (bucks and does), 16d to 16½d; medium to good do, 14½d to 15½d; early do, 12d to 13½d; coloured do, 9½d to 11½d; autumns, 8½d to 10d; summers, 7d to 8½d; suckers, 4d to 5½d per lb.

Sheepskins—Green crossbreds, 3s 7d to 5s 1d; do merino, 2s 9d to 3s 5d; dry crossbreds, 2s 1d to 5s 4d; do merinos, 1s 5d to 1s 11d; do pelts and lambs, 4d to 2s 7d.

Hides—Since last reporting we have made no sales. All forward will be disposed of next week.

Tallow—Firms rendered, 18s to 20s; medium to good, 15s to 17s 6d; inferior, 12s 6d to 14s; rough fat, 10s to 13s per cwt.

Wheat—Only a moderate business has been done in this cereal since last reporting. We quote—Milling, prime to extra prime, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; do medium, 3s 3d to 3s 5d; do inferior, 2s 11d to 3s 2d; whole fowls' wheat, 2s 5d to 2s 10d.

Oats—Only a small supply forward. There is a brisk inquiry. We quote—Seed, 2s 2d to 2s 6d; milling 2s to 2s 1d; bright feed, 1s 10d to 1s 11½; discoloured feed, 1s 6d to 1s 9d (sacks extra).

Potatoes—The market is glutted, and there is very little demand. We quote—Best, 27s 6d to 32s 6d; inferior, 20s to 25s.

Chaff—Market glutted with inferior and medium quality, while heavy oatmeal well-cut is very scarce and commands ready sale.—Best, L2 7s 6d to L2 12s 6d; inferior, L1 10s to L1 15s.

Turnips—Brisk inquiry for prime swedes at from 12s to 13s per ton.

Pressed Straw—27s to 30s per ton.

Ryegrass—Good enquiry for prime machine-dressed old pasture seed. Farmers' lots dull of sale. Best, 3s 8d to 4s; inferior, 2s 6d to 3s.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

MESSES WRIGHT, STEPHENSON AND CO. report as follows:—For light-harnessed horses and hacks there was absolutely no demand. More horses could have been placed both for town and country work, and we think that if any of our country friends have stock of this description for sale they could not go wrong by sending them in now. We quote—For first-class draughts (extra heavy), L25 to L30; good ordinary draughts (young), L18 to L22; medium draughts, L12 to L16; aged draughts, L6 to L10; good hacks and harness horses, L12 to L16; medium hacks and harness horses, L7 to L9; light and inferior hacks and harness horses, L2 10s to L5.

MR F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price—Oats 1s 9d to 2s 3d (bags extra), demand good. Wheat (easier) milling, 3s 6d to 4s 0½; fowls', 2s 0d to 2s 9d, sacks included. Chaff: Market, good supply—£1 10s 0d to £2 12s 6d; hay, oatens £2 0s; ryegrass, £3. Bran, £3 5s. Pollard, £3 15s. 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, 8d. Oatmeal, £9 10s in 26lbs; bulk, £9.

RABBITSKIN MARKET.

J. H. KIRK AND CO., Bond street, report: as follows for week ending 24th August:—

Cable news of last week's London sales is a trifle more reassuring than the reports lately to hand, and prices quoted in our last are firmly maintained—viz, 16½d to 16¾d for prime winter skins; others in proportion. We guarantee to return fullest current value for consignments entrusted to our care, free of all commission and store charges.

A learned Harvard professor has discovered the site of Leif Ericson's house, which is in the city of Cambridge, Mass. There is nothing on the premises, not even an old tax-bill, to prove that Leif ever dwelt there, but the learned professor can safely defy anybody to prove that he didn't, wherefore he has petitioned the city government for permission to fence in the cellar, so that rude curiosity hunters may not come round and steal the hole.

During Mr Gladstone's speech in West Calder, in a disused quarry, the most effective portion of the admirably marshalled list, given with a force and skill which hugely delighted the audience, was the instance of the Earl of Derby's opposition, in 1837, to concede free government to Canada. It would be utter ruin, Lord Derby said, and would lead to the establishment of a sort of French republic in Lower Canada, and would hand over the English-born minority to the tender mercies of the French colonists. It was precisely such a speech as might be made by Mr Balfour or Lord Salisbury, although the Earl of Derby was discussing Canada in a less violent manner than Lord Salisbury was discussing Ireland. Against the Earl of Derby's prophesy Mr Gladstone placed the testimony of Sir Alexander T. Galt, formerly High Commissioner in Great Britain for Canada, to the effect that Canada had flourished exceedingly and had become more closely united with the mother country, and "so," said Mr Gladstone in an eloquent passage, "would it be with Ireland when she enjoyed the blessings of Home Rule."

"MANURES," "MANURES."

The following are Prices and Terms for on various Manures delivered on Railway Trucks at our Works, Burnside, for Season 1892-93, now ready for delivery :-

	Per Ton.
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME ...	£7
FINE BONE DUST ...	7
POTATO MANURE ...	7
BLOOD MANURE ...	8
GARDEN MANURE ...	9

SPECIAL MANURES FOR VINES, GRASS LAWNS, &c., &c., from £7 to £8 per ton. QUANTITIES OF LESS THAN ONE TON 6d per cwt extra.

TERMS CASH, LESS 2½d per cent. BAGS

Will be charged in all instances—to hold 2cwt, 6d each; 1cwt, 3d each. We will allow for these if returned to the Works promptly—say within a month, full value, but after that time only what they may be worth, less cost of carriage.

SUPERPHOSPHATES

And other Manures lose weight and deteriorate from exposure, but we guarantee full weight and analysis when delivered, but will not recognise any claim unless made within 14 days of despatch or date of invoices.

GUANO.

We have a cargo each of "Coral Queen" and "Abrolhos"; guaranteed analysis 54 to 60 per cent, Phosphate of Lime. Price, from £5 to £5 10s per ton on rail, Burnside. Under one ton, 6d per cwt extra. KEMP THORNE, PROSSER & CO (Limited)



BOOTS! BOOTS!

THE increasing demand for these Boots proves that the public appreciate their sterling QUALITY, and the numerous Testimonials received establishes the fact that the ZEALANDIA BOOTS is exactly what the careful householder requires.

When a purchaser sees this brand on a Boot he need look no further for he has found a Boot

That WILL WEAR wonderfully well, and FITS COMFORTABLY every kind of foot, and is MODERATE in PRICE.

Can anything more be wanted? You will save money by buying

ZEALANDIA BOOTS.

COLEMAN & SONS
EUCALYPTUS
VICTORY DINEEN
THE TREE OF LIFE
PURE EXTRACT FROM THE EUCALYPTUS TREE

FOR all affections of the Chest and Lungs, Consumption, Asthma, Coughs, 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, Coomundra, N.S. Wales), without this it is a fraud. Sold everywhere. Price, 1s 6d and 2s 6d.

Wholesale and Retail Depot: LICHFIELD STREET, Christchurch.

FLAG BRAND PICKLES



USE HAYWARD BROS. Celebrated FLAG BRAND TOMATO & WORCESTER SAUCES. 25 First Awards to 1891. CHRISTCHURCH. NEW ZEALAND.

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.

CROWN BAKERY

14 MANCHESTER STREET AND MORTON'S BUILDINGS (Opposite Bank New Zealand) CHRISTCHURCH.

Carts sent to all parts of town and suburbs daily. Orders taken for all kinds of Fancy Goods.

CHAS. BYERS Practical Baker and Small Goods M n.

Caterer to the Canterbury Saleyards' Co.; Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry; Agricultural and Pastoral Association.

BURKE'S HOTEL

Corner of High and Manchester Streets, CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z.

Hot, cold, and shower baths. The best accommodation in Christchurch on the Most Reasonable terms. Special Arrangements made with Theatrical Companies, Associations, and others, on application to P. BURKE, Proprietor. All communications promptly attended to.

P.O. BOX, 364 TELEPHONE, 428.

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.

JAMES RUGG ... Proprietor.

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 29. Passengers from Dunedin wharf at 3 p.m. Cargo till noon.

NELSON, VIA LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON and PICTON. — ROTORUA, s. s., on Monday, August 29. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 3 p.m. Cargo till noon

FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTLETON WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GISBORNE. — TARAWERA, s. s., on Wednesday, August 31. Passengers from Dunedin by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTLETON, NAPIER, GISBOURNE, AUCKLAND. — Ohau, s. s., early.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND. — TE ANAU, s. s., on Wednesday, September 7. Passengers from Dunedin by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF AND HOBART. — WAIRARAPA, s. s., on Thursday, September 1. Passengers from Dunedin by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTLETON AND WELLINGTON. — HAUKOTO, s. s., on Tuesday August 30.

FOR WESTPORT, VIA TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTLETON, AND WELLINGTON. — OMAPERE, s. s., on Friday, September 2. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 4 p.m. Cargo till 1 p.m.

FOR GREYMOUTH AND HOKITIKA, VIA OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTLETON, and WELLINGTON. — HERALD, s. s., about Monday, August 29. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at mid-night. Cargo till 4 p.m.

FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND. — OVALAU s. s., about Friday, September 9.

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

OFFICES: Corner Vogel, Water, and Cumberland street

OLD EGYPTIAN RECORDS CORROBORATING SCRIPTURE.

(From the *Pilot*)

THE contributions to our knowledge of mankind in its earliest historical stages furnished by discoveries in Egypt are as surprising as they are satisfactory. At the present moment, a series of inscriptions is on exhibition in the British Museum, which are, so far as men yet know, the earliest specimens of State reports. They consist of small clay tablets covered with fine arrow-headed or cuneiform lettering, referring in their context to the politics of Egypt thirty-four centuries ago, and the questions which then divided statesmen. "By these inscriptions," says one writer, "rescued from under the sands of the Nile Valley, we are enabled to enter into the Foreign Office of the Pharaohs of the sixteenth century before the Christian era. Egypt has been fitly called the land of surprises, and no more striking vindication of this title has she afforded than in the discovery of these valuable records." They were found about 200 miles from Cairo, on the edge of the desert, in the year 1837, by an Arab woman wandering through the ruins searching for nitrate earth for manure. On the ground she saw these curiously scratched tablets; and in the ruined tomb in which these first ones were discovered, about 300 were brought to light.

A less curious but still more important discovery was made two years ago by an American named Wilbour. In the island of Sebel, Mr Wilbour came across a great and lengthy inscription, carved upon a rock, which in its text referred to the seven years of famine that occurred in Egypt, as related in the Book of Genesis! Such was the subject which the learned Professor Orazio Marucchi, one of the first, if not the first, of Egyptologists in Italy, discussed on Thursday, June 2, in the large hall of the Cancelleria at Rome. Cardinal Serafini presided, and among those present were Mgr Tripepi, Abbot Cosmi-Lizi, Commendatore De Bossi, and other noted Roman scholars. The inscription was translated from the original hieroglyphs by its discoverer, Mr Wilbour, and his translation has been accepted in its general features by the great Egyptian scholar, Emil Brugsch. The inscription is a copy, made in the Ptolemaic period, about two centuries B.C., from a very much older inscription dating from the third dynasty. It relates the words spoken by the King to the great God, the Self-created Being, the Chief of all the gods. The King makes a fervent appeal in favour of the people over whom he rules, that they may be saved from the horrors of another such famine. The God promises that such a famine, so long in its duration, arising from the failure of the fertilising Nile to overflow its banks, shall not occur any more. Marucchi mentioned that the memory of this famine is referred to as existing for centuries after its occurrence, and that testimony to this fact is furnished by two other inscriptions found at widely different places. The learned lecturer stated that he would soon publish the paper he read recently, and it will then be possible to have a more accurate account of this wonderful testimony to the verity of the Bible than can be furnished from a simple hearing of it read.

It may be within the recollection of many that, about 20 years ago, a discovery of Assyrian records, consisting of tiny bricks of baked clay written all over with cuneiform characters, related the history of the deluge as it was known to the ancient Babylonians. The bricks, which were books, were found amid the ruins of what had been the library of Assurbanipal, King of Assyria. Few scientific discoveries made more noise in the world than that of the Babylonian story of the deluge. Apart from its relating the story which is so important in the annals of the human race, the new and unexpected light it cast upon the religious ideas of the Babylonians, and of their traditions relative to the primitive ages of humanity, gave it, in the eyes of scholars, a special importance. Now from the mysterious land of Egypt comes the corroboration of the Scripture account, which rationalists first questioned and then denied, of the seven years' famine predicted by the Patriarch Joseph to the then reigning Pharaoh. One of the strangest circumstances is that that old inscription should be brought to light by a native of the New World!

One hundred buildings in the Mexican city of Guadalajara were destroyed by earthquakes during the week. No lives were lost.

The crypt of the new Church of St Joachim, in the Prati di Castello, Rome, was solemnly presented last month to Cardinal Parocchi, Vicar-General of His Holiness. The crypt is itself a handsome church with a noble nave, and the ceremony was to be followed immediately by that of laying the first stone of the first pillar of the church above. A large and representative congregation attended, and heard the sermon of the Abbe Brugidou, to whose two years' work of collecting the building is due. The preacher gave an enthusiastic account of his difficulties and of the invariable good fortune that attended them. Not a workman had ever waited a day for his wages. Cardinal Parocchi replied. Over the entrance to the crypt is an eloquent inscription in Italian, declaring this to be the first fruits of the Pope's Episcopal Jubilee—a place that calls aloud for its crown, the church above.

THE CURLEW MOUNTAINS.

(Translated for the *Pilot* from the Irish by An Odraoibhin Aoibhinn.)

The Curlew Mountains are fine in winter,
They are not embedded in ice or snow;
The cuckoo calls from the greenwood's centre,
The thrush and the cornerake sing below.

The hounds are hunting, the rocks resounding,
They follow the fawn that flies before;
The torrent comes down from the mountain bounding,
Sa'mon are leaping beside the shore.

I think of my mountain late and early,
Where blossoms are golden and glad and gay;
Where the wheat springs high and the yellow barley,
And birds are piping on every spray.

The tips of the rushes are heavy with honey,
There's butter and cream from the silken kine;
No Northern snow on its slopes so sunny,
Will trouble its coasts or its harbours fine.

Where the bee has a home and is wisely working,
And women eat honey from day to day;
But deep in my bosom a care is lurking,
The love of my heart is far away.

Your fair, thin forehead, the wide world's wonder,
Your tresses that hang in a golden sheaf,
Have torn the strings of my heart asunder,
And covered my head with a cloud of grief.

I am as a man that is even dying
For lack of the jewel his eye would see.
Oh! will you not visit me where I am lying,
And take God's blessing and comfort me?

NOTE.—This is a typically Irish song, it changes its tone and shifts its thoughts and illusions so often and abruptly. I am publishing this and other poems in my "Songs of the Connacht Bards," where I hope to print about forty love songs peculiar to Connacht. Winter and summer, the loch and the mountain, love and the chase are here mixed up in a manner quite characteristic, and peculiar to Gaelic peasant songs.

Mr Charles Byers' 14 Manchester street and Morton's buildings, Christchurch, is ready at all times to execute in the most satisfactory manner possible orders given him for every description of bread and fancy goods. Mr Byers' carts are sent daily to all parts of the town and suburbs.

Mr Gladstone will shortly publish a small and highly interesting little volume on "Special Aspects of the Irish Question: a Series of Reflections In and Since 1886." The brochure will enlighten many on the Irish question.

A Parliamentary return shows that at the end of last year the deposits in the Post-office Savings Bank in the United Kingdom reached the prodigious amount of £7,608,002. During the twelve months the sums received were £13,302,007, and those paid out £13,146,108.

The Propaganda has just finished the new missal for the use of the Church in Montenegro. This concession, which was requested by Monsignor Stroemayer in 1896, is important, as tending to draw into the Western Catholic orbit the Slav peoples of the Balkans and to act as a counterpoise to Russian panslavism.

The latest invention of the day, introduced into the Colony by the D.I.C., is one that makes especial provision for the convenience of ladies engaged in cooking operations. It consists of a round plate or girdle, technically known as "angite," and which has the peculiar and valuable property of preserving from burning or boiling-over the contents, no matter how delicate they may be, of any pot or saucepan placed upon it, above even the hottest fire. It may be utilised also for toasting bread. We have personally seen the invention tried with complete success. Our acquaintance with chemistry or mineralogy is not sufficiently profound to warrant us on entering into an inquiry as to the nature of the material made use of. Persons, however, desirous of investigating for themselves can do so by procuring from the D.I.C. one of the articles in question. Indeed, the firm deserve the thanks of the sisterhood of cooks in New Zealand for providing a household utensil so capable of making their work easier and sparing their tempers.

MYERS AND CO., Dentists, Octagon, corner of George street. The guarantee highest class work at moderate fees. Their artificial teeth give general satisfaction, and the fact of them supplying a temporary denture while the gums are healing does away with the inconvenience of being months without teeth. They manufacture a single artificial tooth for Ten Shillings, and sets equally moderate. The administration of nitrous oxide gas is also a great boon to those needing the extraction of a tooth. Read—[ADVT.]

20s Dress now 7s 11d, 19s 6d White Blankets now 10s 11d,
12 Reels Lichen Thread for 9d

Millinery and Mantles
Half-price

Lonargan & Co's Fair.

AN APPEAL.

DURING the past few years the Catholics of New Plymouth have been making most self-sacrificing efforts to raise funds for the erection of a new church. The present building is in a very dilapidated condition—utterly unworthy of the sublime mysteries celebrated within it. To crown the efforts of the parishioners with success I find that some substantial assistance must be obtained from charitable friends outside the district. We are few in number, being only one in twelve of the entire population, and nearly all in straitened circumstances. A gentleman in Wellington who knows our difficulties, and the great necessity for a new church here, has forwarded a generous subscription towards same, and I am quite certain there are many other charitable persons throughout the colony, who, if they had this gentleman's knowledge, would also imitate his noble example. Any, even the smallest contribution or donation, thankfully received.

JAMES MCKENNA.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF DUNEDIN AND SUBURBS.

MRS. LOFT'S

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE

—Is Now on—

FOR FOURTEEN DAYS ONLY.

COME EARLY!! NOW IS YOUR TIME FOR BARGAINS!!!

Ladies' Walking Out Shoes, all sizes, 4s 11d.

No better value in the City.

Children's Winter Slippers (All Sizes) ... 1s 6d

Ladies' " " " " ... 1s 9d

Gents' " " " " ... 1s 11d

Ladies' Evening Shoes from 2s 11d; German Felt Slippers from 2s 11d; Gents' Evening Shoes from 6s 6d; Gents' Walking Out Shoes, 7s 6d upward.

Nothing like them in the City. All other lines equally as Cheap. It is worth your while to pay a visit to inspect the Goods and judge for yourselves, at

MRS. LOFT'S

No. 9, ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN.

J. MERRILL - - - Manager.

CRYSTAL! CRYSTAL! CRYSTAL!

CRYSTAL KEROSENE is guaranteed water white, and 30 per cent. above Government standard.

This high-test Oil is the best in the market, and each tin is fitted with latest and most improved Screw Nozzle. Waste in pouring out the Oil is thereby avoided. The tins and cases are extra strong.

CRYSTAL KEROSENE has taken first place wherever it has been offered, and is recommended to every householder for Safety, Brilliance, and Economy.

Sold everywhere, and warranted to give entire satisfaction to customers.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS.

WE beg to intimate that we make liberal Cash Advances, free of Commission, on Wool, Hemp, Grain, Rabbitskins, Hides, Tallow, and all kinds of Farm Produce consigned to us for sale, or for shipment on Growers' account. Also on Fat or Store Stock placed in our hands for sale.

We hold Auction Sales of Fat and Store Stock every Wednesday at the Burnside Yards, Sales of Wool, Hemp, Sheepskins, Rabbitskins, Hides, and Tallow every Tuesday; and of Grain and other Farm Produce every Monday.

Parties consigning Stock or Produce for Sale may rely on Sales being conducted to the very best advantage, and Account Sales rendered without delay.

Produce for shipment is consigned direct to our LONDON AGENTS Shippers have thus the full advantage of their Produce being sold under the direct supervision of trustworthy and experienced Brokers, and can depend on their interests being carefully protected.

FREIGHTS to England by first-class iron vessels at lowest current rates.

PROMPT Returns and Medium Charges may be relied on.

DONALD BIRD, AND CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

Stock, Station, and Produce Agents and Wool Brokers, Cumberland, Jetty, and Vogel Streets, Dunedin.

This Edition maintains the splendid reputation the work has achieved as the most comprehensive and thorough Directory published.

NOW READY and on sale at published price (42s),

THE NEW ZEALAND POST OFFICE DIRECTORY for 1892-3.

1600 pages, extra large 8vo, bound in red cloth, lettered, lasting for two years.

This well-known work comprises Nine Provincial District Directories, each given separately in one portion, and then embodied under one Alphabetical List of Names, Trades, and Professions. Profuse and minute indices preface the work, which show there are in the volume Directories of over 1500 Towns, Villages, and Districts

ALSO READY—

Wise's Official Directory of Canterbury, 10s 6d

Wise's Official Directory of Wellington Province, 5s.

WISE, GAFFIN & CO., Publishers, Dunedin.

ELIXIR VITÆ for Coughs and Colds
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All Grocers and Chemists.

DR BUCHANAN'S Pearl-Coated Biliary and Liver Pills for the relief and permanent cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliary Headache, Habitual Constipation, Giddiness, Flatulence, and the many and varied complaints caused by an unhealthy state of the liver, stomach, and bowels. Price, 1s per box. Post free to any address, 1s 1d, from—R. M. GATENBY, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Waiganui.

WANTED—AGENTS for the sale of the above valuable medicines. For terms and particulars apply to the above address.

WE have THIS DAY ENTERED INTO PARTNERSHIP under the style of

"J. & C. M. MOUAT,

BARRISTERS AT LAW, SOLICITORS, &c."

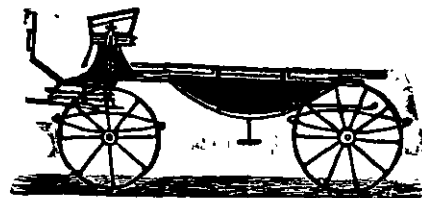
Dated 8th June, 1892.

JOHN MOUAT
C. M. MOUAT.

DUNEDIN CARRIAGE FACTORY

Princes Street South, Dunedin.

HORDERN AND WHITE ... PROPRIETORS.



Double and Single Buggies.

Station Waggon, Waggonettes, Spring Carts, &c

Material and Workmanship guaranteed. Country Orders receive prompt attention.

HAVE you tasted GAWNE'S Worcester Sauce? It is a valuable adjunct to the luncheon table.

ONE of the cheapest yet most piquant Sauces ever introduced. Its quality not being sacrificed by lowness of price.

MESSRS GAWNE & CO. have favoured us with samples of their Worcester Sauce.

ITS flavour is as good as its piquancy is pronounced. It is altogether a well-balanced relish.

GAWNE & CO.'S Worcester Sauce supplied to public at a price that no Worcester Sauce was ever before offered.

FORK Meat, Fish, or Fowl, GAWNE'S Worcester Sauce is the most appetising in the market.

WANTED — Competent CATHOLIC TEACHER

(Male).

Apply—

"ALPHA,"

TABLET Office.

J. AND J. ARTHUR,
TAILORS, NO. 6, GEORGE STREET.

J. AND J. ARTHUR

Have just landed a large shipment of NEW SPRING GOODS (per s.s. Bangatira), A splendid variety of Tweeds, Worsted Suitings, Trouserings, and Coatings, being the Latest Designs in the Home markets. A large selection of the BEST COLONIAL TWEEDS and WORSTEDS always in stock.

A Good Suit, made in First-Class Style, from £3 3s.

J. AND J. ARTHUR, TAILORS, 6 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

NOTICE.

Contributions to our literary columns should be addressed to the editor, and should reach this office not later than Tuesday morning.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

"CHRISTCHURCH."—It was more the tone of the letter than its contents that influenced us. That seemed decidedly bitter, and even minatory—although we knew our correspondent meant nothing of the kind. The imprudence of any publication capable of conveying such an idea must be manifest.

DEATH.

WARD.—On the 22nd August, at the residence of his parents, Upper Russell street, Dunedin, of bronchitis, Francis, second son of William Thomas and Matilda Ward; aged 6 months.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 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 COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS.

THE debate in the House of Representatives on the action of the Ministry in reference to his Excellency's policy in rejecting the Premier's advice *re* appointments to the Legislative Council, has ended as we always thought it would end—in nothing. The time spent in this debate has been time lost, absolutely lost, no difficulty has been cleared up, no principle established, and we ask ourselves *cui bono*, what has been its aim, what purpose was it intended to serve? We ourselves do not pretend to know very much of constitutional questions; except so far as common sense teaches, we do not claim any right to interpose an opinion. On the technicalities of the question we desire to be silent and to hand over the question to lawyers and experts, who, no doubt, will be able to quibble a good deal and kick up a considerable quantity of dust. But on the broad question we think we are as entitled to give an opinion, at least as fully entitled as our ordinary neighbours. Well, then, assuming such to be the case, it appears to us that, as the Governor is bound to be advised by his Ministers, Lord GLASGOW should have done as Mr BALLANCE advised him. In a case of this kind, her Majesty the Queen would not have rejected the advice of her responsible Ministry. We are warranted in so thinking by her recent action. On the advice of Lord Salisbury, though he was beaten at the general election, she raised several strong Tory party men to the House of Lords, although Toryism was already rampant in that House. Such being the case, we cannot understand why our Governor should think himself justified in rejecting the advice of Ministers possessing an overwhelming majority in the popular Chamber, when the object and effect of that advice was to bring about a fair representation of public opinion in the Legislative Council. Explain the case as you will, it is impossible to come to any other conclusion than that the real reason for the rejection of Ministers' advice was the disinclination to give the Liberal party, to use a common expression, a fair show in the Council. This *primo facie* is the impression that will generally prevail, and no amount of special pleading or constitutional dust can remove this impression. As to whether Ministers, after finding their advice rejected, ought or ought not to have resigned, depends on the question whether the interests of the country would

suffer most by resignation or non-resignation; and on this question we are not prepared to pronounce an opinion. But, we may ask, what would be the effect of a resignation. All the probabilities are that the same party which now holds power would be returned to power, and what gain then would result from all the expense, turmoil, and bad blood of a general election? Meantime every measure, every interest would be at a standstill, and at the end we should find ourselves at the point at which we stood at the moment of resignation, and the whole battle would have to be fought over again. Is it not better, therefore, that there has been no resignation and that Ministers should have waited to experience the nature of the treatment bestowed on their measures by the Legislative Council? We at all events think so. But it is unfortunate that the Governor has felt himself unable to accept his responsible advisers' advice and to appoint the number of new Councillors named by the Premier. It would, in our opinion, have been wiser and more constitutional had his Excellency done so. This, we think, will have to be done in the end. It is impossible for any Governor to persevere in rejecting the advice of his Ministers and thwarting their policy. An attempt to do so can only end in a revolution.

ON Sunday, the Sunday within the octave of the Feast of the Assumption, exposition of the Blessed Sacrament took place in St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, commencing after last Mass and terminating in the evening after Vespers with a procession. Adoration throughout the day was regularly maintained by the confraternities attached to the Cathedral and the members of the general congregation were in constant attendance. The Confraternity of the Holy Family, into which also a reception took place, walked in the procession, their numbers testifying well to the progress they are making. The sermon was preached by the Bishop, who took for his subject the resolutions recently published by the hierarchy of the Colony, dwelling especially on that relating to the necessity for the support of a Catholic Press and a literature free from anti-Catholic calumny. His Lordship referred at some length, as an example, to the case of Galileo, giving a clear and conclusive statement of the true facts and illustrating the action of the Church by the manner of her dealing with Cardinal Cusa, Copernicus, and Kepler. The most rev preacher showed plainly that it was the theological dogmatism of Galileo and not his scientific theories that had come under condemnation. The high altar and sanctuary had been brilliantly adorned for the occasion by the Dominican nuns.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Christchurch St Aloysius Guild was held on Thursday, Rev Father Bell presiding. The chairman announced the receipt of a guinea towards the painting of the rooms from the Rev Father Aubrey. The Rules of the Guild (which had been submitted to His Lordship for approval), were read by the secretary and adopted. Next Thursday (to-morrow) there will be a "social" for members, sixpence admission will be charged, the proceeds to go to the shooting gallery expense.

THE London *Times* (says the *Pilot*) says that the woman who struck Mr Gladstone with a lump of hard bread last week is really an ardent admirer of the Grand Old Man, and had no intention to injure him. This reminds us of the man in Cork who threw a potato at the Prince of Wales, when his Royal Highness paid his last visit to Ireland. The assailant was arrested, and claimed that he propelled the vegetable in a moment of delirious loyalty, but we believe the plea was not accepted by the court.

WHAT is the National Association of New Zealand? We are informed by a telegram from Auckland that the Council of such an association has addressed a protest to Mr Gladstone against the congratulations cabled to him by the Ministry of the colony, and has also written to Lord Salisbury acquainting him with their deed. What is this Association, then, or what does it represent? "A large section of public opinion," says the protest. But then, according to the poet, it is not every one who sees himself as others see him. And yet we do not know. Did not Carlyle characterise the people of Great Britain as "mostly fools"? Perhaps there is really a large section of the class in New Zealand.

"THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET July 29th, speaks of 'the Hon. Mr Hoyle, Postmaster-General of New South Wales.' Our friend is at present satisfied with M.P. after his name, the Ministerial 'handle' may be tacked on when the new Government is formed.—*Freeman's Journal*."—Did we say that? Comes of talking about what you do not understand. But then we took it from somebody else.

MR GLADSTONE'S Ministry has been formed, but we prefer awaiting more definite and fuller details by mail before we publish the list. Lord Houghton, son and successor of the well-known

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SPRING SHOW of the Latest Novelties in Summer Millinery, Dorothy Capes, Newmarket Jackets
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SCIENTIFIC DRESSMAKING TAUGHT.

Monkton-Milnes, has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and Mr John Morley Chief Secretary. The Marquis of Ripon takes the port-folio of Secretary for the Colonies. It had been intended to include Mr Labouchere in the Cabinet, but, as Mr Gladstone explained, the Queen personally objected to him. It may be admitted that any man tainted by a connection with a society paper, that glaring abuse of the Press—even of the higher class—falls in the dignity desirable for a member of the Ministry. However, we defer comment until full details reach us. Parliament has been prorogued to November 4.

DUNEDIN CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE usual weekly meeting of the above Society was held in the Christian Brothers' school on Wednesday evening, August 24. The chair was occupied by the president (Father Lynch). There was a large attendance of members and visitors. His Lordship the Most Rev Dr Moran was present during the evening.

The preliminary business having been concluded, Mr Haughton proposed the following resolution—"That this Society desires to express regret at the death of Judge Broad, an eminent member of the Church in New Zealand, an able writer and a distinguished lawyer. That the president be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to Mrs Broad, with an assurance of their deep sympathy in her great affliction." In moving the above, Mr Haughton said that the Church and literary society in the Colony had experienced a great loss in the death of Mr Broad, whose career of honour and usefulness had been so suddenly terminated. He had known the late Judge for nearly thirty years, and he desired that the members of the Society should draw a lesson from his life. Coming to New Zealand without influential connections in the Colony, and with very small means, he had raised himself by industry, ability, and, above all, by his high character, to the position he attained. He was an earnest, practical Catholic, and to this, in the speaker's opinion, he owed in no slight measure his conspicuous success. He could say no more at this time; it was with the greatest pain that he spoke upon the subject, Mr Broad having been, perhaps, the oldest personal friend he had in New Zealand. He was sure, however, that the death of this good man would be deplored by every member of the Church.

His Lordship the Bishop, in seconding the resolution, endorsed all that Mr Haughton had said. He stated that he also knew the late Judge Broad personally. For the last 20 years he had watched with interest his career, and thought all that time he acted up to his convictions as a good Catholic. He did an immense amount of good for the Catholic population of New Zealand, and was instrumental in bringing to a completion many good works. He went on to say that when a history of New Zealand would be written a brilliant page will be devoted to the life of Judge Broad for the services he rendered to the Catholic Church and the legal profession in New Zealand. He concluded by trusting that this resolution would be carried unanimously, and would be the means of bringing some consolation to his bereaved family.

Mr J. B. Callan spoke to the motion, and said although he was not intimately acquainted with Judge Broad he was shocked at the announcement of his sudden death. He said the deceased gentleman was highly respected in the legal profession, and had written three or four works on law. When it is considered that these works were written when he was a County Court judge, and constantly travelling, some idea may be formed of his industry and assiduity. The works referred to were of great benefit to the legal profession of New Zealand.

Mr F. W. Petre also supported the resolution, and said he first met Judge Broad on the West Coast. His circuit then extended to Invercargill. He could bear testimony to the industry and attention that was paid by him to his duties. He was a genial, companionable, and deeply-read gentleman. Mr Petre said he could not let this opportunity pass without expressing his regret at the sudden death of this eminent Catholic.

The rev president, in putting the resolution to the meeting, said that the death of Judge Broad should be regretted by all, and more especially by the Catholics of New Zealand for whom he had done so much.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr James Eager read an essay on "Ireland and Irish missionaries." He traced the history of religion introduced into many countries of Europe, and pointed out all that Ireland had done for the continental universities—Germany in particular.

His Lordship congratulated Mr Eager on his excellent paper, and said he was sure the members were very grateful to him.

The Rev Father O'Donnell (Milton) read a paper on "Charles Kickham." The contribution was a scholarly production, and one that must have entailed no small amount of labour on the part of the essayist. Charles Joseph Hickam was born at Mullinahone, County Tipperary in 1830. During the earlier years of his life he was noted for his intelligence and integrity. While he was yet young the story

of the wrongs of Ireland, the unjust laws, and the tales of woe would make his blood thrill. Father O'Donnell said that it can be imagined how his heart bounded at the thought of striking a blow at despotism when he took part in the '48 movement and later in the Fenian movement. When he was 13 years of age he met with an accident through which he was deprived of his hearing, and it is probably to this accident we owe many of his fine productions both in prose and verse. The essayist said his writings were a true portrayal of the Irish character, and quoted extracts comparing him to Lover and Lever much to the detriment of the latter authors. He said Lover caricatured the Irish people and priests, whereas Kickham was correct in every particular. The paper throughout was interesting, instructive, and humorous. The anecdotes were very appropriate, and a large portion of the paper was devoted to the political state of Ireland during the years 1840 and subsequently.

Mr C. E. Haughton, M.A., moved a vote of thanks to Father O'Donnell for his paper. He said it was an able paper, and contained a vast amount of information. The literary merit of the essay was of a very high order, and it was well designed and ably written.

Mr J. B. Callan, in seconding the vote of thanks, said the reason why Irishmen speak with so much bitterness against England was on account of the treatment Ireland's tenants had received from England and English landlords. He said one of the causes of Ireland being so near Home Rule to-day was the number of persons who were turned out of their homes by the "crowbar" brigade, and obliged to go to America and Australia. The exiles in these far lands proved themselves loyal to their country by the amount of money they sent to be expended in the cause.

Mr F. W. Petre said he was converted to Home Rule 25 years ago. He said in England the tenant and landlord met each other in a purely business-like manner, and a tenant leaving a farm in England was entitled to compensation for improvements, whereas in Ireland, instead of being compensated, the tenant was obliged to pay more rent to the unscrupulous landlord.

Mr P. Carolin listened to the paper with a great amount of pleasure. He had been reared among the Irish peasantry, and the subject matter brought back to him vividly the recollections of his boyhood days.

Mr P. Hally said he had heard the Irish delegates on two occasions in Dunedin, but had learned more from Father O'Donnell of the history and ways of Ireland than from these Parliamentary orators.

Mr James Eager was pleased that Father O'Donnell had mentioned Lover's name in comparison to Kickham. He thought that the Irish character as described by Lover was exaggerated and untrue.

Mr H. F. Mooney said the paper was one of the ablest and best read papers delivered before the Society this season. He was much surprised at Mr Eager's utterances with regard to Lover. He said that it was only at the last meeting Mr Eager went into raptures over a selection from "Paddy at sea." Mr Mooney thought the members should be consistent in what they give expression to before the Society, and not be like a weathercock—changing with the wind.

Mr Eager endeavoured to explain the position he took up but hardly succeeded.

The passage-at-arms between these gentlemen caused considerable amusement.

The customary compliment to the chairman terminated the meeting.

The debate "Should Home Rule be granted to Ireland," will be opened on Wednesday, September 7, Mr H. F. Mooney leads the affirmative and Mr P. Hally the negative side of the question.

T E M U K A.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

August 22, 1892.

ST JOSEPH'S Church clock will soon chime again! Indeed, its silence has had the effect of casting quite a gloom on the district within a radius of several miles round the church. Religiously speaking, it was the custom in St Joseph's school at each chime of hours to offer up prayers, and this good habit has also been contracted by the more thoughtful members of the Church. Doubtless these will welcome the resumption of the chimes.

The variety entertainment given by the Black Star Minstrels in aid of the repairs proved a great success, which was a repetition of the one I reported some time ago. The applause throughout was as hearty and as frequent as on the previous occasion, encores being the order of the evening. All the performers acquitted themselves in a praiseworthy manner. Mr J. W. Higgins, or "Victor Hugo" as he is now called, though I much prefer him to "Hugo" of "Hugo Minstrels" fame, as his talents are more varied, was simply superb, and on every occasion he had to respond to an encore. In response to the Irish character song and dance "The unfortunate woman," he gave "Coming through the Bye," and very comically, again

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being encored. His jokes were extremely good, and owed their originality to himself. In the "Wanted a cook," he sent the audience into a *furor*. His very appearance on the stage was sufficient to cause ripples of laughter to go round the room. To say the least of him, Mr Higgins would be a great acquisition to any professional company. Wherever the Black Star Minstrels go (and I believe they intend to visit several places), they should meet with success. As a result of their labours, Mr F. Colville, hon secretary, to whom unqualified praise is due for the amount of time he gratuitously spent in making arrangements, etc, handed to Father Fauvel a cheque for £14 10s—a very handsome sum. Mr W. Collins is also entitled to a word of praise for time given in preparing the hall. No less a compliment is due to Mr W. McLeod, butcher, who placed his piano at the disposal of the minstrels for the entertainment. It goes without saying that the troupe are deserving of more than ordinary praise for kindness. Catholics in all climes yield first place to no one for gratitude, and it is sincerely hoped that their support to the troupe will never be wanting. On Tuesday, August 30, the Black Star Minstrels will give their variety entertainment in the Assembly Rooms, Pleasant Point, when the Catholics of that place, Kerrytown, and the Plains will do a very laudable thing to be present as a mark of appreciation of what the troupe have done for the Church in which we all justly pride in. As far as the performance goes, I can assure those who will venture out they will be amply rewarded. There is another gentleman to whom no small amount of praise is due. Mr Charles Story, stablekeeper, voluntarily came to Father Fauvel to offer his services in collecting money for painting the dials of the clock. In two days he succeeded in gathering £9 9s 6d. The amounts were acknowledged by the Rev Father Fauvel from the pulpit with thanks. On Thursday last Mr Murray of Ashburton arrived in Temuka and took with him the necessary parts for the re-casting. Mr Murray gave as his professional opinion that the clock is capable of going for 200 years. Yes, if it had Father Fauvel to look after it! Very few know what a caretaker he is. It would edify anyone to see how neat everything is kept.

Lovers of beauty continue to flock to St Joseph's Church. Several parties from other places visited the church yesterday.

O B I T U A R Y.

(From our Wellington Correspondent.)

August 22nd, 1892.

It is with feelings of deep regret that I have to record the death of Mr Daniel Dealy, licensee of the Railway Hotel Thorndon Quay, which took place early on Saturday morning, at the early age of 36 years. The death of Mr Dealy came as a shock to the general public who knew him to be a strong, robust man, and he was seen about town in the early part of the week, having attended the funeral of the well-known Maori chief, Te Pene, on Tuesday at the Hutt. On returning from there he caught a chill, which confined him to his bed on Wednesday, but Dr Cahill, who was called in to see him, did not consider that there was anything serious the matter with him. He was much better on Friday afternoon, but about midnight he took a change for the worse, and it was deemed necessary to send for his medical adviser, but before Dr Cahill's arrival he had expired. Mr Dealy was a native of Bantry, County Cork, and arrived in this Colony about 18 years ago, since when he has spent the greater part of his time in and around this city. He was for some time foreman in the employment of the corporation and afterwards joined the prison service, being stationed in Auckland, New Plymouth and Wellington. On leaving the prison service he took the Cricketer's Arms, in the city, and after a year or two, became licensee of the Railway Hotel, which he has managed for the last four years, in a manner which has won

for him the respect and esteem of all persons. The deceased leaves his mother in Ireland, and two brothers and two sisters in New Zealand to mourn his loss, one of the latter being a religious in the convent here, and his brother Mr J. Dealy is well-known in Dunedin, where he spent some years in the police force. The deceased, although never taking any very prominent part in matters political or religious, was a good citizen, a sterling Irishman and a practical Catholic. He was for many years a prominent member of the Hibernian Society, in the working of which he took a deep interest, and of which he was at one time president. He was a man of genial disposition, upright, and kind, and always ready to assist a friend in need or respond to the call for funds to assist the cause of his native land. The funeral which took place this afternoon was a large and representative one, showing the respect in which the deceased was held by all persons irrespective of creed or class. Among the mourners were a large number of the Hibernian Society, of whom, as I said before, he was a very old member.—R.I.P.

FOUR CHILDREN OF ABRAHAM.

THEODORA L. L. KEELING thus opens a biographical sketch of Father Hermann, an eminent Jewish convert, in the *American Catholic Quarterly*.

The grand old Carmelite Order, which, gathering to itself saints, teachers, reformers, preachers, during century after century, as its records swell, counts its legendary foundations even from pre-Christian times, when Elias walked with God in solitary sanctity, was one still autumn day, some 30 years ago, holding a festival at Lyons, great, restless, mundane, mercantile city of Jacobin and infidel, on the occasion of a new foundation.

It was a foundation which must have rejoiced the hearts of its benefactors, as they cast appreciative glances round the newly-painted walls and decorated chapel; for it was an ancient monastery of their own, once appropriated by government for barracks, and its chapel desecrated as a soldier's dormitory, now bought back by the order to which it had first belonged, at a cost of 154,000 francs, and cleansed and renewed by the pious care of one of the most illustrious Carmelite Fathers of this century, Pere Augustin du Saint Sacrament, or, as his own world will ever call him, Father Hermann.

Many of the most eminent members of the order, as well as kindred religious and secular priests were present at this opening ceremony; and, indeed, at the recent feast of St. Teresa an interesting example of Catholic brotherhood had been manifested in a High Mass sung by the Superior of the Jesuits, assisted by a Dominican as deacon, a Franciscan as sub-deacon, and a Carmelite Father as server—all joining in fraternal union to commemorate the great Doctress of the Church, that humble nun, Teresa of Jesus.

On the 24th of November of which we write, the feast of St John of the Cross, Teresa's director and coadjutor, there had been a solemn benediction of the bells—that quaint and seldom seen ceremony of middle-age times; the four noble god parents of the silver-toned messengers had presented their "christening gifts," a thousand-franc note each, and now the Cardinal-Archbishop of the diocese, having offered the Holy Sacrifice, had joined the rest of the company at a modest *dejeuner* in the newly-constructed refectory. As the Father Vicar chatted to the Cardinal about the new foundation and their guests, his eye chanced to rest upon a cluster of tonsured heads, two of whom wore the habit of St. Teresa, while the third, almost at their side, was garbed in ordinary *soutane*. One can almost fancy some fleeting likeness caught by his keen eye, between their dark, earnest glances, thoughtful yet serene countenances, and expressive Semitic features, as, motioning from one to the other, "Does your Eminence remark," he smiled, "that we have in our company three of the children of Abraham?"

"You are mistaken, Reverend Father," broke in a voice thrilling with emotion, as the black-robed priest rose to his feet with a magnificent gesture that drew all eyes to the Crucifix which hung above their heads. "You are mistaken; we are four."

The speaker was no other than the famous Pere Alphonse de Ratisbonne.

Father Hermann, one of the four, had a singular history. Soon after his conversion, which was effected in a remarkable manner, he became a priest in the austere Carmelite Order.

Perhaps one of the most thrilling scenes in his varied and eventful life, both to himself and to his auditors, was the hour when he first ascended the pulpit of St Sulpice to preach by request before the Archbishop of Paris, and a congregation composed of all that was most fashionable and intellectual alike in that city. For it was in Paris that he had formerly lived his public life as an artist; that he had taken his place in the concert room with Liszt and Mario, and in the salons of literature and art with George Sand and La Mennais. It was in the Parisian world which had first learned to smile indulgence on *le petit Puzzi*, or whisper wild stories and crazy anecdotes of the authoress and her darling. In fine, he had lived his unconverted life before the eyes of the world in Paris, and now, with the delicacy of a newly-awakened conscience, he felt deeply the need of reparation, when he now once more, as a tonsured monk, stood before them. An immense crowd had gathered and filled every nook and corner of the church to hear the celebrated convert speak his first words as a Christian in their midst, and an audible murmur ran through the vast assembly as the white-cloaked monk lifted his grand yet humble brow, and, with one keen glance round the expectant assembly began to speak:—

"My brethren, my first act on appearing in this Christian pulpit must be to make reparation for the scandal which, in the past, I had the misfortune to give in this city. You may well ask, 'By what right do you come to preach to us, to exhort us to virtue, you whom we have seen among public sinners, prostrate in the pollution of shameless immorality, you who made open profession of error, you who have shocked our gaze by your ill-conduct? Thou wast altogether born in sin, and dost thou teach?' Yes, brethren, I confess that I have sinned against heaven and before you, and that I have no right to your consideration. Therefore have I come clothed in the garb of penance, bound to an order of severity, with shaven head and bare feet." . . . Here he recounted the history of his conversion, winding up with: "God, my brethren, has forgiven me; Mary has forgiven me; . . . my brethren, will not you forgive me too?"

Then, turning to a group of young men, he reminded them that his life had been even as theirs, and implored them to follow him and share his happiness. At the close of his sermon he was followed from the church by a young artist, Bernard Bauer, till then unknown to him, who had lately renounced Judaism for Christianity, and now came to announce to Pere Hermann that like himself he had "chosen the better part," and would follow him into the solitude of Carmel.

SIGNOR FOLI.

SIGNOR FOLI, the world-famous basso, arrived in Dunedin on Tuesday morning, per Talune, with a very talented concert company, including Miss Bertha Rossow, the young soprano who assisted Madame Patey, and made herself highly popular on the occasion of the Exhibition concerts. Miss Rossow, directly after her New Zealand trip, starts for Europe, and will very shortly make her bow to a London audience, so that this will be her farewell here. Madame Cole, another of the party, is reputedly a very fine contralto, and Mr T. Leslie Middleton, the South Australian tenor, is, according to the Press, the best tenor produced by the colonies for many years. Miss Wood, who was also here with Madame Patey, will act as accompanist. Of Signor Foli much might be written. His name in grand opera and oratorio was always a tower of strength at the Crystal Palace, the Royal Albert Hall, or Covent Garden Theatre. With Sims Reeves, Santley, and Edward Lloyd he is classed. Undoubtedly, these are the greatest singers in the world. He comes to the colonies in possession of his fullest powers, and with a voice equal, if not superior, to that which so electrified his audiences in London when he sprang into fame. A red-letter event, undoubtedly his advent will be in Dunedin, and from Thursday the 25th inst, and throughout the six concerts announced, we expect to see the Garrison Hall overflowing. The reasonable prices must be a great inducement, considering the great salaries paid to such stars as Signor Foli. The programmes to be given will be so diversified that the majority of the items set down for Signor Foli will give full evidence of his magnificent powers as a vocalist.

As the season for planting and cropping is now approaching, it may be of interest to many of our readers to be reminded of the ample provision made for the supply of manures by Messrs Kempthorne Prosser and Co. Besides their excellence of quality, which cannot be surpassed, these manures possess the great desideratum of cheapness.

"A RIFLE BALL AND A CHRISTMAS-BOX."

"At the battle of Gettysburg a rifle ball broke my right arm just below the shoulder, and I never knew till then what a difference there is between an arm to lift with and an arm to be lifted."

So said an American officer the other day when a few of us were talking about the mystery of life in the human body. Yet lots of people understand the principle. What do they mean when they say, "I could scarcely crawl," "I had to fairly lug myself along," etc.? Why, simply that the body had lost its surplus power: it had become a burden, instead of an instrument to carry burdens.

A woman writes in this way: "I had constantly to lie down on the couch and rest. I had barely strength to crawl about. This was in the summer of 1882. The trouble first came upon me in 1886, when I was forty-two years old. Before that I had always been strong and healthy. Then, however, I began to feel tired, weary, and languid, and gradually I had to consider myself a weak, sickly woman. At first I had a bad taste in the mouth, and a sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach. My appetite was poor, and what little I ate gave me pain in the chest and sides. My food seemed to create wind, which rolled all over me. I got so bad that night after night I was unable to sleep. I was at times in great agony, and if I had not been obliged to work I should have taken to my bed. As it was, I struggled on as best I could; I saw a doctor and took various medicines, but none of them appeared to do me any good.

"I continued in this wretched state for seven years—1876 to 1883. Then came the help I had waited for so long and so hopelessly. In December of that year a little book was left at my house telling of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Syrup, and my husband read of a case like mine having been cured by it; and I felt a strong desire to try the medicine, but we could not spare the money.

"However, when my husband returned from Bungay on Christmas Eve he pulled out of his parcel a bottle of Seigel's Syrup and said, 'See, I have brought you a Christmas-box,' and it proved to be the most valuable one I ever had in my life. I began taking the medicine at once, and found great relief. It seemed to lift a weight from my whole body. My appetite returned and I gradually gained strength, and by the time I had taken six bottles I was a new woman. I could go about my laundry work with ease and pleasure. I still take an occasional dose, and keep in good health, for which I have to thank Mother Seigel's Syrup. I know of many in this district who have received great benefit from the Syrup, one or two of the neighbours stating that but for it they would not now be alive. I desire others to know of what did me so much good, and to this end you have my consent to publish this letter, should you think it best to do so.

"Yours truly,
"(Signed) Mrs GOODERHAN,
Earsham, Norfolk.

"July 11th, 1891."

We gladly extend our congratulations to Mrs Gooderhan upon her recovery, and beg to say for the general behoof that the ailment which oppressed her for so long a time is unfortunately no stranger. Indigestion and dyspepsia lie at the very root of most diseases, for the reason that it arises in the stomach, upon the normal action of which good health necessarily depends. If we cannot digest our food everything, of course, goes wrong. For therein is the source of all power, strength, and vitality. From indigestion and dyspepsia proceed those poisons which, entering the blood, disorder every organ and process of the system. Rheumatism, gout, bronchitis, neuralgia, nervous prostration, most forms of diseases peculiar to women, chronic headache, pain and weakness in the muscles, mental dulness, and loss of ambition. All these and other affections are nothing more or less than results and signs of impaired or paralysed digestion. In short, they are mere words, the true and real disease being indigestion and dyspepsia.

In its ability to cure this lies the secret of the success of Seigel's Syrup over what seems to be—but is not—a multitude of different maladies. It simply dislodges the keystone, and the arch falls to the ground.

Mr T. P. O'Connor has an interesting article in the *Million* on the House of Commons. In the third dining-room he says that any evening you may see the grandest "grand old man" of the House of Commons—a grander old man than even Mr Gladstone. This is Mr Isaac Holden, Member for the Keighley division of Yorkshire. Mr Holden is at once the oldest and the wealthiest Member of the House of Commons. And yet he is not so wealthy as he might have been. Somebody asked him a question one evening in the Reform Club as to a match: he replied with a quiet smile that he ought to know something about the matter, as it was he who invented the lucifer match. Fancy the man still living who invented the lucifer match! Mr Holden was born in Scotland, of Yorkshire parents, and began life as a schoolmaster. He studied chemistry among other subjects. Always a man of extraordinarily original mind, and with an inventive turn, he thought out a means of striking a match; but he failed to keep the invention to himself, and so lost what might have been one of the most colossal fortunes of the world. However, he subsequently invented a wool-combing machine, and from this—with wool-combing mills in France as well as in England—he has a tidy little income of something like £250,000 a year. But his wealth is not a curse to him, as it is to so many self-made men; He has exercised all through his life the most stern self-control. He eats meat but once a day, and then a tiny little bit. In the evening he always confines himself to vegetables; and in the Irish dining-room you will see this mighty millionaire dining off salad, potatoes, or perhaps turnips or tomatoes—not drinking a drop of wine. He walks regularly eight miles a day, and at 84 years of age he—though he is a small, delicate man naturally—is just as erect, just as lively, with an eye just as clear as if he were half that age.

MR GLADSTONE ON HOME RULE.

The following is taken from the report given by the London *Times* of the speech made by Mr Gladstone at Edinburgh on June 30:—

I am very glad to see what is the material of Lord Salisbury's address. (Hear, hear.) What are the considerations that he proposes to you? For I feel sure that the more that address is read and the more it is studied the greater and the more conspicuous will be the Liberal victories at the polls. (Cheers.) I will do what I can in the course of these proceedings to make its merits known to the constituency of Mid-Lothian. (Laughter and cheers.) But at present I will only treat you to a single specimen of the political wisdom of the Prime Minister, my point being this—for the moment to impress upon you that the manner in which Ireland overshadows in that address every other question is a clear, distinct, and manifest token that in the estimation of the Government—and there, at all events, I think they are right—the question of Ireland is the question of the day (cheers)—your question no less than it is the question of Irishmen. It is with that we have in the first instance to deal, and to make every effort for its solution will be the first duty of those who may be intrusted with the political destinies of the country. (Cheers.) What says Lord Salisbury? He uses these words, "That the antagonism of the National party is not imaginary, as it is contended"—that is, of the National party to the rest of their fellow-countrymen—and then he goes on to mention two important subjects. One of them is the Plan of Campaign and the other is the Land League. I wish to say one word to you on each of these subjects. And first the Plan of Campaign, and what is the Plan of Campaign, and who were the authors of the Plan of Campaign? (Hear, hear.) I say that the Government were the authors of the Plan of Campaign? (Cheers.) Let me give you the concise but conclusive proof of that fact. In the year 1886 Ireland suffered a disastrous agricultural season. The representatives of Ireland and the Liberals of England knew and stated in Parliament that many of the people would be unable to pay their rents. The Government appointed a Royal Commission to examine whether that was so or whether it was not. The

law and order and the foes of their own countrymen. This he knows, and he has known it for 15 years. (Cheers.) Then, if he has known it for 15 years, he knew it in 1885. (Loud cheers.) He knew it when he sent Lord Carnarvon to Ireland to see Mr Parnell, to entertain Mr Parnell, and to persuade Mr Parnell that the policy of the Government could be reconciled with his. (Cheers.) He knew it when he took the benefit of the Irish vote at every borough election in the country (cheers) and returned to Parliament a number of his own supporters by that Irish vote, who, without it, could not have sat there. And now you are told—incredible as it may seem—you are told out of his own mouth that at that time the methods of government proposed and practised by these men were perfectly notorious, and that he himself was fully aware of them. (Laughter.) When was he converted? (Laughter.) I say when he sent Lord Carnarvon to Ireland. But that was not all. He made speeches, in which he conveyed, and which could convey, no other idea than that he seriously intended to propose a plan of Home Rule for Ireland (Laughter.) He made a speech in which he pointed to the remarkable case of Austria and Hungary—a case of Home Rule and dual Government, the most extreme that could be conceived, a case which I have never recommended for imitation, because I think it goes beyond the limits that are safe and prudent. (Hear, hear.) But in the autumn of 1885, with the election in prospect, Lord Salisbury propounded and recommended that course as one that would be useful in guiding the policy of England towards Ireland. (Cheers.) All that time he knew what daring desperadoes this Nationalist party consisted of (laughter and cheers) and therefore I told you I was very glad he had taken out of the hands of his colleagues the business of presenting to us the motives by which he is governed and the policy of his party; but I own I think after all he might have acted unwisely if he had left it in the hands of those Ministers who sat in the House of Commons, and who hardly could have managed the subject in a way so dangerous as his (laughter). That being the case of a single gem which I have picked out of the tiara of Lord Salisbury to exhibit it to you in its brightness, the question of Ireland stands before us in all its magnitude; and I find from the address of Lord Salisbury that he evidently anticipates that

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Nationalists of Ireland and the Liberals of England said, "Your Royal Commission is very well, but how are the people to live while the Royal Commission is inquiring?" And therefore they advised and urged in the strongest manner, not that a premature attempt should be made to settle the question, but that a temporary Bill should be introduced to hold over for three or six months a crisis which vitally affected large masses of people, in order that they might live and remain in their holdings until it was possible for the Royal Commission to report. (Cheers.) Was that an unreasonable proposition? No, but it was absolutely refused by the Government and by the House of Commons, which, I am thankful to say, has now at last just been dissolved. (Cheers.) The question was whether these people were to starve, and the Government and the House of Commons, I will say, contumaciously refused, in the face of the Opposition and in the face of the Nationalists, every plan that was proposed to them for making a temporary provision to hold over the question. In their despair some portion of the Irish people devised this Plan of Campaign to meet by irregular means that which the Government had refused to meet by regular means rather than that the people should be exposed to starvation. (Cheers.) If there be discredit attaching to the Plan of Campaign—and undoubtedly it was a rude and violent measure, indicating unhealthy circumstances in the country—it is on the Government which refused to make the required provision that that discredit recoils, and it is idle for Lord Salisbury to endeavour to escape the responsibility. (Cheers.) There is but one point further, Lord Salisbury is not content with the Plan of Campaign, but he also refers to the important combination which was called the Land League, and here I think I had better read to you the single sentence in which he deals with this subject. "It is said that the antagonism [of the National party] is imaginary, and that the men who worked the Land League and the Plan of Campaign and whose methods of Government have been notorious"—for how long do you think?—mark the words that are coming—"have been notorious for the last fifteen years would be the most tolerant, the most honest, and most high-principled rulers." So that Lord Salisbury now, in 1892, informs us that he has been perfectly aware for the last 15 years that the men who could be trusted, that they were the foes of

there will be a Home Rule Bill (cheers). But consider what that means. That means that you are to carry the elections (cheers), and that a change of Government must follow. Well, the Tories are sometimes right (laughter). I am by no means sure that Lord Salisbury may not be perfectly right in both these respects. Let us go one point beyond. The question has been much discussed what this Home Rule Bill is to be (laughter). Some people have conceived that it was a dark and deep secret hatched in our breasts ready to be let loose upon the world, all prepared with its clauses and its sections, every important principle of it and every unimportant principle of it ready to spring as a surprise upon the country. That has been a favourite doctrine of the Tories, and Mr Balfour, as leader of the House of Commons, told it us the other day in the House of Commons. He said, "At any rate the world knows what we are going to do, but as to what you are going to do (laughter) the world has not the smallest idea of it" (laughter). Let me appeal from the leader of House of Commons to other great men—well, I will take the Duke of Argyll (laughter). The Duke of Argyll is a countryman of yours (laughter), a man in many respects in his private and personal character much to be regarded and respected ("No"). But the Duke of Argyll, going straight to issue with Mr Balfour, showed in a letter under seven heads, which I saw myself, that he knew all about this coming Home Rule Bill, and I believe he has since written another letter with even more, I am told, than seven heads, showing that in point of fact he has acquainted himself fully with all important particulars. Here are two great authorities in utter contradiction. Lord Salisbury comes between them, and he uses this expression—that the broad features of the Bill he is quite certain about, and although he cannot say that he has direct knowledge of them, yet he is absolutely sure that they must be iniquitous and pernicious (laughter). Well, with regard to the Home Rule Bill, undoubtedly, in my opinion, the first duty and the greatest duty of a Liberal Government, if it should be formed, would be the preparation and the introduction of such a Bill. It would be a violation of every principle we profess, of every pledge we have given for the last six years, if we were to propose to adopt any other view than that. With regard to the principles of such a Bill, pray let me remind you that even our opponents do not

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say that it would be wise or practicable to set out all those particulars; but they sometimes complain that they know nothing about the principles upon which it is to be founded. Now I state that they know a great deal about the principles upon which it is to be founded, and for that purpose I go back to the declarations of 1886. Those declarations it was my duty to make on the part of the Government of that year, and they have never been retracted, never disowned, not a word has ever been spoken in the way of recession of any one of them (cheers). What we stated then was this—that the object of such a Bill was to give to Ireland full and effective control of her own properly local affairs (cheers). And then it was my duty to state the conditions under which, and under which, as far as we were concerned, alone, that control could be given, and the conditions named by me were five. The first of them was the full and effective maintenance of the supremacy of Parliament. Now shall I say one word to you upon that important phrase “the supremacy of Parliament”? Lord Salisbury says it is or will be in the case of Ireland a sham. Well, is it a thing unknown to us now beyond the limits of our own country? Have we not scattered over the world a number of States, colonial in their origin, which have in more than one case swollen to national dimensions? (cheers). Is it not true that every one of those is subject to the supremacy of Parliament? And I want to know whether you consider that that supremacy is or is not a shadow or a fiction (cheers). In my opinion it is a real, overshadowing, controlling power (cheers), a power which is meant to be called into action should occasion arise, but with respect to which the prayer of every man is that such an occasion may not come, and the belief of every rational man, founded on experience, is that such an occasion need not come and will not come (cheers). I mean the supremacy, the occasion for the exercise of which imports the smallest interference with the local freedom of such States as the Dominion of Canada and the colonies of Australia (cheers). If we had been debating this question 50 years ago undoubtedly it might have seemed insulting to Ireland, which then had eight millions of people, to compare her with Canada, which at that time I do not think had two millions—hardly, perhaps, one—or with Australia, which was likewise limited to a very small number of hundreds of thousands. But both Australia and Canada—Australia is in separate States, but still I may very fairly speak of them as a political unity—both Australia and Canada have grown into national dimensions. Ireland, owing to a variety of circumstances, among which I am grieved to say I cannot but reckon as one the unhappy system of government that has too often been pursued towards her (cheers), Ireland has sunk in population while they have been rising, and they are now in point of magnitude not unfit to be compared together. Probably at this moment while I speak the Dominion of Canada has a larger population than the ancient kingdom of Ireland. It would be monstrous in my opinion to suppose that either in Canada, or Australia, or Ireland or any of these which are under constitutional local autonomy, that in any of these the majority should practise gross injustice against the minority (cheers). That is a disposition that nowhere exists. It exists no more in Ireland—it exists if possible less in Ireland than it does or might in some of the colonies. It is not for a moment to be supposed that such injustice will be practised, but neither is it to be supposed—if you are to bring into view the monstrous and almost incredible case of its being resorted to—neither is it to be supposed that then Parliament would remain inactive and suffer such oppression to remain without a remedy (cheers). Now that may be described as the case of the supremacy of Parliament, which in 1886 we declared to be the first and essential condition of the granting of autonomy to Ireland. The second condition was a fair adjustment of pecuniary burdens. That seems to have been not made in principle the subject of objection. The third condition was the special care of minorities (cheers). We declared our intention to go all possible lengths in considering—aye, in adopting—every reasonable method of guarantee to defend the minority as against the possibility of injustice, by wise provision in the local constitution. We made those declarations without the smallest objection from the Nationalists. We even went the immense length of saying that possibly the counties of Down and Antrim, the only two counties in which the Orange feeling appears to be so dominant, that the language held and the temper indulged about the Nationalists of Ireland—that is, about the body of the nation—seem to present the greatest difficulty in the way of permanent reconciliation—we even went the length of saying that if a proposal were made by Ireland—by these counties of Ireland in particular—for the purpose of severing them from the rest of their countrymen and keeping them under the British Parliament, even that proposal ought to be entitled to respectful and tender consideration (cheers). That was the third of these conditions. But I am bound to say, and I say it in honour of the inhabitants of these counties, that, as far as they made any declaration, their declaration was “No; we refuse to be severed from the rest of Ireland.” The two counties—they did not call themselves the two counties, but they are the two counties which return the principal part of the anti-Irish members (laughter) from Ulster—said, “No; we don't want to be severed from the other three provinces of Ireland. What we desire is that the counties of Ulster which return nothing but Nationalists, four or

five counties of Ulster, and the whole of the counties of the other three provinces, should adopt our way of thinking, turn all their own ideas upside down, read backwards everything that they hoped, everything that they wished from the time of their fathers, and join with us in renouncing that which has hitherto been the dearest passion of their hearts” (cheers). I think you will be of opinion—I certainly cannot but be of opinion—that that is a little too much (laughter), and that to invest a handful of persons with that supreme control over the destinies of a nation is an extravagance that no serious Parliament can undertake to put into effect. Those were three conditions. The fourth condition was—and here we had Scotland especially in view—that no principle should be laid down for Ireland with respect to which we were not to admit that Scotland, if she thought fit, was entitled to claim the benefit (loud cheers). I say nothing further upon that subject. The same course applied to England. What we meant and what we contended was that the principle of political equality between the three countries in every substantial respect, and subject to Imperial laws and considerations, was to remain absolute and inviolate (cheers). The last condition was that we should not propose a mere piecemeal or halfway measure, but something which should really constitute a substantial settlement of a long and inveterate controversy and should give reasonable hope of peace and satisfaction to the country and freedom from the frightful strife and from the intolerable burden which that controversy has imposed upon us for the last 50 years (cheers). He who knows those five conditions of a Home Rule Bill knows already a great deal about the Home Rule Bill. One other condition has been suggested to us by the voice of public opinion, and in respect and deference to that voice has been adopted by us. You will readily perceive that I mean the retention of an Irish representation at Westminster (cheers). That was not our opinion, but it was an opinion with respect to which we felt these two things—first, that the country was entitled to impose it upon us if it thought fit; and secondly, that the motive upon which it was founded was a motive in which we ourselves entirely and absolutely shared—namely, the desire that everything should be done to testify to the unity of the Empire and the supremacy of Parliament (cheers). Again, it has been supposed that we have invented some cabalistic scheme for the retention of these Irish members which is to be wilder and to alarm everybody, as if it was in our power, forsooth, to do anything except grapple in an honest and a practical spirit with the practical difficulties that all political problems present. We have never concealed—I do not conceal now—that while the retention of Irish members has a most valuable meaning as a living assertion of the unity of the Empire, it will, and must be, attended, as far as we can see, by certain inconveniences. Now I will just point out to you some of the questions that arise in regard to this retention of Irish members. As to the mode in which they are to be retained, one question that arises is, are you to retain a portion of them, or are you to retain the whole of them? I am not going to discuss this subject now; it would be too long, and must be ineffectual. I am only going to state them as lying on the surface of the case, being palpable to every man who gives it a moment's serious or practical consideration. The first is, shall you retain the whole of the Irish members or shall you retain a part? The next is, shall those who are retained vote on all questions coming before Parliament, or shall you endeavour, if you can, to make a division of questions, and to limit them to one portion, excluding them from another portion? The third is, will you have for Ireland one set of members or two? As you call it, I think, in the arrangement of a mine, will you have one shift of labourers or two? And another is, will you proceed upon the basis of the present Parliamentary system in Ireland, the present division of the country into districts, and the present number of its members, or will you endeavour to reconstruct that system and readjust it with reference to its relations with England and Scotland or with reference to any other consideration? Now you will at once see that all these are practical matters which must be approached in a practical spirit. They do not raise difficulties of a character to be compared for one instant with the dreadful difficulties of the present Irish controversy (cheers). We scout wholly the preposterous representation of those who—mark my words—when we get into this discussion, will take up these difficulties and exaggerate them and endeavour to raise them as objections to the principle of the scheme which we all have at heart (cheers). They are not of that character at all. They are secondary difficulties. They may involve, as almost all practical adjustments do involve, certain inconveniences. And how are those to be dealt with? Why, gentlemen, they are to be dealt with by the responsible Ministers of the Crown, and if the result of your action and the result of the action of other constituencies should be that a Liberal Government is to be established (cheers), then it will be the obvious duty of that Government to consider this important subject of the retention of the Irish members in connection with every other part of the case, to make to Parliament the propositions which in detail they consider upon the whole the best, and to use every effort in their power to carry it into law (cheers). Now I hope you will be able, both in your own minds and in discourse with others, to see how this question stands—a purely practical question, a question that

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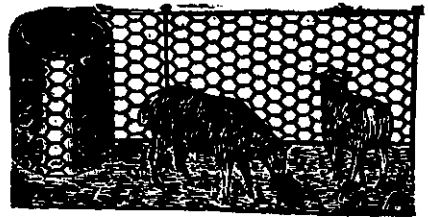
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ought not to be prematurely decided, a question in respect to which so far as we know, the country holds to the principle, but has not given any marked preference to any particular form of detail. A Liberal Government would have to accept that responsibility, and would meet that responsibility, as I hope we have in other times met like men the responsibilities that have fallen upon us. There is another question with regard to this Home Rule Bill in respect to which I wish to say a few words and to bring to your minds the extraordinary contrast between the behaviour of the Irish nation upon this subject and the behaviour of their opponents. You are told that education, that enlightenment, that leisure, that high station, that political experience are arrayed in the opposing camp, and I am sorry to say that to a large extent I cannot deny it. But though I cannot deny it, I painfully reflect that in almost every one, if not in every one, of the great political controversies of the last 50 years, whether they affected the franchise, whether they affected commerce, whether they affected religion, whether they affected the bad and abominable institution of slavery, or whatever subject they touched, these leisured classes, these educated classes, these wealthy classes, these titled classes, have been in the wrong (loud and prolonged cheers, many persons rising and waving hats and handkerchiefs). And it has been reserved for the broad, manly sense of the nation and its strong sense of justice to cast an effectual light upon the path that we ought to pursue and to lead us through all difficulty and through all contentions to a happy consummation (cheers). In what spirit have these educated classes met our proposals? When we have offered conciliatory suggestions they have been hurled back with mockery. When we have offered this or that proposal it has been subjected to a jealous examination, which, considering the mixed condition of human affairs, would, if everywhere indulged in, be fatal to all legislation and to every stage of progress (cheers). And while they have done this, they have continually boasted that to them both in Ireland and in England were reserved these high honours and prerogatives, and that industry, that commerce, that good order, that the Protestant religion (laughter) were the property of those who in Ireland were opposed to Home Rule, and that nobody but the violent and irrational, the impoverished, aye, and as Lord Salisbury dares to insinuate, the disloyal nation (hisses), were the friends and the champions of autonomy for Ireland. So that, gentlemen, according to these representations we have before us the two portions of a nation both in Ireland and in England. We, the uneducated, and uneducated (laughter), the men without landed property, the men without titles (laughter), the men without privilege, and in Ireland, worse than all these, the disloyal men described by the Prime Minister—we are on one side. On the other side, everything that is graceful, everything that is intelligent; and this beautiful, graceful, virtuous, and intelligent party (laughter) acts on the principle of receiving in a spirit of savage hostility every proposition that we make, and of overturning with mockery whatever concession we have made, as, for example, in the retention of the Irish Members at Westminster (hear, hear).—And what has been the temper shown upon the other side? How did the Irish nation receive our proposal? It is on that point that I wish to lay before you one or two brief remarks on one or two brief, but very important, subjects. While, in my opinion, the hostility shown on the one side has surpassed almost all expectations and come up to the limits of possibility, on the other side—on the side of those poor men who constitute the Irish nation with their few and disparaged leaders—we have found a consideration, a calmness, and a liberality of view, a disposition to interpret everything in the best sense, and to make every concession that could possibly bring harmony about, which have been as gratifying as the circumstances in the other quarter were sad and painful (cheers). I take an important case, I cannot deny that Customs legislation and Excise legislation are local affairs and not Imperial. Canada enjoys Customs and Excise legislation as a local affair, yes, and lays on protective duties against English goods in certain cases (laughter). Ireland, by the unanimous assent of her representatives, at once assented to what she knew to be the wish of the English people, and, although Customs and Excise were local affairs and not Imperial, she freely agreed that we should, in our Home Rule Bill, reserve Customs and Excise legislation, for the sake of the unity of the commerce of the three kingdoms, absolutely to the Imperial Parliament (cheers). I am far from thinking that that was a course adverse to the true interests of Ireland. I think it was for the true interests of Ireland, but what I want to point out to you is that—that it was a large surrender of the rights of autonomy, and that according to those rights of autonomy this concession to Ireland would have been fairly included; but that the considerateness and the practical wisdom of the Irish people, guided by the Irish leaders, at once induced them to make the concession (cheers). Well, gentlemen, there was another proposition that we made. We actually proposed, and the Irish national party at once agreed, that in order to give us the fullest and most absolute certainty of receiving every penny which the British Treasury could be entitled to, whether in respect of Imperial contributions or on whatever grounds, the Irish members representing Ireland agreed without a dissentient voice that we should, by the Home Rule Bill,

appoint a public officer in Ireland to whom every sixpence of public money was in the first instance to be paid. Out of that public money he was to discharge the British claim, and when that claim was discharged he was to pay over the surplus to Ireland (cheers). In arriving at such a conclusion they were disposed to accord to us such confidence that they were willing in this way to place, on the guarantee of our honour, their pecuniary security and solvency and independence entirely in our hands. I have not quite done. You may have heard cruel charges, frivolous beyond all frivolity, and cruel beyond any cruelty that the mere steel can inflict on the barbarian's heart, charges against the Irish nation that they are seeking by this change to acquire power by means—look, gentlemen, look at the spirit of wise, of considerate, of generous trust which governs that people—of which they are to trample down the rights of their Protestant fellow subjects (hear, hear). Oh! gentlemen, ought not the inventors—I will not say the inventors of these charges, for I believe the violence of passion induces men to imagine things in the teeth of reason (a laugh), so that it is folly and not wickedness which unhappily leads them astray—but ought they not in decency to recollect that the Irish members themselves in 1886 willingly and zealously concurred in this, that we should insert in a Home Rule Bill a provision forbidding absolutely the erection of any national church establishment whatever? (hear, hear). And see what a strange state of things it is. The Irish agreed to that security in order to disarm Protestant apprehension and suspicion, and, though they have agreed to it, that is not considered enough. Who are they that are called upon to prosecute these suspicions against them to the uttermost? They are the people of England and of Scotland, and the people of England and of Scotland, both of them up to this date having church establishments themselves (laughter), it is supposed, are to find fault even with the Irish renunciation, and, after the Irish have voluntarily excluded themselves from that privilege—or whatever else any of you may think it to be (cheers)—even after they have done that you are asked by Belfast conventions and by all the dukes and marquises in Ireland (laughter), and all the people that they could persuade to follow them—though not very numerous—we are asked still to prosecute against the Irish this most unjust, most false, most fictitious charge of bigotry and religious tyranny, and the intention to trample Protestant rights under foot (cheers). Well, I really think that I have done pretty nearly enough to exhibit to you the spirit in which the Irish have met us on this occasion; but there is one other subject which is really a sore subject—a very sore subject—the subject of the land. Have they there been jealous and exclusive? No. It was the proposal of Mr Parnell himself—it was, if I remember right, his last proposal, a proposal after the lamentable downfall of a man who, whatever his errors, did in his day, good and great service to his country (cheers)—his last proposal was this, that we should, if we liked, reserve in the hands of the Imperial Parliament for a limited time the whole power of legislation upon Ireland, and, until we had fixed that legislation in the way we thought right, should not hand over that subject to the local Parliament of Ireland (cheers). I have feebly endeavoured to place the truth of this case before you and the strange contrast between the jealous, exacting, fierce, and implacable spirit in which the opponents of Home Rule have looked at every particular of the question, and the confiding, the temperate, the wise and just, I will go a step further and say, the Christian, spirit in which it has been considered by the poor Irish nation (cheers). And, gentlemen, I believe it is that poor Irish nation with which the wisdom lies, the truest wisdom. It is one of those cases which occur in the mysterious councils of Providence, "Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings praise is ordained" (cheers), and those who ought to know better, who pretend and profess to be the safe and authorised guides of the people, are using their utmost efforts to lead them astray (cheers). I will only say one word more, and there is one word more that I feel I cannot dismiss you without the saying. I hope that you will feel that the importance of this subject justifies the length—the merciless length I admit—of my remarks (cheers). What, gentlemen, is our condition with respect to the pledges given? I am afraid that I must inflict upon some other meeting of my constituents more and longer remarks than any that I am now going to trouble you with. I will only say that the year 1886 was a bad harvest year in Ireland. I do not remember whether it was a very good one in England and Scotland, but it was a wonderful harvest year so far as Parliamentary pledges were concerned (laughter). For you will recollect that the choice lay between Home Rule and coercion, that declaration of ours was indignantly repudiated (hear, hear), and it was stated that our opponents had in their benevolent bosom plans which, whether they were called Home Rule or not—and some of them did not at all stick at the phrase—would give to Ireland all the advantage of free local institutions. There were other pledges, and more will be heard of them before this election is over. You will remember the iniquity of pledging British credit for Ireland, and you know what has taken place. But, above all, there was to be no coercion. There has been coercion. British credit is pledged for Irish and. Now what about the local institutions? Local institutions—all those brilliant and bounteous gifts that were to be conferred by the liberality of Toryism and of what is called Liberal-



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And upwards at slight increase.
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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.

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Unionism (laughter and cheers)—all these bounteous gifts have dwindled and shrunk into limited dimensions. What was this year called an Irish Local Government Bill (cheers)—Ah! but, gentlemen, that Local Government Bill, instead of being a late or too late redemption of even the meanest of the pledges given in 1886, was, in my opinion, a new injury and gross insult to Ireland (cheers). Now listen to me for one moment. I am not going through the Bill. I will confine myself to one single provision of the Bill, and you will judge whether I am right in saying that that Bill was an insult and a grievous wrong to Ireland. I will not say it was the greatest wrong that ever was inflicted. No; the pages of history are too full of wrongs, the gravest and most shameful that man can perpetrate on man, to justify me in making so bold an assertion. But I will say that in my judgment it was the grossest and the most wanton insult ever offered by a Legislature to a people. County councils were to be elected in Ireland. County councils were to frame schemes for local county business or legislation. The schemes of the county council were to go before a joint committee. We know something of those joint committees in England and in Scotland, and there again I shall have something to say, for we of the Liberal party do not approve at all of the manner in which they have been used, partly in Scotland, more in England, for the purpose of limiting the just prerogatives of the representative bodies (hear, hear). How are they managed in Ireland. In Ireland the joint committee was composed of so many—say six—I do not recollect the exact number—six representatives of the county council and six representatives of the grand jury, the grand jury being invariably Tories, partisans of the highest order, and to insure the defeat of the popular principle it was provided that this joint committee should be presided over by the sheriff. The sheriff in Ireland is habitually, and almost necessarily, a partisan. He belongs to a class, the whole of whom, I may say, are partisans. I assure you that I am not aware of more than three among the peers and landed proprietors of all Ireland who represent and coincide with the popular principle. So that an anti-popular majority was thus absolutely secured on every joint committee in Ireland. Now, I am coming to the important point. The schemes prepared by the county council were to be sent to the joint committee, and it was provided in the Bill that they should be null and of no effect without the assent of the joint committee. So far, good. What you would naturally suppose is that the matter was to be debated between the two parties and settled in some way or other as they could best arrive at a settlement. But no. The provision of the Bill—though you will hardly believe me, but it is in print and you can refer to it—the provision of the Bill was this—that the scheme should be of no effect without the assent of the joint committee. Therefore, of course, it was of effect with the assent of the joint committee. Yes; but what was that assent? The Bill provided that such assent may be given conditionally or unconditionally, and may be given in whole or in part. What does that mean? It means that this joint committee might tear a scheme to pieces and make one part of it law, casting the other to the ground, and then it would become law without any further intervention of the county council. That is an astonishing provision, and there can be no doubt about the fact, I stated the nature of it myself in the strongest and clearest, and, I must say, in the most indignant, terms in the House of Commons. The leader of the House replied to me, and met my different objections as he best could; but that subject he never mentioned, and he, therefore, by his silence, admitted the justice of the accusation I made against him (cheers). So that this Bill which, after six years of wanton delay, was offered to the Irish people in the redemption of pledges made a hundred or a thousand times, instead of being a gift was a wrong and an insult in itself, and would have placed upon the statute-book a piece of legislation such as no people could, and, I must say, no people ought to, endure (cheers). I do not mean that they ought necessarily to go about the matter in the way that the Prime Minister has recommended to the people of Ulster; but I mean that they ought, like men, to exert themselves to prevent such a consummation. That is the way in which Ireland has been dealt with. A large majority of the House of Commons was brought down to vote the second reading of that Bill with that shameful provision. It was not carried forward, but some members, some candidates, I think, on the Tory side, have been wise or unwise enough to say that they believe that that Bill will be introduced by the present Government in the next Parliament. I do not believe they will have that opportunity (cheers and laughter), and I must say I doubt whether so shameful and so shameless an arrangement as that which I have endeavoured to describe, which, in point of fact, gave absolute power of legislation to the grand jury, with the sheriff at their head, I do not believe that even the last Parliament, perhaps, would have had courage or audacity enough to adopt such a proposal. That was a gross and a monstrous breach of faith. Consider what a breach of faith is, especially to a people that has been long oppressed, a breach of faith to a people with respect to whom Lord Salisbury once, in wiser moments—possibly it was when he was wanting the Irish vote (laughter)—set up the case of Ireland in terms of pellucid clearness, and said that the miseries of Ireland were difficult to account for. It was not owing to her being poor, not owing to her

being populous, not owing to her being Roman Catholic, not owing to her being Celtic, but that there was but one peculiar circumstance in the case of Ireland to which her misery could be referred, and that was that she had been ruled by England. Ah, whatever we do, do not let us come to this breach of faith to Ireland. There never was a more gross breach of faith than the offering of this Local Government Bill to that still distracted country. You are, I dare say, aware that when the Union was passed the solemn promise, uttered and echoed from every side on the part of the proposers of the measure, was that Ireland, whatever her losses—in the loss of her ancient Parliament, in the disappearance of national traditions, in the violation of the national will—whatever these were, she was to enjoy one inestimable benefit which would outweigh the whole—the benefit of equal laws. And these which I have been describing to you are the equal laws that were offered to Ireland. Let us go forward in the good work we have in hand and let us put our trust, not in squires and peers (cheers), and not in titles or in acres; I will go further and say, not in man, as such, but in Almighty God, who is the God of justice, and who has ordained the principle of right, of equity, and of freedom to be the guides and the masters of our lives (loud and prolonged cheers).

THE ENGINEER'S THUMB.

(By A. CONAN DOYLE.)

(Continued.)

"A feeling of repulsion and of something akin to fear had begun to rise within me at the strange antics of this fleshless man. Even my dread of losing a client could not restrain me from showing my impatience.

"I beg that you will state your business, sir," said I; "my time is of value." Heaven forgive me for that last sentence, but the words came to my lips.

"How would fifty guineas for a night's work suit you?" he asked.

"Most admirably."

"I say a night's work, but an hour's would be nearer the mark. I simply want your opinion about a hydraulic stamping machine which has got out of gear. If you show us what is wrong we shall soon set it right ourselves. What do you think of such a commission as that?"

"The work appears to be light, and the pay munificent."

"Precisely so. We shall want you to come to-night by the last train."

"Where to?"

"To Exford, in Berkshire. It is a little place near the borders of Oxfordshire, and within seven miles of Reading. There is a train from Paddington which would bring you in there at about 11.15."

"Very good."

"I shall come down in a carriage to meet you."

"There is a drive, then?"

"Yes, our little place is quite out in the country. It is a good seven miles from Exford station."

"Then we can hardly get there before midnight. I suppose there would be no chance of a train back. I should be compelled to stop the night."

"Yes, we could easily give you a shakedown."

"That is very awkward. Could I not come at some more convenient hour?"

"We have judged it best that you should come late. It is to recompense you for any inconvenience that we are paying to you, a young and unknown man, a fee which would buy an opinion from the very heads of your profession. Still, of course, if you would like to draw out of the business, there is plenty of time to do so."

"I thought of the fifty guineas, and of how very useful they would be to me. 'Not at all,' said I, 'I shall be very happy to accommodate myself to your wishes. I should like, however, to understand a little more clearly what it is that you wish me to do.'

"Quite so. It is very natural that the pledge of secrecy which we have exacted from you aroused your curiosity. I have no wish to commit you to anything without your having it all laid before you. I suppose that we are absolutely safe from eavesdroppers?"

"Entirely."

"Then the matter stands thus. You are probably aware that Fuller's earth is a valuable product, and that it is only found in one or two places in England?"

"I have heard so."

"Some little time ago I bought a small place—a very small place—within ten miles of Reading. I was fortunate enough to discover that there was a deposit of Fuller's earth in one of my fields. On examining it, however, I found that this deposit was a comparatively small one, and that it formed a link between two very much larger ones upon the right and the left—both of them however, in the ground of my neighbours. These good people were absolutely ignorant that their land contained that which was quite

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as valuable as a gold mine. Naturally, it was to my interest to buy their land before they discovered its true value; but, unfortunately, I had no capital by which I could do this. I took a few of my friends into the secret, however, and they suggested that we should quietly and secretly work our own little deposit, and that in this way we should earn the money which would enable us to buy the neighbouring fields. This we have now been doing for some time, and in order to help us in our operations we erected a hydraulic press. This press, as I have already explained, has got out of order, and we wish your advice upon the subject. We guard our secret very jealously, however, and if it once became known that we had hydraulic engineers coming to our little houses it would soon rouse inquiry, and then, if the facts came out, it would be good-bye to any chance of getting these fields and carrying out our plans. That is why I have made you promise that you will not tell a human being that you are going to Eyford to-night. I hope that I make it all plain?

"I quite follow you," said I. "The only point which I could not quite understand was what use you could make of a hydraulic press in excavating Fuller's earth, which, as I understand, is dug out like gravel from a pit."

"Ah," said he, carelessly, "we have our own process. We compress the earth into bricks, so as to remove them without revealing what they are. But that is a mere detail. I have taken you fully into my confidence now, Mr Hatherley, and I have shown you how I trust you." He rose as he spoke. "I shall expect you then at Eyford at 11.15."

"I shall certainly be there."

"And not a word to any soul." He looked at me with a last long, questioning gaze, and then, pressing my hand in a cold, dank grasp, he hurried from the room.

"Well, when I came to think it all over in cool blood I was very much astonished, as you may both think, at this sudden commission which had been entrusted to me. On the other hand, of course, I was glad, for the fee was at least ten-fold what I should have asked had I set a price upon my own services, and it was possible that this order might lead to other ones. On the other hand, the face and manner of my patron had made an unpleasant impression upon me, and I could not think that his explanation of the Fuller's earth was sufficient to explain the necessity for my coming at midnight, and his extreme anxiety lest I should tell anyone of my errand. However, I threw all fears to the winds, ate a hearty supper, drove to Paddington, and started off, having obeyed to the letter the injunction as to holding my tongue.

"At Reading I had to change not only my carriage but my station. However, I was in time for the last train to Eyford, and I reached the little dim-lit station after 11 o'clock. I was the only passenger who got out there, and there was no one upon the platform save a single sleepy porter with a lantern. As I passed out through the wicket gate, however, I found my acquaintance of the morning waiting in the shadow upon the other side. Without a word he grasped my arm and hurried me into a carriage, the door of which was standing open. He drew up the windows on either side, tapped on the woodwork, and away he went as hard as the horse could go."

"One horse?" interjected Holmes.

"Yes, only one."

"Did you observe the colour?"

"Yes, I saw it by the sidelights when I was stepping into the carriage. It was a chestnut."

"Tired-looking or fresh?"

"Oh, fresh and glossy."

"Thank you. I am sorry to have interrupted you. Pray continue your most interesting statement."

"Away we went then, and we drove for at least an hour. Colonel Lysander Stark had said that it was only seven miles, but I should think, from the rate that we seemed to go, and from the time we took, that it must have been nearer twelve. He sat at my side in silence all the time, and I was aware more than once when I glanced in his direction that he was looking at me with great intensity. The country roads seem to be not very good in that part of the world, for we lurched and jolted terribly. I tried to look out of the windows to see something of where we were but they were made of frosted glass, and I could make out nothing save the occasional blue blur of a passing light. Now and then I hazarded some remark to break the monotony of the journey but the Colonel answered in monosyllables and the conversation soon flagged. At last, however, the bumping of the road was exchanged for the crisp smoothness of a gravel drive and the carriage came to a stand. Colonel Stark sprang out, and, as I followed him, pulled me swiftly into a porch which gaped in front of us. We stepped, as it were, right out of the carriage into the hall, so that I failed to catch the most fleeting glance of the front of the house. The instant that I had crossed the threshold the door slammed heavily behind us and I heard faintly the rattle of the wheels as the carriage drove away.

"It was pitch dark inside the house and the Colonel fumbled about looking for matches and muttering under his breath. Suddenly a door opened at the other end of the passage and a long,

golden bar of light shot out in our direction. It grew broader and a woman appeared with a lamp in her hand, which she held above her head, pushing her face forward and peering at us. I could see that she was pretty and from the gloss with which the light shone upon her dark dress I knew that it was a rich material. She spoke a few words in a foreign tone as though asking a question and when my companion answered in a gruff monosyllable, she gave such a start that the lamp nearly fell from her hand. Colonel Stark went up to her, whispered something in her ear, and then pushing her back into the room from whence she had come, he walked toward me again with the lamp in his hand. "Perhaps you will have the kindness to wait in this room for a few minutes," he said, throwing open another door. It was a quiet, little, plainly-furnished room, with a round table in the centre, on which several German books were scattered. Colonel Stark laid down the lamp on the top of a harmonium beside the door. "I shall not keep you waiting an instant," said he, and vanished into the darkness.

"I glanced at the books upon the table, and in spite of my ignorance of German I could see that two of them were treatises on science, the others being volumes of poetry. Then I walked across to the window, hoping that I might catch some glimpse of the country side, but an oak shutter, heavily barred, was folded across it. It was a wonderfully silent house. There was an old clock, ticking loudly somewhere in the passage, but otherwise everything was deadly still. A vague feeling of uneasiness began to steal over me. Who were these German people, and what were they doing living in this strange, out-of-the-way place? I was ten miles or so from Eyford, that was all I knew, but whether north, south, east or west, I had no idea. For that matter, Reading, and possibly other large towns were within that radius, so the place might not be secluded after all. Yet it was quite certain from the absolute stillness that we were in the country. I paced up and down the room, humming a tune under my breath to keep my spirits up, and feeling that I was thoroughly earning my fifty-guinea fee.

"Suddenly, without any preliminary sound in the midst of the utter stillness, the door of my room swung slowly open. The woman was standing in the aperture, the darkness of the hall behind her, the yellow light of my lamp beating upon her eager and beautiful face. I could see at a glance that she was sick with fear, and the sight sent a chill to my heart. She held up one shaking finger to warn me to be silent, and she shot a few whispered words of broken English at me, her eyes glancing back, like those of a frightened horse, into the gloom behind her.

"I would go," said she trying hard, as it seemed to me, to speak calmly; "I would go. I should not stay here. There is no good for you to do."

"But, madam," said I, "I have not yet done what I came for. I cannot possibly leave until I have seen the machine."

"It is not worth your while to wait," she went on. "You can pass through the door; no one hinders." And then, seeing that I smiled and shook my head, she suddenly threw aside her constraint, and made a step forward, with her hands wrung together. "For the love of Heaven!" she whispered, "get away from here before it is too late!"

"But I am somewhat headstrong by nature, and the more ready to engage in an affair when there is some obstacle in the way. I thought of my fifty-guinea fee, of my wearisome journey, and of the unpleasant night which seemed to be before me. Was it all to go for nothing? Why should I slink away without having carried out my commission, and without the payment which was my due? This woman might, for all I knew, be a monomaniac. With a stout bearing, therefore, though her manner had shaken me more than I cared to confess, I still shook my head, and declared my intention of remaining where I was. She was about to renew her entreaties when a door slammed overhead, and the sound of several footsteps were heard upon the stairs. She listened for an instant, threw up her hands with a despairing gesture, and vanished, as suddenly and as noiselessly as she had come.

"The newcomers were Colonel Lysander Stark and a short thick man with a chinchilla beard growing out of the creases of his double chin, who was introduced to me as Mr Ferguson.

"This is my secretary and manager," said the Colonel. "By the way, I was under the impression that I left this door shut just now. I fear that you have felt the draught."

"On the contrary," said I, "I opened the door myself, because I felt the room to be a little close."

"He shot one of his suspicious glances at me. "Perhaps we had better proceed to business, then," said he. "Mr Ferguson and I will take you up to see the machine."

"I had better put my hat on, I suppose."

"Oh, no, it is in the house."

"What, you dig Fuller's earth in the house?"

"No, no. This is only where we compress it. But never mind that! All we wish you to do is to examine the machine, and to let us know what is wrong with it."

"We went upstairs together, the Colonel first with the lamp, the fat manager, and I behind him. It was a labyrinth of an old house,

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CHRISTCHURCH.

with corridors, passages, narrow winding staircases and little low doors, the thresholds of which were hollowed out by the generations who had crossed them. There were no carpets, and no signs of any furniture above the ground floor, while the plaster was peeling off the walls, and the damp was breaking through in green unhealthy blotches. I tried to put on as unconcerned an air as possible, but I had not forgotten the warnings of the lady, even though I disregarded them, and I kept a keen eye upon my two companions. Ferguson appeared to be a morose and silent man, but I could see from a little that he said that he was at least a fellow-countryman.

"Colonel Lysander Stark stopped at last before a low door, which he unlocked. Within was a small square room, in which the three of us could hardly get at one time. Ferguson remained outside, and the Colonel ushered me in.

"We are now," said he, 'actually within the hydraulic press, and it would be a particularly unpleasant thing for us if any one were to turn it on. The ceiling of this small chamber is really the end of the descending piston, and it comes down with the force of many tons upon the metal floor. There are small lateral columns of water outside which receive the force, and which transmit and multiply it in the manner which is familiar to you. The machine goes readily enough, but there is some stiffness in the working of it, and it has lost a little of its force. Perhaps you will have the goodness to look it over, and to show us how we can set it right.'

"I took the lamp from him, and I examined the machine very thoroughly. It was indeed a gigantic one, and capable of exercising enormous pressure. Whenever I passed outside, however, and pressed down the levers which controlled it, I knew at once that the whishing sound that there was a slight leakage, which allowed a regurgitation of water through one of the side cylinders. An examination showed that one of the india-rubber bands which was round the head of a driving rod had shrunk so as not quite to fill the socket along which it worked. This was clearly the cause of the loss of power, and I pointed it out to my companions, who followed my remarks very carefully, and asked several practical questions as to how they should proceed to set it right. When I had made it clear to them, I returned to the main chamber of the machine, and took a good look at it to satisfy my own curiosity. It was obvious at a glance that the story of the Fuller's earth was the merest fabrication, for it would be absurd to suppose that so powerful an engine could be designed for so inadequate a purpose. The walls were of wood, but the floor consisted of a large iron trough, and when I came to examine it I could see a crust of metallic deposit all over it. I had stooped and was scraping at this to see exactly what it was, when I heard a muttered exclamation in German, and saw the cadaverous face of the Colonel looking down at me.

"What are you doing there?" he asked.

"I felt angry at having been tricked by so elaborate a story as that which he had told me. 'I was admiring your Fuller's earth,' said I. 'I think that I should better be able to advise you as to your machine if I knew what the exact purpose was for which it was used.'

(To be concluded in our next.)

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

A SOLEMN Pontifical High Mass, which was largely attended, was celebrated on Monday last, the festival of the Blessed Virgin. His Lordship Dr Grimes was celebrant. Father Aubrey was deacon and Father Marnae sub-deacon, and the Rev Fathers Cummings and Goutenoire were assistant priests. Father Bell was master of ceremonies, and his Lordship, who took for a text the words "Mary hath chosen the better part," preached from the throne a most impressive discourse. The choir rendered Farmer's Mass, and Miss G. Pender sang the "Benedictus" and an "Ave Maria." The solemnities at Vespers were also very grand, and the Rev Father Cummings, V.G., preached on the occasion.

Bro O'Hare, of the Christian Brothers, visited this city on Thursday last en route for Sydney. He was during his brief stay here the guest of the Rev Bro Joseph.

The Very Rev Father Guilmán, S.M., who is, unfortunately, somewhat unwell, and to whose kindness I am indebted for most of the following few facts about New Caledonia, left Christchurch for Wellington on Wednesday last on his way to New Caledonia, where he has for six years resided. He came from thence to this country in the hope of renewing his health, and for this purpose visited the hot springs in the North Island. But as he comes from a warmer climate, and as the weather has been rather severe during his sojourn in this Colony, I am afraid that he will go back not much improved in health. The island New Caledonia, which it seems Cook discovered in 1774 and the French made in 1853 into a convict settlement, is about 240 miles long and has an average width of 25 miles. The country is generally mountainous, and some of its mountains attain an altitude of more than four thousand feet. The island was formerly a volcanic region, but all subterranean fires have long been extinct, and earthquakes are now quite unknown. The famous nickel mines extend on the east coast for about sixty miles. There are also mines of copper and of cobalt, but gold has only been found in small quantities. The landscape is rich and varied, and countless streams, which the natives utilise often for irrigation, break the coast line. The narrowness of the island, the presence of the sea and trade winds, render the climate even pleasant and healthful. The temperature is never below 55 degrees Fahr. in winter, and never above 90 in summer. There are in the island a great variety of timber trees, and such fruits as bananas and coconuts grow wild. Indeed all the products of tropical climates and many of those of European countries flourish

exceedingly well. Therefore living is cheap, and there are, in the strict sense of the word, no poor people. The Marist Fathers have planted many vineyards, and produce all the wines used for the altar. December and March are the hottest and wettest months, and July and August are the main winter months. The mines are the great source of wealth. But some farming is done, and wheat and other cereals are grown on a small scale. As to animals, with the exception of rats and bats, there are probably no animals, but there is a great variety of birds and insects. The native population numbers 52,000, and they are very dark, and of two distinct tribes. There are the Papuans with black frizzly hair, and others more of the Malay race, but the two types mingle everywhere together. The French have more than once found the natives powerful antagonists as they are brave in war. One third of the native population are Catholics, the rest are pagans. The native Catholics are extremely attached to their religion, and whole families are distinguished for their piety. Morning and evening prayers are never omitted, and many Catholic natives attend Mass even every day. All the natives are settled on small sections of land, and are unacquainted with the habits of a nomade people. The white population amounts to 70,000, and with the exception of about 115 English, and a few white people of other nationalities, they are all Catholics and French, and speak the French tongue. The Right Rev Monsignor Fraysee, S.M., Vicar Apostolic of New Caledonia, resides at Noumea, the capital city, where there is a Catholic cathedral, which, like all the churches in the island, is built of stone. The Cathedral, which is 200 feet long, is a most beautiful structure, but not yet quite finished. There are in the colony 52 priests, one hundred nuns (Sisters of St Joseph of Oluny) 8 convents, and 80 parishes, or stations, as they are locally termed. There are also many day and boarding-schools, and the Marist Brothers have eight schools and one orphanage. Besides these establishments, which are intended mainly for white people, there is in each parish a special Catholic school for Native children, and upwards of 1500 Native children attend now these schools. There are, likewise, Government secular or neutral schools, as they are called, but most of the children frequent the Catholic schools. The Government hospital at Noumea is a splendid establishment, and there is located in the island a garrison of 800 soldiers. The number of convicts at present is about 8000, and the prison accommodation is very great and perfect. People naturally suppose that it is most unpleasant to reside where there are so many criminals. But persons generally in the island hardly know of the existence of the convicts, as they are so well guarded while under sentence, and the main trouble that colonists have is with an occasional balmily specimen of the emancipated. The chaplains who attend the State prisons and hospitals receive a Government allowance.

A meeting of the Addington Catholic School Committee took place on Sunday afternoon last in the Addington School-chapel. Mr J. Bennell (chairman), Messrs Milner (secretary), Sellers, Pope, Delaney, and O'Callaghan were present. The object of the meeting was to arrange for a concert which is to take place on Tuesday evening next in St Patrick's Hall, Barbadoes street, in aid of the school. It was proposed and at once agreed upon that the services of Mr John Driscoll Foley should be secured, and therefore this celebrated entertainer, who has provided a most attractive comic programme, will appear on the occasion. Mr Pope and Mr Sellers addressed the meeting, and a variety of matters incidental to the coming concert and to the school were discussed and agreed upon, and, among others, it was arranged that the committee should assemble once a month in order to more effectually advance the interests of the school. The average attendance at the school during the past week has been 32 children.

The sable reaper has again, after a short illness of three weeks, removed another most-honoured member of the Catholic community of this parish in the person of Mrs Margaret Garty, wife of Mr James Garty, railway hand. The deceased lady, whose demise, I regret to record, happened in the 58th year of her age, on Thursday last, at her late residence in Queen street, Sydenham, was an old dweller in the borough, and leaves a husband and family of sons and daughters to mourn her loss. Her funeral, which was largely attended, took place on Sunday last.—R.I.P.

The presentation of diplomas to the students of Canterbury College took place on Friday afternoon last in the College hall, which was as usual densely crowded. A large number of ladies were among the visitors, and the students of both sexes were located in the front seats. The male students marched in, headed by their football banner and singing in chorus "Long live Canterbury College," and when seated they sang, to the strains of a piano, "Gaudemus Igitur." The door at the back opened at 3 p.m. and Professor Cook, Bishop Julius, and many more distinguished appeared on the platform. This superb party the male students saluted by singing the grand lyric "The animals come in two by two." They sang also to the air of "The Vicar of Bray" another song descriptive of various undergraduate troubles, and referring, in terms of the utmost frankness, to the peculiarities of their instructors. Professor Cook now read an address, and when this was concluded Mr A. C. Wilson, the Registrar, read a summary of the University's proceedings for the past year. Both papers, especially the first, were terribly long and replete with figures and collegiate matters and as dry as the sands in Sahara. But the students enlivened again the proceedings by singing a song to the air "Drink, puppy, drink," and another to the tune of "Killaloe." Professor Cook then handed the diplomas to the recipients, who were presented by Professor Haslam. The M.A. degree was conferred on two male students and the B.A. degree on eight ladies and on eleven gentlemen. The successful candidates were greatly applauded and songs were again sung. Mr W. C. Walker made a speech, at the conclusion of which, among other selections which the students sang, was one with a chorus in Maori. The chorus, which was set to the air "Tramp, tramp, the boys are marching," was first sung, and the refrain is said to have been well sung, by the author, Mr Ngata, a native student from Te Anau, Hawke's Bay. Mr C. E. Bevan Brown made a neat speech, and when some more very unique music and lyric composition had certainly been both tastefully executed and well rendered, the proceedings closed.

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[TESTIMONIAL.]

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