

# New Zealand Herald

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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD

### TEACHING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Now, when the question of Education is so prominently before the public, and the degree in which religion should be allowed to influence the secular training of children is being generally discussed, the following details concerning a great educational

work done by an Italian ecclesiastic should be of particular interest.

—No secularist even, who entertains any sincere desire for the elevation of the poorer masses, or who has at heart the good of his fellow-creatures, can fail to sympathise with Don Bosco's labours, and the advocates of a Christian education will find in them a strong argument in support of the cause they approve of. In them, also, will be found the solution of such difficulties as those which are now afflicting the better classes in England, through the exposure made of the miserable and disgraceful condition of the poor of London. We take the details we summarise from an article by Lady Herbert of Lea in the *Month* for January. Don Bosco, then, who had already been impressed with the desire of saving outcast children because of the numbers and condition of those whom he found in the Turin prisons, which he visited in connection with his missionary work—began his educational career by undertaking to teach a boy, whom the sacristan of a certain church had asked to serve his Mass, boxing the boy's ears on his refusal and thus attracting the attention of the priest to him. The boy was found, on being questioned, to be ignorant of even the first elements of Christianity, but, after a little time, he had been so won upon by his teacher's goodness that he begged leave to bring with him to share in his lessons a few of his companions, and before the year was out Don Bosco had upwards of a hundred of these neglected children who came to him every evening to be taught the first principles of religion—he being joined in 1844 by the Abbé Borel, who became his fellow-labourer. By this time, moreover, the number of his pupils had so increased that he was obliged to apply to the Archbishop for a place in which to receive them, and, on his Grace's recommendation, a pious lady gave him two rooms for the purpose, and he conferred upon his institution the name of "The Oratory of St. Francis de Sales," his co-labourers being called "Salesians." The rooms, however, were not left long in his possession, and the lady who had given them, from some unexplained reason, revoked the gift, thus obliging him to remove his pupils to a church, an inconvenient place for the purpose, obtained again by the Archbishop's help. But there were now three hundred children; and when they were turned out to play in the small public square in front of the building the residents objected, and the Syndic compelled them to move away. The move was to another church where the children's playground was under the windows of the presbytery, and the old rector, the very next day, unable to endure the noise, appealed to the Municipality, who drove them away again, and for some time they were forced to hold their classes in the open air—obtaining, at length, three rooms in a lodging house—where first Don Bosco was interfered with by Count Cavour, who pretended to discern a political motive in the matter, then, by the secular clergy, who were offended at their co-operation's not having been invited—and finally by the other tenants of the house, who complained to the landlord of the noise, and insisted on the expulsion of the scholars. "Our good God will not treat His poor children worse than the little birds!" exclaimed poor Don Bosco; and, failing to find a house, he hired a field, in which was a little hillock or grassy knoll, which became his pulpit, his confessional, and all! On the Sunday morning the boys flocked very early to this primitive oratory. Don Bosco, on his grassy seat, with his arm passed tenderly round the neck of each child kneeling at his feet in turn, heard their confessions, then took them to the nearest church, and brought them back to the field where a merry breakfast followed, enlivened by droll stories from him, and then they all sat round him while he taught them their catechism, and gave them a simple instruction on the gospel of the day." But even in their field the unfortunate assemblage were not left at peace, and on a complaint by the owners that the children's

feet injured the grass they were turned out—Don Bosco, at the same time losing the directorship of a charitable institution which was almost his only means of living. His friends, then, even including the Abbé Borel, advised him to relinquish the attempt, as, they said, Divine Providence had evidently not called him to the work. "Divine Providence," said Don Bosco, with a sudden inspiration. "Listen to me. God has saved me these poor children, and never will I desert one of them. I have a invincible certainty that He will give me in His own good time that which is necessary; and as no one will let me hire a house, I will build one with the assistance of Mary, Help of Christians. You shall see that I shall have some day a vast building with workshops and gardens, and a fine chapel, and many priests, who will devote themselves to the instruction of these poor boys, and take special care of those who have a religious vocation." This declaration was altogether too much for the good people to whom it was addressed and Don Bosco was pronounced mad, and an attempt made to confine him in a lunatic asylum. Two priests arrived one day with a carriage, which they invited him to enter, but he politely refused to take precedence of them. "Finding he would not yield, they got into the carriage, when Don Bosco, instead of following them, shut the door quickly, and in a loud voice called out to the coachman: 'Drive straight to the Asylum.' Now, the coachman had been warned to start at the first signal, and so, flogging his horses, he started off instantly for the mad-house, in spite of the cries of the priests who were inside the carriage. The gates were open, the director and several warders were waiting at the door. No sooner did the two priests get out than they were seized, in spite of their fury and protestations, till the director exclaimed to the warders: 'They are both worse than I was led to expect, take them to their cells; add, if necessary, apply a douche or a strait waistcoat.' These unworthy priests were only released through their lucky identification by the chaplain—but the lesson was enough, and no attempt was ever again made to shut up one whom the Turin people rightly called 'the father of the abandoned little ones.'" The old saying, however, is that when things come to the worst they must mend, and while Don Bosco and his children were holding their last meeting in the field, a man came up and told the priest of a shed which he could hire. "Don Bosco followed him. It was a bare stable, rather than a shed, and so low in some parts that even a boy could not stand upright in it. He remarked this to Pancazio, as the man was called, who forthwith answered: 'Is that your only objection? It is easily removed. I will dig down into the soil as deep as you like, and put you a good plank floor, so that it will be quite dry. Then I have have a good voice, and will assist you in the singing; and I have a lamp which I can lend you for your chapel.' Don Bosco was touched by his zeal, and asked him if it could be done by the following Sunday. The man joyfully assented; the rent was fixed at 320 francs; a lease was drawn up on the spot; and Don Bosco returned to the field to communicate the good news to his children who all said the Rosary in thanksgiving." And thus was Valdocco, the present oratory, founded.

### A WELL DESERVED SUCCESS.

THE anxieties and labour which he had undergone resulted in a severe illness for Don Bosco, and the doctors had given him up, when the Abbé Borel said to him: "Don Bosco, ask for your recovery from God." Don Bosco shook his head and said, 'We must abandon ourselves to His holy will.' 'But your poor children,' exclaimed the Abbé Borel, 'how can you leave them? For their sakes, I implore you to ask for this grace from our Lord.' Then the dying priest looked up and murmured: 'You are right. If it be thy good pleasure, O merciful Lord restore me to health—*non recuso laborem.*' And, in fact, from that very moment he got better; and the very next day was declared convalescent." He was sent, nevertheless, for change of air to his native place, and there his mother resolved to accompany him to Turin and share his labours. They set out on foot, meeting a priest on the road who subscribed towards their undertaking his only possession, that is a watch, which was immediately sold to procure necessaries for the new home. "There was the rent to pay; one or two chairs and a table to be bought; and then, the urgent needs of the children! One had no place and was literally starving; another had no covering but what nature had

given him; and so on at every turn. Don Bosco determined to sell a few bits of ground and a vineyard, which were his sole patrimony; and his mother not to be outdone in generosity, sent for her linen and trinkets—marriage presents which she had treasured all her life—and without hesitation sold one half for the children, and devoted the rest to adorning the altar of the Blessed Virgin." Other noble women also after a time gave their aid, and rendered invaluable services, and the institution was improved,—Don Bosco creating "students" who were the most promising of his scholars, and to whom he gave special instructions on condition that they in turn should teach others. "To teach oneself is one of the best ways to learn and his plan succeeded so well that his students became a nursery of future professors and priests, vocations developing among them in proportion as their interest in the children increased. The night-classes also flourished to a surprising degree. But this again gave umbrage to the authorities; and the Marquis de Cavour would certainly have closed the oratory had it not been for the interference of the King himself, who sent Count Collegno, an old Minister of State and a Privy Councillor, to tell the Prime Minister that 'he would not have Don Bosco interfered with.' He also sent 300 francs to him on New Year's Day, writing on it with his own hand: 'For Don Bosco's little rogues.'" Don Bosco, however, was still troubled by the fact that so many of his boys had no homes, and were obliged to spend the nights at hap-hazard wherever they could stow themselves away, and at last one evening when a poor lad came soaked to the skin and half dead with hunger to his door a beginning was made of taking boarders in, and soon, while a crowd of 800 day scholars made it necessary to open another oratory—there were fifteen of these, while fifty boys were fed daily. "All this gave an enormous increase of work to Margaret (Don Bosco's mother), but she never complained. After her arduous labours in the kitchen, she found time to mend and make their clothes; while Don Bosco himself pumped the water, cut the wood, swept the floors, lit the fire, peeled the potatoes, and even on some occasions himself cooked the *polenta*. He learned also tailoring and shoemaking, and if his trousers were not of the most fashionable cut, at any rate they were strong and well sown." As to the manner of life led by the priest and his pupils it was the simplest possible; their meals were taken out of wooden bowls, each pupil keeping his spoon in his pocket, and they sat here and there as they could find a place, Don Bosco, who fared as all the rest, telling some amusing stories the while. Of the actual condition of the institution thus founded we are given the following account. "Of the workshops, we will only speak of the printing-press, which has already furnished many hundred works of education, morals, and piety, and many written by Don Bosco himself. There is, likewise, a foundry for the letters, an elaborata machine for glazing the paper, a bookbinding establishment and another for photography and photo-types—in fact, everything that is required for the production of books, and even of fine editions. All other trades have likewise their distinct workshops, masters, and apprentices. Foundations of the same kind have been made throughout Italy, where there are already seventeen houses, there are also four in France, three in Spain, and twelve in South America. More than a hundred thousand children are now gathered in these homes, and upwards of six thousand priests are labouring amongst them. Besides this, thousands of savages have been baptised, and a Congregation of Sisters (also founded by Don Bosco) are teaching the Patagonian children and helping to evangelize the nations who know not God." The especial attention, moreover, given to the instruction of the boys in music has produced many organists and musical professors.

IN our last issue we quoted from an American newspaper an amusing dialogue which pretended PANAMA CANAL to represent that carried on between a "sensational" preacher and a deacon of his Church as to what popular subject the parson could choose for the text of his next Sunday's sermon. Many subjects were mentioned by the puzzled divine, who had found that his congregation were no longer to be edified, or sinners reached, by the expounding of Holy Scripture,—and among them was the "Panama Canal question." We ourselves, of course, have no pretensions to decide as to what subject might be suited to the needs of a sensational preacher, and still less, if possible, to judge as to the tastes of a sensationalized congregation, or the distance from truth of a sinner's mind, but so much, at least, we may say that the question of the Panama canal could be discussed in a very interesting manner, and in one, perhaps that would as well have some remote bearing on morality—if not on religion. The Panama canal, meantime, is not of a similar nature with that of the Jordan Valley for whose construction the Sultan is reported to have granted a firman the other day, and which is admirably calculated, as we have indeed seen, to form a topic upon which all the prophets may display their eloquence—teaching as usual those old Hebrew ones of the Bible what they meant to say—or what they ought to have meant to say if they did not. We can, however, fancy that a sensational preacher might utter a very pretty denunciation of the fact, for example, that so glorious and scripturally established a

power as England should have inherited a colony in the neighbourhood of the canal from a mere buccaneer—that it, from Wallace whose name may be found corrupted into that of Belize. It might, moreover, enter into the discussion as to how far a country that is the great pattern to the world of the power to be acquired by an unbiased exercise of the right of private interpretation, and a rigid adherence to the principles adopted from a constant study of the Bible—and an understanding of it not conferred upon the ungodly, should, in spite of various treaties, retain its hold upon one or two points commanding the entrances to the canal—considering that the obligations of treaties so made are very strict and may not be broken without due cause. In violation of more than one treaty made with Spain, nevertheless, England holds the island of Ruatan, and in disregard of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty she lays claim to certain naval stations. As we have said, however, it is not within our province to choose a fit subject for a sensational sermon, and even much less are we qualified to compose a sermon to be delivered on such a subject so as to "reach sinners," and therefore it is impossible for us to make any attempt at conjecturing how the sensational preacher would deal with the matter although, doubtless, he would make it like anything else, the grounds of deep and edifying teaching. To the ordinary mind there, nevertheless, appears to be a good deal in the state of affairs alluded to that may require consideration and that, perhaps, is destined at no distant day to come very prominently before the world—that is destined to be of particular interest to these colonies, which will be influenced in no unimportant extent by the construction of the Panama canal and much concerned to have it left a free highway, or one at least in the possession of friendly hands.—That a war, meantime, should arise between England and America with respect to the command of this canal, as things are at present, seems very unlikely. America in the present condition of her navy would enter upon such a war on too unequal terms—and unless she could secure the alliance of France, whose fleet united to hers, according to competent English authority, would be a match for that of England, she would have but a poor chance of success. Nor is there much probability that within the century the American fleet will make a very formidable figure on the seas, for, although the President's message has recommended its improvement, and we shall, no doubt, witness some effort made in that direction ere long, the resources of the country are against the accomplishment of anything of a very marked importance. Competent seamen are wanting, in fact, to the Republic, and not only that, but the school wherein they may be trained is not at hand, for, whatever may otherwise be the opinion as to the benefits conferred, or the losses entailed upon the States by the protective system in vogue there, it cannot be denied that one of its results has been to destroy the country's merchant navy, and American boys, as a rule, have been obliged to turn their energies to some other outlet. An efficient American fleet, then, lies in the far future—if even the future may contain its potentiality, and there does not arise that fierce contest between capital and labour, and all the furious turmoil that Lord Macaulay predicted for the twentieth century in the country alluded to, and which must mar and destroy its civilisation. The English Government, therefore, are probably acting with their eyes open in retaining their hold upon desirable positions at the entrance of the Panama canal, or securing new positions there as the case may be, at the risk of incurring the anger of the States. And even if a sensational preacher, especially an American, might find in the breach of treaties something to declaim against, have we not long since recognised that in everything relating to the policy of the State—to the government of dependencies, or the welfare of the country, the end justifies the means—the motto is, as we know, only detestable when placed by evangelist or atheist in the mouths of Jesuit teachers. At any rate, whatever preachers might find to condemn, it will be agreeable to these colonies of ours to have the full assurance that the mother country exercises, and will maintain, a full control over both the canals by which these Southern seas are connected with those of the Northern hemisphere.

OF the manner in which Don Bosco manages his REMARKABLE A boys the evidence given to Lord Palmerston speaks MAN. conclusively.—The English statesman called at Valdocco, without being known, and having inspected the institution, asked the priest how he managed a thousand boys without punishment "Don Bosco smiled and said, 'Stay with us till evening, and you will see.' Lord Palmerston stayed, and went into the chapel, where, after the evening recreation, the boys had all assembled, and then he heard Don Bosco speak to them. He witnessed their simple and voluntary confession of the faults of the day, and Don Bosco's little words of counsel and loving encouragement to each, and when he came out he wrung Don Bosco's hand, and said, 'Now I understand, You have won all their hearts, and so can mould them as you please.' Then he gave his name, and said that, 'for the first time he had realised what love could do with those untaught, rough natures.'" Of these boys upwards of twenty-five thousand leave the schools yearly,

while as many are received. "And these boys become good and honoured citizens, with the fear of God before their eyes; whether they fill humble or high positions, they never forget the home which has sheltered them in their childhood." But Don Bosco is not a man easily to be forgotten. There are many things connected with him to mark him out from the general run of men—and his natural qualities are remarkable, as well as what seem to be his supernatural gifts and graces. "His memory is astonishing. He never forgets a face or a person; and there is not one of his priests or children in his houses whom he does not know thoroughly, and remember every detail concerning them. In the seminary, and during his theological studies he never required to read or hear anything more than once, for he always remembered every word. And to this hour he can repeat whole cantos of Virgil or Dante by heart. This astonishing facility explains how after being simply a shepherd (like St. Vincent de Paul) till he was fifteen, he was enabled to acquire such solid and profound knowledge, and pass such brilliant examinations." But as to the circumstances connected with his career that seem to be supernatural, we may reckon among them the confidence with which while he was penniless he has undertaken important works, and found himself able to complete them. He undertook, for example, to purchase the ground at Valdocco for 30,000 francs, and immediately the money reached him from unexpected sources, and his resolution to build a beautiful church in honour of St. Francis de Sales upon the site in question was backed up in a similar manner. "On January 20, 1852, the church was consecrated, and those around him remembered his words five years before, when they were digging out the shed, and the boys were running up and down the heaps of earth: 'My children, one day, on this very spot where we stand, a beautiful altar will be erected in a fine church, and you will come here to kneel and receive the Holy Communion, and sing the praises of God.' " On another occasion when he wanted money, the Marquis S—, a relation of the writer's called on him accidentally—having missed a train—and carrying in his pocket a sum of money that had been paid to him a few minutes before. "Don Bosco met him with the words, 'I was expecting you. I want you to give me the money you have in your breast pocket,' mentioning the exact sum. The Marquis exclaimed, 'How on earth could you know this? I received it most unexpectedly, not ten minutes ago. Do you know young Count B—?' 'No,' replied [Don Bosco, but I know you have the very sum I want to pay my workmen. You shall have it back in a week.' Too amazed to reply, the Marquis handed him the money, for which Don Bosco gave him a receipt; and that very day week the exact sum he had lent, was returned to him." Last year, again, at Rome, it happened one day that he was in want of £400 to pay some workmen, when an American lady, who was a perfect stranger to him, came in and presented him with a sealed packet containing the precise amount needed. An English youth, moreover, lately sent to prosecute his studies under Don Bosco's care, and whom the writer accredits with a thorough John Bull spirit of incredulity has written as follows:—"You know how unwilling I was to believe in any of the strange things I was told when I first came here. But, seeing is believing, and the extraordinary miracles worked by Don Bosco almost daily are such that a man must be blind and a fool not to feel that he is in presence of one who, if not a saint, is most singularly favoured by God; for he obtains all he prays for, whether it be for temporal means to carry on his great works, or the cure of physical and moral diseases." A direct instance given by the writer of supernatural power, attributed by Don Bosco himself altogether to the intercession of "Mary, Help of Christians," is that in which a man of high rank, in passing through Turin, saw the complete and permanent cure of a little child who had been deaf and dumb from her birth, and who had been among the crowd of poor, sick, and crippled people waiting around the door at Valdocco for the appearance of the priest. The effect on the gentleman in question was very great. "And this was to him the hour of God's grace, for what he saw changed his whole future life; and from a lover of the world and of pleasure, he became one of the most fervent of Don Bosco's labourers in the great field he has so emphatically made his own." The manner also in which the priest has been defended from attacks on his life, frequently made by members of the secret societies, and in which he has been able to save himself from them is very extraordinary—more especially with regard to his dog, Grigio, believed by some of the boys to be his guardian angel in disguise, and which has not only rescued him from assassins, but even warned him of intended attacks. On the whole, then, as we said, Don Bosco is not a man who may easily be forgotten.

THE meeting held in Dunedin on Monday evening under the auspices of the Trades and Labour Council for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the alleged dummyism at Waikouaiti, although largely attended, and unanimously agreed, cannot, on the whole, be regarded as a marked success. The speaking, for the most part, or perhaps entirely, was mild, and rather desultory, and although the

modesty of several of the speakers was very creditable to them as men, and as speakers places them beyond the reach of criticism, it is to be regretted that something more of a spirited and determined nature was not uttered by them. As it is we have derived from the report merely the disagreeable impression that the workmen of Dunedin are, for the time at least, likely to be the tools of whatever man possessed of a bold face and a glib tongue it is that may find it of interest to him to obtain their support, and that they are destined to continue in the future, as Mr. Thorn said they had been in the past,—that is coming forward at election time to exercise their power in the affairs of the State, but at other times neither moving nor being interested in the matter; and under such circumstances they must, as a matter of course, form the mere unintelligent mob that shall obey the apparent interests of the hour. Men who had thought well over the matter they had adopted for consideration, and who had come to a rational and settled resolution with respect to it need hardly have come forward, for example, with any apology in their mouths because they presumed to appear in the place of "men of good positions" who held aloof. Such an apology betrays a doubt as to the position occupied by those who utter it, and does much to discredit the object they assemble to forward. Prominent men, moreover, or men of good position who owe their prominence and their position to the support of the workman might very well be given to understand that on their attitude towards the popular cause depends the support necessary to their condition. But, on the whole, there was nothing in this meeting to disturb the land monopolists in any very great degree. There was a little feeble advocacy of the nationalisation of the land and a profession of faith in the liberal intentions of the Hon. Mr. Rolleston, who seems likely to occupy a place in the history of the Colony similar, comparing small things with great, to that occupied in the history of the world by certain eminent men, who, although under their sway or guidance lamentable occurrences took place, are held guiltless by certain parties of all connection with them. There was nothing, however, to instruct or encourage the people generally in forming a resolute determination as to the honest disposal of the public estates, or to warn monopolists that their days are numbered.

It is a cheering thing to find that, although we WELL FOUGHT. ourselves have for some weeks refrained in a certain degree from our protest, in which, nevertheless, we shall persist, some weal come woe, to the end, against the secular system, able champions of the Catholic cause have been signalling themselves in the good fight. Our own reason for a season of comparative calm, as we stated indeed in a recent issue, was that, while the whole Press of the Colony was more or less ringing with an exposure of the nefarious system, we thought that, without suffering the matter to grow cold, we might take breathing time, and be all the fresher to renew the struggle so soon as a period of indifference should again threaten to set in. Party encroachments in the North, the bailiffs in the West, insolvency elsewhere, and insupportable expenditure everywhere, were sufficient of themselves to keep the question of the godless schools before the public, and, if anything could do so, they might be expected to cause a distrust and dislike of the system to arise. But, meantime, an able controversy has been maintained in Christchurch, and it must have resulted in making some converts, as it certainly has in discrediting whatever arguments secularists in the town in question may put forward in the future—for such arguments can only be the repetition of those that have now been so fully exposed and answered.—And, in fact, those arguments themselves were but a repetition, for the reasoning in favour of godlessness has from the first been very shallow, and now may fairly be described as the *Pull Mall Gazette*, the other day, described Mr Henry George's project to be, that is—dishonesty plus cant. The controversy we allude to began by an article in the *Press*, which appears to have been a *réchauffé* of the ditto and ditto repeated, that form the strength of the party, and which, with the best inclinations in the world to think as well as we can of our neighbours generally, we cannot receive as the sincere convictions of the writers, —for, indeed, to do so would be for us to accuse them *ipso facto* of being men of very little wit. But, the matter having been set going in this way, a tribe of correspondents came to the fore, and each had his say according to the measure of wisdom that nature had conferred upon him—in some instances apparently a very small measure, indeed. The principle features, of the controversy, however, are very happily described by a correspondent, signing himself "A Catholic Layman," and who showed a complete understanding of the situation, when in opening the defence he spoke as follows:—"The worst of the controversy on education, for us Catholics, is that our opponents can never be content with direct and simply straightforward reasoning. (I use the phrase with no offensive meaning.) Such articles as yours the other day, and many others in public journals; such letters as that of your correspondent 'New Zealander,' and many others are excessively difficult to answer, not because of their intrinsic force, but because they introduce a multiplicity of side issues, vague and irrelevant assertions, roundabout and

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Leave Hoki-tika.	Leave Grey-mouth.	Leave West-port.	Leave Picton.	Leave Nelson.	Leave Inver-cargill.	Leave Dun-e-din.
Feb 1	Jan 31	Jan 31	Jan 31	Feb 2	Feb 1	Feb 2
Feb 29	Feb 28	Feb 28	Feb 28	Mar 1	Feb 29	Mar 1
Mar 28	Mar 27	Mar 27	Mar 27	Mar 29	Mar 28	Mar 29
April 25	April 24	April 24	April 24	April 26	April 25	April 26
May 23	May 22	May 22	May 22	May 24	May 23	May 24
June 20	June 19	June 19	June 19	June 21	June 20	June 21
July 18	July 17	July 17	July 17	July 19	July 18	July 19
Aug 15	Aug 14	Aug 14	Aug 14	Aug 16	Aug 15	Aug 16
Sept 12	Sept 11	Sept 11	Sept 11	Sept 13	Sept 12	Sept 13
Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 9	Oct 9	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 11
Nov 7	Nov 6	Nov 6	Nov 6	Nov 8	Nov 7	Nov 8

Leave Lyttel-ton.	Leave Well-ing-ton.	Leave New Plym'th	Leave Napier.	Leave Thames.	Leave Auck-land.	Arrive London.
Feb 2	Feb 3	Feb 4	Feb 2	Feb 4	Feb 5	Mar 15
Mar 1	Mar 2	Mar 3	Mar 1	Mar 3	Mar 4	Apr 12
Mar 29	Mar 30	Mar 31	Mar 29	Mar 31	Apr 1	May 10
April 26	April 27	April 28	April 26	April 28	April 29	June 7
May 24	May 25	May 26	May 24	May 26	May 27	July 5
June 21	June 22	June 23	June 21	June 23	June 24	Aug 2
July 19	July 20	July 21	July 19	July 21	July 22	Aug 30
Aug 16	Aug 17	Aug 18	Aug 16	Aug 18	Aug 19	Sept 27
Sept 13	Sept 14	Sept 15	Sept 13	Sept 15	Sept 16	Oct 25
Oct 11	Oct 12	Oct 13	Oct 11	Oct 13	Oct 14	Nov 22
Nov 8	Nov 9	Nov 10	Nov 8	Nov 10	Nov 11	Dec 20

J. M. J.

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timid phraseology."—This paragraph describes the matter thoroughly and shows how, like a good general, the writer had surveyed with keenness, and justly appraised the forces of the enemy before he entered upon the combat. That the combat so taken up was well fought and victoriously concluded we need hardly say, and if it were possible to convince unreasoning prejudice, or to overcome inveterate bigotry, the cause of Catholic education must have come out of the controversy with an acknowledged triumph. Mr. M. Nolan, also, with whose name our readers are familiar, did good service in the cause, and laid before the public some figures and facts that should prove very convincing. It is evident, then, that Catholic interests will not be allowed to suffer from want of able and willing defenders, and, while there are such men ready to return an answer to every charge brought or objection made, it is clear that the public cannot be ignorant of the gross oppression that is practised towards us.

### MR. T. C. THOMPSON, M.P., ON HOME RULE.

Mr. T. C. THOMPSON, M.P., addressing his constituents at Durham on Jan. 11, in the course of an able speech said—He could not conclude without referring to the subject of Ireland, always a difficult subject, and yet always an interesting subject to them. He did not know of any problem so interesting and so difficult as the problem of how to bring peace to Ireland—a most glorious country, gifted with a soil most fertile, gifted with a population versatile, active, and intelligent. Yet Ireland was not in the highest scale of nations. He would not say that the Irishman was superior, for he must not say anything of that kind in such an assemblage but he was quite equal to any of them in intelligence. If he met an Irish lady, she was not inferior in beauty even to the beautiful daughters of our country. And yet if they went to Ireland they would find misery such as they never looked upon here. People were beginning to discover that there was a great amount of misery in England—that the homes of the poor were not what they should be; that some effort must be made to give them better houses and comforts that they had not now. But the misery of England was paradise compared with the misery of Ireland (hear, hear). If any of them were to go to Dublin and pass from one of the cathedrals to the others, they would see in the few streets that they would pass through such scenes as were terrible to think of. If they went into the great city of Limerick they would find scenes even worse, scenes of wretchedness and misery. What was that the result of? (Voice—"700 years of English rule.") Yes, it was the result of 700 years of the domination of England. (Voice—"Gladstone is not responsible for that.") He knew not and cared not who was to blame; except that the responsibility rested with the English people (hear, hear, and hisses). It was idle to hiss. The English people had taken upon themselves to govern Ireland, and the fact was that the country was steeped in misery. Why was it? He tried to find out some of the causes when he was there, and he might tell them in a word that it was the poverty of the country that had brought it about. People would talk over and over again about political societies and secret societies of confederations of men for wicked purposes. Aye, aye. Go into the forest, and look upon the fungus growing upon the oak. That fungus had as much to do with the ruin of that old oak as these societies had to do with the ruin of Ireland. They were the fungus growth arising from the poverty of the country. Intemperance might have something to do with this poverty; but a question to be asked was, were the Irish an industrious people? If they passed to the mountainous parts of Ireland they would see there abundant evidence of their industry. The fact was that the produce of the land in times of bad seasons was not sufficient to support the population. In such a case as that what was done in England was what was offered the people was the union or nothing at all. If the people were helped over the winter, in three seasons out of four, they could support themselves. But that was not done, and they were obliged to do one of two things—either to go into the workhouse or to starve. He believed that there was a growing feeling now in England, that having failed to govern Ireland under the present system, we must let Ireland govern itself (cheers). He apprehended no danger from such a course. So long as Irishmen were kept down by the iron hand of England, no doubt there were some who would rise and do cruel and stern acts—acts very much to be regretted. But let them govern themselves, and he believed they would see the face of Ireland changed; and even if it were not, they would have nobody to blame but themselves. At present there were 103 Irish members in the House of Commons. Why could not these 103 gentlemen sit in one conclave in Dublin, and fix on the measures for their country, and when Parliament met lay them before it for its assent? (Cheers). If they did that, and it answered, they would have succeeded in doing what no one had done before. If it failed all he could say was we must try again, because it was our bounden duty, which we must never forget, to take care that that great country, committed to our charge, was as prosperous as the country in which we lived (cheers). In Parliament he had to pursue a course which had made him keenly anxious lest he should not have deserved their approbation. He had done his best—he had acted as an honest Englishman (loud cheers). If they did disapprove of that course, and showed their disapproval that night, proud as he had ever been of being their representative, it would be his duty, and he should not hesitate to perform it, to ask their permission to retire from their representation (loud cheers).

The following bold bit of criticism appears in an American paper:—"The 'Faust' of Signor—was industriously stupid. Its fervour was clamlike in flabbiness and its passion infantile in harmlessness. In its most thrilling moments it never rose above the calm insipidity of a cold potato."

### SOME FRUITS OF THE GODLESS POOR SCHOOLS AND FLASH LITERATURE.

(Brooklyn Catholic Review.)

WE have been struck, in glancing over the news column of a recent number of the New York Tribune, with the number of notices of crimes committed by boys and young men as the result of defective moral training and especially the reading of dime novels, "boys' papers," and the flash literature which so much abounds in these unhappy days.

First is an article headed "Boy Incendiaries in Milwaukee. Sons of respectable parents corrupted by dime novels." It seems that a few months ago a number of boys, some of them belonging to respectable families, incited by dime novels and stories in "boys papers," organised themselves as a gang of freebooters. They secured a limited outfit and prepared to start for the West, where they intended to emulate the deeds of the Cow-boys and Buffalo Bill. Fortunately, or perhaps, we had rather said, unfortunately, for it proved very unfortunate for the city in the end, their plans were frustrated. But their hearts had been fired with the noble ambition inspired by the choice literature in which they had indulged to deeds of noble daring, and if that ambition could not be gratified by going West, they determined to make the city itself the scene of their exploits. Suddenly the city became infested by "fire bugs," and after a number of extensive fires had occurred and an immense amount of damage done, it was discovered that the "bugs" were none other than these young aspirants for "Neroic" fame, none of whom are more than fifteen years old. "The boys," it is said, "had regular meetings, most of which were held at the Public Library, where they carried on whispered consultations, and where the leader, 'Chief Knight,' laid the plans which the others executed. Their plans were copied after the formulas obtained from flashy literature, and were managed with much secrecy and shrewdness." It is added, "the boys do not bear the appearance of being specially malicious. But they are thoroughly imbued with the spirit of current literature for boys and are conversant with cow-boys' vernacular and thieves' slang"; and we are not surprised when it is added, "Their arrest and confession are a terrible blow to their families and a great surprise to the community." It may well be both; but will the families and the community learn the practical lesson which this most significant fact teaches?

The next incident occurred in Cleveland, and the account is copied from the Cleveland Leader under the heading, "A very sharp boy." The story is that a twelve-year-old boy, "son of a saloonist, a bright, cunning, red-headed little scamp," established himself in the old iron business, and it is remarked, "the way in which he has conducted it since would be a profitable study for some older members in the 'profession.'" He established his headquarters in his father's yard, provided himself with scales to weigh the iron, and employed seven little boys, ranging from seven to fourteen years of age, to bring him the iron which they pillaged, principally from heaps of scrap in the yards of two or three railroads running into the city. The iron was purchased for almost nothing, payment often being made in candy and fruit. The mother of one of the youngsters discovered the "enterprise" and reported it to the police. The embryo merchant was taken before the Police Court and his seven companions called as witnesses. The boys told a straightforward story and the reporter remarks, "The fact that they were not ashamed and did not seem to know that they had committed a crime; speak volumes for their education and the manner in which they are being reared." And the little culprit at the bar "listened to the proceedings with open eyes and mouth, and though looking anxious did not seem to be overcast with the enormity of his offence."

How could you expect these poor children to have conscientious scruples when they are, undoubtedly, the legitimate product of the godless public schools? The next incident is a practical illustration of the fact that neither respectability of position in society nor a college education is a guarantee against crime. An organised band of thieves was recently discovered in a Western college composed of the students, who were from respectable families. They stole not only from the students, their companions, but from the stores in the town, and their depredations had been carried on for some time; and they had accumulated a considerable amount of plunder before they were discovered.

No wonder the affair "caused consternation in the community." Finally, we have the startling heading, "Noisy worshippers arrested. Ten members of the Salvation Army and two divinity students." This occurred in that important centre of light and progress, New Haven, Connecticut, the land of steady habit, and the two divinity students who were arrested and put in "durance vile" for disturbing the peace by noisy and boisterous demonstrations in the name of religion belonged to the Yale Divinity School. It is not necessary to preach a sermon in order to point the moral suggested by these incidents. It lies upon the surface, and it would seem that the rapid multiplication of such startling incidents ought to rouse the most stolid and indifferent to the danger that threatens the safety, the peace, and good order of society from education without morals and religion, and from a corrupt popular literature.

The criticism of Mr. Henry George's propaganda from the quarters where he must have looked for sympathy, if not support, continues to be unequivocally hostile. Mr. Alfred Wallace, the apostle of land nationalisation in England, writes to say the statement that he is to assist Mr. George at his meetings "is unauthorised and incorrect." He adds that so far from supporting Mr. George's proposal he will "take every opportunity of opposing what I consider to be grossly unjust in principle, highly injurious in its effects, and altogether illogical and inconsistent from Mr. George's own standpoint." Mr. Labouchere says in *Truth*, "I do not think Mr. George's scheme will hold water. We have allowed people to acquire property in land. They have a legal title to what they own. We cannot, therefore, deprive them of it without compensation."—*Dublin Freeman*

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## STEPHANIE.

BY LOUIS VEUILLLOT.

[Translated from the French by Mrs. Josephine Black.]

## CHAPTER IX.

May 29.

MY dearest Elise, since last I wrote to you I had reason to think that my castles in the air had received a shock which would overthrow them, never to ascend in their dreamy beauty to the sky again. One day I saw a great fuss going on outside Germain's quiet house—people going to and fro and bringing all sorts of things, including a great many ladies' knickknacks, a work-table, a toilet-table, a flower-stand, etc. What if Germain was going to be married? Yesterday morning he came out with a bright, elegant-looking girl leaning on his arm to whom he was showing the most loving attention. He seemed quite a different person from the grave, quiet gentleman I was accustomed to meet. He laughed, chatted, and once he caught the hand lying on his arm, and then they laughed again. Of course, she must be his wife, and how happy they looked! Ah! my Lord Viscount de Sauveterre, never did you seem less pleasing to the object of your honoured attentions than in the strong light of this simple, lost happiness. I put on my hat and went off to Mass. I knew that a quiet hour of prayer would do me all the good in the world. Germain and his companion were there before me, kneeling side by side. I knelt down very quietly behind them and prayed for them with all my heart. But by-and-by came a servant, who stopped beside the young lady and spoke one of the sweetest words I have ever heard in all my life—"Mademoiselle!" I wish I could pay back that most excellent girl for the pleasure she gave me at that moment. Mademoiselle turned round and showed an unmistakable family likeness to Germain. She was not his wife, but simply his sister, who had come to live with him, the sister who long ago learned to love little Roeschen. She said a word or two to her brother and then followed the servant. She had one of the fairest young faces I have ever seen. A bright, clever, good, wholesome face of some twenty summers, that looked as if a frown of bad temper had never crossed it, as if no shade of evil could rest long upon it, a face in fact, quite in keeping with early Mass on a glorious morning in May. In a short time she came back with an old lady leaning on her arm, for whom Germain busily prepared a comfortable *prie-dieu*, and who, of course, must be their mother. It was a rare sight, Elise, when the moment of Communion came, to see the three go up so reverently, the mother leaning on her noble son. I could not help feeling that I belonged to them. It seemed strange for me to be away alone, separated from them, and something seemed to tell me that God had wise ends in bringing us together again. I think we know our own in this world, Elise, and we stretch out our longing arms to them, and woe, woe, to us if we let wealth, or rank, or any other thing but duty thrust us apart; for I believe that just so shall we know them one day in Heaven. My three friends made a very long thanksgiving, but not so long as mine; and I defy all their piety to make a more fervent one.

When I am in the church, these thoughts, far from distracting me, seem to gather up my whole will, my whole soul, into one earnest, refreshing prayer. It seems as if the shadow of the holy place fell across my heart, and that by the light of the sanctuary lamp my thoughts stole in; grave, calm, holy. Here God is my confidant, my counsellor, my guardian; and feelings that I would watch anxiously abroad in the world's glare, may here throw themselves down at His feet in all their strength, for with them goes the cry that they are to be subject to the affair of salvation, and only important as they effect salvation. Do not be uneasy about me on this score. I yesterday learned one consoling experience of my own spirit. I have seen that the final overthrow of all my hopes might crush my heart, but they could not root out resignation.

## CHAPTER X.

June 15.

His name is Darcet—Darcet without a shade of an apostrophe. Oh, what a calamity! But really, now, it is not such an unbearable name after all. Perhaps my aunt will end by saying that is just as good as Corbin: although Corbin, she thinks, is not without a certain heraldic rudeness, and breathes more of the antique than of the commonplace. In a tournament given by the Duke of Brittany one Corbin of Anjou, master of the horse, exhibited much prowess—not a doubt but he was one of our Corbins. My dear Elise, can no one find a Darcet who fought in the Crusades, and buy my life's happiness with the dust of the ennobling dead? But, really, it is a shame for me to be satirical about my aunt, for I owe to her that I have found out Germain's name.

Last evening the curé came to spend the evening with us. I had remarked him on the previous day speaking to our friend in the street, and I bravely turned the conversation on the parishioners, asking him if he was content with their attendance. I knew well enough that this was a favorite topic with him. I knew how dearly he loved those who assisted regularly at all the devotions, and I knew that Germain and his mother and sister were models in this respect. Every Sunday they are in the church early, and in the evening they are in their places again before the bell has nearly done ringing for Vespers. I expected that the curé would immediately cite such a splendid example, especially as poor M. de Tourmagne was there; and in spite of his real, sincere piety, the good count is wont to avoid High Mass in the most adroit manner, and very seldom makes his appearance at Vespers. or, when he does, it is generally towards the end of the "*Magnificat*." Unfortunately, M. de Tourmagne guessed what was coming, and immediately flew to cover, and commenced an animated discussion on the subject of certain decrees and ordinances which prescribed assistance at all parish offices. So in punishment for my wickedness I was condemned to endure a shower of eloquence and erudition which I did not exactly bargain for. However, the gentlemen forgot themselves so far as to take to

speaking Latin; my aunt lost all patience and plunged hotly into the argument on the side of the parish, reproaching M. de Tourmagne with having several times neglected to fast, because he was not in the church before the sermon to hear it announced. The count gave a parting stroke; he urged the active part men are at present obliged to play in civil society, the multiplication of occupations in consequence of the revolutions which have shaken Europe, and a hundred other arguments to the effect that the length of religious services is not in accordance with the present wants of civilisation. Here I broke in, another opponent to the poor count's very fallacious arguments. I hinted that probably the curé could cite some instances of persons whose occupations were as absorbing as those of M. de Tourmagne and who yet found time to come and join in the praises of God. "Certainly," ejaculated M. le Curé, "certainly;"—but that was all; we could see quite well that he was racking his brains to find an example; the fact was, none occurred to him, though this was exactly what I had counted on. My aunt, dreading that M. de Tourmagne should have the last word, came again to the rescue by assisting the pastor's ungrateful memory.

"For example," she said, "take that splendid young fellow who is there so regularly with his mother and sister;—you must have remarked them—near us, nearly under the pulpit. Stephanie, you know whom I mean?"

"Yes, aunt."

I became very intent, indeed, on my embroidery, for I felt the tell-tale color mounting uncomfortably into my face.

"You mean M. Darcet," cried the curé, in delight, "M. Germain Darcet! Ah! my dear count, M. Darcet will condemn you. I forgot about him for the moment. A *savant* like yourself, but with his fortune and name to make and a mother and sister to support. That is occupation enough, I think, and still he never misses any of the devotions."

"Darcet!" repeated my aunt; "I do not know that family." "It is not a family," replied the curé, "at least not an aristocratic family; and yet they are three of the most charming people I have ever met. They are honor itself, and as to their piety, I have seldom met any so tender and solid."

"Germain Darcet!" repeated M. de Tourmagne, "Germain Darcet?—I wonder where I have heard that name before?"

"In the Academy of Science, most probably. M. Darcet is a most accomplished man. I believe he has written a book, but I don't think it has been successful;—he is too modest and too proud to gain public admirers."

"Bah!" returned the count; "if he has merit, believe me, the admirers will come of themselves. Darcet!—Darcet!—I am sure I have heard that name before. What is his occupation?"

"I don't know. He speaks very little about himself. I only know that he has travelled a good deal. But that reminds me, Madame d'Aubecourt—he is a countryman of yours; he is a Vendéan."

"Oh, well, said my aunt, "I do not wonder at his piety then. Good blood never lies, true blue never stains."

"Yes," added the curé; "his father was a gentleman of some property, whose dearest object in life was to bring up his noble son worthily, and whose only regret was that he had not more money to leave him. With the consent of his excellent mother, our young friend set off on his travels, and by his hard work he supplies for the deficiencies of their slender income."

Here the conversation changed very much against my will, you may be sure. But this was not to be the last time that the name of Germain Darcet was to be introduced in conversation in the *salon* of the Marchioness d'Aubecourt. And he is a Vendéan! Elise, Elise, the ways of Providence are very wonderful. Good-bye, now, for I am off to our bookseller's, stricken with a new and most brilliant idea which ought to have occurred to me long ago.

(To be Continued.)

The French are again mooted the question of levelling the *enceinte* round Paris, and filling up the ditch. During the siege they were of no use, but, on the contrary, sadly hampered the troops when a sortie was decided upon, as many valuable hours were occupied getting the troops through the gates. The Minister of War has given his consent to the destruction under certain conditions:—1st. that the new line of exterior forts must be finished at the expense of the city by the construction of eight *redoubts*; 2nd. the adoption of a new *enceinte* traced in front of the line of the old detached forts, where there are no natural obstacles like the Seine and the Marne. The price of the new *enceinte*, about fifty miles in circumference, but which would not be continuous, is set down at 20,000,000 dols.

From an article which appears in the *Wexford People* we take the following extracts:—At the next general election the Irish public will have to face a difficulty of which they have had timely notice—the payment of their members—that is, if they mean to continue the game of Parliamentary warfare, which up to this at least has been a winning game, since Mr. Parnell assumed the leadership of the Irish party. The fact has now become plain to every order of intelligence that a representative who serves his country faithfully must needs surrender up his whole time to his Parliamentary duties while the House is in session. A hap-hazard visit, a speech on some great occasion, or a vote on a critical division, will not, as of old, satisfy the requirements of an Irish member. Men devoted to literature may, of course, by burning the candle at both ends, snatch a few hours each day or night from the Parliamentary treadmill, but for men engaged in business in Ireland to give the necessary time or the time that is expected from them, in Parliament, is utterly out of the question. Whatever way we may turn the subject, no matter from what standpoint we may view it, the practical question confronts us—will you pay your members? We have frequently shown that the system of having representatives directly in operation in almost every country ruled through the exercise of popular suffrage, and we have pointed out that the ruling classes in England who virtuously protest against *direct* payment have been paying themselves *indirectly* in a variety of form as well as in hard cash.

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## ENGLISH CIVILISATION.

(The Nation, Jan. 12.)

THE English do not usually talk very much of their own crimes; but just now they are breaking through the rule of silence on this subject, and the writing in their public journals is largely concerned with brutal English outrages, including murders of the very worst sort. The truth is, the subject has forced itself on their attention. These outrages, always numerous and brutal, have been exceptionally so within the last few weeks and during the Christmas holidays, when, if ever, Christian peoples are supposed to pay some respect to the doctrines of the Gospel. "A weekly paper," says the *Pall Mall Gazette* of a recent date, "recorded in its issue of the 30th December 40 murders and manslaughters, 9 suicides, 13 mysterious deaths, 17 deaths from lawlessness and riot. Had all the items been put together they would have filled nearly one page of the paper." To pass over without some comment a criminal calendar like this—a calendar, be it remembered, that affected England alone—was difficult even for the hardened and "philosophical" Englishman; it was especially difficult to do so when, as the Old Year went out, one of those terribly brutal murders for which England is specially noted occurred in one of the suburbs of London to proclaim once more the truth that in the very heart and centre of English "civilization" there is lodged a spirit compared with which that of the Huns and Vandals themselves was one of peace and fraternal charity. The Stoke-Newington assassination, perpetrated almost within the bounds of the English capital, was, as far as can be conjectured, so brutal and cold-blooded a crime that it awakened to a condition of unwonted reflectiveness even those most accustomed to similar atrocities.

The admissions of the English Press, or at least of a portion of the English Press, on this painful subject are to a certain extent candid enough. "Brutalities," says the *St. James' Gazette*, for instance, "are always with us. We hardly open a paper without lighting on some horrid tale—told in a few brief conventional sentences—of how a wife here or a child there has been done to death." The calendar of undiscovered crime, this typical English journal goes on to remark, is large in England, and receives additions almost daily. "The record of the past few months yields striking instances. A woman is found in the Thames bearing on her person marks of brutal murder; again, above bridge, the corpse of a man is discovered"—which equally bear marks of brutal murder; but in neither case, it is added, is there the slightest clue to the cause or to the authors of the horrid deed. Here, it will be observed, is a twofold admission. First, it is conceded that brutalities are the order of the day among the English—a very significant truth in itself. In other countries, and amongst other peoples, there may be outbreaks of crime, from one particular cause or another which does not last long, and with the disappearance of which its criminal effect also disappears: but in England the murderer steadily treads his bloody way all the year round, whether he receives any special provocation or not. In other countries, life may be taken from motives of revenge or jealousy, or in a gust of overpowering passion; but in England, as a general rule, the grand motive would seem to be found simply in a taste for human blood. Nor is this anything strange in the history of England. On the contrary, it has been true of the English all through their history, though it certainly may be the case that the paganism in which modern English civilisation has resulted in the sphere of religion has tended in its turn to a fuller development of all the baser passions of the race. Secondly, it is practically conceded by the *St. James' Gazette* that crime is much more frequent on the other side of the Channel than even the fullest criminal record would suggest. It is doubtful, indeed, whether the undiscovered crimes in England do not far outnumber those which are brought to light, and, of course, they outnumber still more those in which punishment is inflicted on the guilty authors. Here is something awful to contemplate; here is opened up a vision of horrors which, one would imagine, ought to have some effect in taming the pride of Englishmen, and teaching them the virtue of a little self-humiliation.

This, however, is not the effect on Englishmen of such terrible stories as that told by the *St. James' Gazette*. They virtually admit that their land is stained and saturated with the blood of murdered men; that their criminal record is enough to shock the conscience of civilised mankind; that, in fact, they occupy a pre-eminence in the worst forms of crime. But all this does not in the least make them think the less highly of themselves or change their ideas as to their mission in the world. They still imagine that they are "a superior race," that they are entitled to teach the rest of the world lessons in civilization, and that, above all, they have some inherent right to go roaming through the world in search of plunder; and, accordingly, while the blood of hundreds and thousands of human beings murdered within their own borders cries to heaven for vengeance, they proceed at one and the same time to convert obstinate barbarians in distant regions with fire and sword, and to chasten a whole nation in Ireland for the offences of a few men rendered desperate by oppression. A few of them, now and then, mildly hint that they might be better employed, and that, instead of attempting after their peculiar fashion to teach mankind the blessings of English civilisation, they would do better if they tried to civilise themselves; but such exceptional critics are like persons crying in the wilderness. They are not listened to, or, if they are, it is only to be ridiculed as old-fashioned moralists or unpatriotic citizens. To be tied to such a people may by some be thought a glorious privilege which ought not to be surrendered except for some overwhelming consideration; but that is not the opinion of the Irish. It would be bad enough to be in subjection to a foreign power whose principles and practices were Christian; but to be dominated in every department of public life by a power which, though professedly Christian, habitually tramples under foot the Christian code of morals, reaches almost to the height of human misery and degradation.

## News of the Week.

FRIDAY.

Thomas Madigan, the Kaiwarra toll-keeper who was struck by the cowcatcher of a train while he was standing watching to see it pass, died on Wednesday night from the result of his injuries, which proved more serious than was at first supposed. It is stated that his brother was killed somewhat in a similar manner in England.

Henderson's flax mill at Blenheim was burned down on Wednesday night, nothing being left standing but the water-wheel. The premises were insured in the Liverpool and London and Globe office for £100. Henderson's mill had been burned down three times previously.

A telegram from Ahaura reports the netting of a female salmon turning the scale at 10½ lb in the Ahaura River. A good authority pronounced that there was no doubt as to the species. Unfortunately the fish was sent on to Beffton by coach.

The Auckland *Herald's* correspondent at Hokianga reports that one of his dogs had hydrophobia, and on making the discovery he killed it. The symptoms were unnatural protrusion of the eyes and foaming at the mouth.

The ram and ewe fair at Oamaru yesterday was a great success. There were upwards of 600 sheep entered of various breeds, and with few exceptions they were all sold at satisfactory prices. There was a large number of breeders from other parts of the Colony present, the top price of the sale being paid by the Hon. J. Martin, of Wellington. This is the first year of the fair, and it was not anticipated in consequence that it would be as successful as it was.

The *Herald's* Urenui correspondent wires:—"I have just received information that Heremai and party have turned the Europeans off the coal mines at Moka, and canoed them down to the mouth of the river. The Natives have thrown the coal that was got into the river."

Members of the licensed victuallers' confraternity, at Auckland, are busily engaged in getting voters' names placed upon the various electoral rolls, and the temperance people are taking similar precautions. Preparations are sedulously going on in both cases for the political struggle that is approaching.

SATURDAY.

The autumn Show of the Dunedin horticultural Society, which opened at the Garrison Hall on Thursday, has proved thoroughly successful. The fruits and flowers exhibited have been pronounced the finest as yet shown, and the marks of encouragement given to gardeners by the efforts of the society have been very evident.

A farmer named Fisher was driving a harvester at Loburn, when the horses bolted and threw him in front of the machine, part of which caught his left arm and stripped the flesh off in a frightful manner. He was attended to by the doctor, and is doing well.

At the inquest on Madigan, who was killed on the railway at Kaiwarra, a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned. The evidence showed that the train was going about 17 or 18 miles an hour. The whistle was sounded, and every effort was made to warn the deceased and to stop the train, but without effect. The deceased was standing with his back to the line, and apparently taking no notice.

The *Waikato Times* says that Tawhaio held his last meeting prior to going to England at Whatiwhaitihoa on Thursday. Topia and Rewi were present. Tawhaio and party leave by next mail, *via* San Francisco. An address to her Majesty and the English Parliament was signed by those present asking that their territory should remain under Tawhaio's administration only, and complaining that Government were making roads, erecting trig, &c. without their consent, or rather that of Tawhaio.

The South Canterbury Acclimatisation Society has fixed the shooting season for native game for four months from 1st April, and for cock pheasants and Californian quail three months from 1st May. They also resolved to ask the Governor to re-establish the close season for hares, as winged game is shot by those ostensibly after hares; also to endeavour to introduce French partridges. It was generally admitted that the introduction of English partridges has been a failure.

Exceptionally heavy rain fell yesterday at the Thames for about 12 hours, and portion of Shortland township has been flooded by the overflow of Karaka Creek. The tradesmen in the vicinity of the creek suffered considerable losses. A shingle-splitter, named George Hill, was washed down Tararua Creek by a tremendous fresh, and the body has been found on the beach horribly mutilated. When last seen alive deceased was going towards the creek bed, with the intention of preparing shingle blocks, and immediately afterwards an immense torrent of water, with the mass of timber, swept down the gorge and carried him before it.

MONDAY.

A cheese and butter factory company, with a capital of £2500, has been started at Gisborne.

The Right Hon. Lord John Manners has given notice of an important amendment to the Premier's Reform Bill. The amendment declares the proposed reform of the franchise to be unacceptable unless it be accompanied by a bill for the redistribution of seats.

It appears that in September last the German Government formally complained to England about the alleged slave-dealing practices of Queensland and Fiji labour-vessels in New Britain and New Ireland.

The German Parliament has been opened by the Emperor, whose speech on the occasion dwelt on the strengthening of hereditary friendship between Germany and her neighbours, which, his Majesty said, was a security for the peace of Europe.

It is supposed that the men implicated in the recent dynamite outrages at the London railway-stations have made their way to France, and several police officers have gone to that country with a

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The books, reviews and papers which, at the present time, fall into the hands of ordinary readers are, for the most part, of an anti-Catholic spirit and tone. Their pages, presented for our daily perusal, do but too often teem with misrepresentation of Catholic principles, history and aims. The current light literature, too, is, in great measure, of such a character as that prudent and intelligent parents and guardians would not approve of it as reading for those under their care. At the same time, people read, must read: this is pre-eminently a reading age. Seeing that the time has come when Catholics have leisure and opportunity for reading more than is supplied by the Catholic weekly newspapers and matter which lies outside the sphere of these deserving publications, there is required a periodical of another sort resembling the London *Month*, or *Fraser's Magazine*, which would keep its readers acquainted with the higher phases of contemporary thought on the great religious, philosophic, and literary questions of the past and present.

It is contemplated to publish a CATHOLIC MONTHLY MAGAZINE to supply the want alluded to. The promoters purpose making the publication well worthy of the cause they intend to advance and fully apt to supply the present need by offering to their readers ably written and reliable articles on history, on the debated topics of the day, and on all subjects interesting or instructive, and by publishing Catholic tales and stories of a select character for the recreation of those who like the lighter and more amusing kinds of reading.

The love of country and of religion occupies the first place among the highest sentiments of Irishmen. With them patriotism and religion seem so entwined that the cultivation or neglect of the one implies the cultivation or neglect of the other; hence, as this MAGAZINE will circulate principally among Irish readers, one of its aims will be to foster in their hearts the love of the Old Land, by recalling the great events of its past history, political and ecclesiastical; by revising the memory of its illustrious sons, and by reproducing apt selections from their writings and speeches.

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view to detect them. Representations having been made to the French police on the subject, every assistance is being afforded to the English officers to effect the arrest of the offenders.

At the wool sale on Tuesday 12,300 bales were offered. There was a firm and active demand. Good qualities were about the same as at the close of last sales. On Wednesday 12,000 bales were offered. The tone was rather weaker. The withdrawals amount to 26,000 bales. The present series of wool sales close on March 15. On Friday 13,000 were offered. Prices remained steady, but the demand was not active on Saturday. 12,800 were offered, and the market was unchanged.

The report of the Western Pacific Commission has now been published, and shows that it was correctly summarised in the message forwarded in October last. It recommends that any authority exercised beyond the confines of Australia should be wholly of an Imperial character, and that the existing machinery is sufficient for the purpose. It recommends that a commissioner, with the status of an Australian Governor, should be resident in New Guinea, and that naval officers on the station should be authorised to bring all offenders before the Court. It is essential that the labour traffic should be entirely under Imperial control, and that the recruiting of women should be stopped, except the immediate relations of male recruits. Authority should also be given to punish native outrages on the whites. The Council of British residents in the Pacific should be empowered to levy taxation to defray part of the cost of the control.

A blue-book just issued on the *recidiviste* question shows that the English Government informed France that they would regard it as an unfriendly act if the number of convicts in New Caledonia was increased, and repeatedly urged that they should be sent elsewhere. M. Ferry, replying early in January, suggested that the display of Colonial feeling on the question was prompted by a thirst for annexation; to which Lord Lyons replied stating that the feeling of the Colonies against the *recidiviste* scheme was perfectly genuine, and rapidly growing stronger. M. Ferry stated that the *recidivistes* now being sent to New Caledonia were not many, and that they were not positive criminals, and were strictly prohibited against leaving the island. Most of the French criminals were now sent to Cayenne. He, however, refused to give any pledge that no more should be sent to New Caledonia, but said he would pay reasonable respect to the feelings of the Australian Colonies in the matter, and the Governor of New Caledonia would be instructed to apply for the extradition of all escaped convicts.

Intelligence has been received that the British troops from Trinkit have arrived at Souakim and landed there. Hostilities have broken out in Kordofan between the rebels and certain loyal tribes. An engagement was recently fought at a place to the northward of Obeid. The followers of El Mahdi mustered fully a thousand, but the loyal Arabs mustered a strong force, and inflicted a severe defeat upon the rebels. The first and second battalions of the Royal Sussex Regiment have been ordered to proceed to Stout, a town about 150 miles south of Cairo on the Nile in Upper Egypt. The ultimate destination of the troops has not transpired. News has been received from Jeddah, a seaport in Arabia on the eastern shore of the Red Sea, that the Bedouin Arabs living in the neighbourhood have broken out in revolt, and have already committed great excesses. The remainder of Baker Pasha's guns and a quantity of plunder have been recovered near Tokar, and the Arabs appear cowed. Major-general Graham has determined to attack Osman's forces unless they at once disperse.

#### TUESDAY.

The *Republique Francaise* ridicules the protest of the Australian Colonies against the *recidiviste* scheme, and says it is not worthy of being seriously discussed. Another French journal contends that the convict question is only used as a pretext to aid in obtaining the annexation of the New Hebrides.

On the news of Baker Pasha's route being received in London, the French Ambassador had a conference with Earl Granville, and offered the co-operation of the French forces in Egypt, proposing that the French troops be landed at Souakim, and march thence to the relief of Khartoum, the ultimate settlement of the Sudan question to be left to a conference of the Powers. Lord Granville reserved his reply to the offer.

James O'Kelly, the Egyptian correspondent of the *London Daily News*, who was supposed to be killed, turned up at Assiut on January 5.

Sir Henry Parkes has written to a Paris paper pointing out that the sending of French convicts to New Caledonia is regarded as a serious grievance by the Australasian Colonies.

The lecture of Henry George, the Socialistic reformer, at Dundee on February 3 drew a packed and enthusiastic audience.

Lord Hartington, Secretary for War, has obtained sanction to a scheme for increasing the effective army. The recruiting system will be modified, and the standard of height made shorter.

The Cobden Club has circulated 20,000 copies of a pamphlet by Giffen, entitled "Progress of the Working Classes," which Mr. Gladstone pronounces the best answer to the doctrines advanced by Mr. Henry George.

Mr. Gladstone was the subject of an unpleasant surprise on the afternoon of February 14. He was walking along Bond street, unattended, on his way to the House of Commons, when suddenly a man seized him by the collar and brought him to a standstill. Mr. Gladstone with some difficulty shook off his assailant, and continued on foot to his destination. It was asserted later that the man's action was due to a stupid wager.

Osman Digma, the leader of the rebels in Eastern Sudan, has refused to surrender to the British force, and announced his determination of fighting. General Graham's troops were to advance against the rebels to-day and it was expected a battle would take place. Osman Digma is preaching a holy war. Major-General Graham hopes to induce the Friendly Arabs to block Osman's retreat to the mountains. Governor Gordon advocates the employment of a British cavalry force to reopen communication with Berber while the infantry, in company with Sir E. Wood's forces, operate on Wady Halfa. An emissary from the Mahdi is endeavouring to induce the

Arab tribes north of Khartoum to rise; and Governor Gordon admits the situation to be critical. Telegrams have been received stating that he is unable to make arrangements for the relief of the garrison at Khartoum without the aid of a military force.

John Morrin, an old and much-respected settler in the Tuamarina district, died yesterday morning from lockjaw, the effect of crushing two of his fingers whilst moving a log. He was 43 years of age, and leaves a wife and 12 children.

The two principal Ngatiporon chiefs, Major Ropata and Tuta Tihoniko, who have always hitherto opposed each other, have now agreed, and it is believed this will lead to the opening and settling of a large area and to the settlement of a lot of disputes. The first result has been that the two chiefs, with Mr. Rees, have bought out Somerville and Hay's claims in a number of blocks for £15,000.

In a short visit to Auckland the Rev. Father Lemenan de Chesnais has collected over £300 for St. Patrick's College, Wellington.

David Heenev, a farmer, was attacked by a two-year-old polled bull yesterday morning, and tossed over a fence. He sustained severe internal injuries, and is in a critical condition.

George Harr, a firewood-dealer residing at Para, on the Picton road, whilst returning from Picton on Saturday night on horseback, was drowned in the Waitohi Creek which overflowed its banks and covered the bridge. The body was found close to his residence.

Messrs Redmond have arrived in Queenstown *en route* for London. They were warmly welcomed by a large concourse of Leaguers. Mr. J. E. Redmond made a speech, in which he dwelt upon the success of their mission to the Australasian Colonies and America. He announced that the National League would continue to maintain its position of no compromise with the landlords, and expressed the opinion that until the latter are abolished crimes and outrages are not likely to cease.

A large meeting was held last night at the Garrison Hall, Dunedin, for the purpose of expressing an opinion with respect to the action of the Land Board in the Waikouaiti cases. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—(1) "That as on the proper administration of the land laws depends in a great measure the progress of the Colony, this meeting views with regret the action of the majority of the Land Board in declining to either submit the question of the occupation of lands in the Waikouaiti districts to the Supreme Court decision, or to cancel the licenses of the present holders, Messrs. Borthwick and Hertslet." (2) "That this meeting, believing that the provisions of the Land Acts have been infringed by Messrs. Borthwick and Hertslet, respectfully requests the Minister of Lands to vindicate the law, either by appeal to the Supreme Court or otherwise." (3) "That this meeting is of opinion that the only way of conserving the Crown lands of the Colony for the benefit of the people is to dispose of them on a tenure of lease only; and this meeting thanks the Minister of Lands for his efforts in this direction, and also for his general administration of the lands." (4) "That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Messrs. Stout, Duncan, and Bradshaw for the independent action they have taken in the interests of the public on this question."

#### WEDNESDAY.

Threats emanating from Fenians having been made against the life of Lord Lansdowne, the guard of Government House has been doubled, and other precautions are being taken for the safety of His Excellency.

The Government has ordered Count Lubuamia, a Polish landowner, to sell his property and quit Russia. He is accused of conducting a Catholic propaganda, and exciting the people against the authorities.

A meeting of Nationalists at Ballymote, Sligo, on February 3, was attended by a party of Orangemen, and in a riot that ensued three Nationalists were wounded by shots, and also two Orangemen. The police surrounded the dwellings of the Orangemen to prevent the Nationalists from wrecking them. A meeting at Donoughmore was proclaimed, but was held outside the town.

Anticipating the coming debate on Ireland, Mr. J. M. Healy, M.P. for Monaghan, published on February 7, a pamphlet called "Loyalty plus Murder," containing extracts from vituperative Orange speeches, and articles and descriptions of scenes of violence in Ulster in which the Orangemen participated. In introducing it, Mr. Healy attacks Earl Spencer. The pamphlet is issued in an orange-coloured cover.

The German Admiralty is discussing a proposal to ask the Reichstag to vote 7,000,000 marks to maintain ironclads, construct torpedo boats, and increase the number of soldiers.

The Nationalists' meeting at Newport on January 27 was, in spite of the storm that raged at the time, attended by at least 10,000 people. Messrs. Mayne, Biggar, and O'Brien, M.P.'s and many priests were there. A resolution was passed, declaring the last Act inadequate, and the emigration system a brutal blunder. Meetings were also held at Parsonstown and Edgeworthstown.

A convention of farmers at Callan on February 1 denounced Lord Rossmore and the Orangemen, and it was resolved to prohibit hunting on the lands of the farmers, and, if necessary, to prevent it. The farmers declare they will poison their grounds.

According to a despatch from Rome, the Pope, commenting on the hostilities in Tonquin and Soudan exclaimed, "The Church has small cause to thank the great western Powers for their service on behalf of religion and civilisation. When Africa and Tonquin are pacified we shall be at a point where we were half a century ago."

Hanlon, who is a passenger by the mail boat, comes to the Australian colonies as a tourist, paying his own expenses, but is prepared to row anyone who will test him. It was expected that Beach would be pitted against him, but on being told that Trickett had lately beaten Beach and was champion of Australia, he said he supposed he would have to meet his old opponent. Hanlon will probably spend a few months in Australia, and when he returns will give exhibitions in New Zealand if suitable arrangements can be made. He brings with him a boat of Spanish cedar, 11 in. in width, which weighs 29lb.

Very rich gold has been found in the Eureka mine, at Hargrew's Mudgee district, New South Wales.

## THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND.

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Bond and Rattray streets, Dunedin.

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have a very large stock of Seeds—all of  
very best that can be obtained—of Garden,  
Flower, Agricultural, and Clover Seeds,  
which I sell at the Lowest Possible Prices.

My Stock of Fruit and Forest Trees are all  
grown by myself on the poorest exposed land  
I could procure, therefore they are sure to  
thrive well no matter where planted, which  
is the most important part in tree-planting.

Pot Flowers cut for parties; Bouquets for  
Balls and Weddings on the shortest notice.

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Wholesale and Retail  
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(late Kerr's Drapery Warehouse.)

Greig Meffen and Co., desire to inform their  
numerous customers and public generally,  
that they have removed to the above commodious  
premises and trust by care and attention to merit  
a share of the public patronage in addition to their  
present trade.

Families waited on for orders. Groceries  
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Country orders receive special attention  
and are carefully packed and sent as directed.

**STEPHENSON'S**  
BALSAM OF LINSEED.

A safe and valuable remedy for Coughs,  
Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Hoarseness,  
and the various affections of the Throat  
and Lungs.

Being pleasant to the taste, children take  
it readily.

Prepared only by

F. P. STEPHENSON,  
(Late Howard and Raymond),

DISPENSING CHEMIST AND PHARMACIST  
30 Princes Street, Dunedin

S. G. SMITH'S SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

I DO NOT OFTEN ADVERTISE,  
but when I find other Butchers cutting down  
prices and doing their best to injure legitimate  
trade, I think it time to let the Public,  
and more especially the working man, know  
that I intend to sell from to-night

PRIME BEEF, MUTTON, AND VEAL

At 2d per lb, for CASH.

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**GIBBS, BRIGHT & CO.,** Dunedin,  
continue to

RECEIVE & EXECUTE ORDERS FOR  
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Of every description, from all parts of the  
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Branch Houses.—LONDON, LIVERPOOL,  
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Engineers, Founders and Boiler Makers.  
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and Sawmill Machinery, Bridges, Roofs  
Railway, Contractors' and Mining Plant.

Works and Offices: CUMBERLAND STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

Plans, Estimates, and Prices given  
Application.

**MESSRS. GIBSON & SMART**  
thank their friends and the general  
public for the support accorded to them  
during the past twelve months. We are now  
prepared to make further reductions for  
CASH.

The best Green Island Coal, 17s per ton for  
cash.

The best Shag Point Coal, 26s per ton for cash.  
The best Kaitangata Coal, 28s per ton for cash.

Delivered to all parts of the Town and  
Suburbs.

**GIBSON AND SMART,**  
CRAWFORD STREET, CORNER OF WATER  
STREET  
(In line with Railway Station).

SATURDAY, 22nd MARCH,  
At 2 o'clock.

THE TOWNSHIP OF GLADSTONE,  
NORTH-EAST VALLEY.

**MONTAGUPYM**  
has received instructions from Mr.  
J. H. Lambert to sell by auction, at his  
Rooms, High street, on Saturday, March 22,  
at 2 o'clock,

The charmingly-situated township of  
GLADSTONE.

The situation of this property (close to the  
Botanical Gardens, and overlooking the city)  
should recommend it to anyone desirous of  
obtaining a really choice freehold.

The sections all contain about quarter of an  
acre each, and are easily accessible with good  
road approaches of easy gradient, all the city  
trams passing within a few chains of the  
township.

The roads have been laid off and formed  
so as to take every advantage of the natural  
features of the property, to fully appreciate  
which the Auctioneer would strongly advise  
an early inspection.

GLADSTONE extends back from Ferguslie  
to the Pine Hill road.

GLADSTONE is close to the Botanical  
Gardens, commanding perfect views.

GLADSTONE is close to the trams.

Title under the Land Transfer Act.

Terms: 10 per cent. cash deposit; balance  
in promissory notes at 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, and  
36 months, bearing interest at 7 per cent.;  
the purchasers having the option of taking  
up the promissory notes at any time, under  
full rebate of interest.

Get plans and inspect.

## BUY NO OTHER MAKE BUT



**CHADWICK'S**  
SUPER SIX CORD  
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It is unsurpassed.

To be had at all Retail Drapers.

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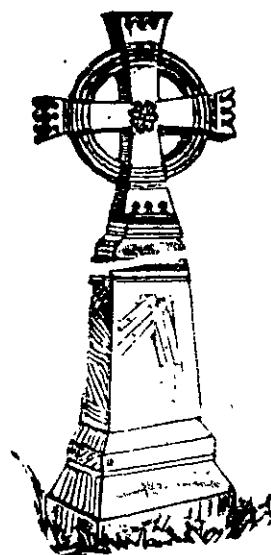
Dunedin,  
Christchurch,  
Auckland,  
Invercargill.

## W. STOCKS,

MONUMENTAL MASON  
CHRISTCHURCH,

Established 1872.]

Monuments from £2 to £120, and a large stock of marble  
and other Materials to select from.



Ornamental Work all kinds executed. Grave Railings  
in stone, iron and timber.

Designs and Estimate forwarded on  
application.

MONUMENTAL WORKS  
MADRAS STREET SOUTH

BULBS! BULBS!!

**GORDON BROS.**  
have a large stock of Bulbs now ready

for sale, consisting of Choice Varieties of  
CROCUS, IXIAS,  
TULIPS, NARCESSUS,  
SCILLAS, &c., &c.

Also a large and healthy stock of Roses,  
Fruit and Forest trees, etc., for the coming  
season. Address—

**GORDON BROS.,**

BRAIDVALE NURSERY,  
NORTH-EAST VALLEY, DUNEDIN.

**WOOD, SCOTT AND CO.** have  
just received, ex Nelson, a Choice  
Assortment of the latest Novelties in  
SCARFS,

BOWS,  
TIES,  
COLLARS,  
Etc., Etc.

These Goods are marked at the Lowest Pos-  
sible Rate of Profit.

**WOOD, SCOTT AND CO.,**  
MERCHANT TAILORS & OUTFITTERS

25 PRINCES STREET,

DUNEDIN.

A London syndicate has been formed to despatch a steamer, each carrying 100 emigrants, to Tasmania monthly. The first vessel sails in April.

It has transpired that the French Government has sent instructions to the Governor of New Caledonia to invariably demand the extradition of any convict escapees from penal settlements who may take refuge in Australian territory.

A smart shock of earthquake was felt in Wanganni yesterday morning at 11.20, lasting about 30 seconds.

The body of a boy named Andrew Peat, 11 years old, was found yesterday in a waterhole about two miles up the Waikiekie Creek, Parawai. He left home in search of cattle on Sunday, and was not again heard of until his remains were discovered.

The result of the examinations for the South Canterbury Education Board's scholarships were laid before the Board yesterday. Of forty schools in the district only seven sent candidates, and of these only six were for higher classes. The Board considered this very unsatisfactory. Out of thirty-seven candidates twenty-three passed.

Michael Davitt delivered a lecture at Newcastle-on-Tyne on February 13 on the "Irish Problem and its Solution." The lecture was received with persistent howling and hissing, and a rush was made for the platform. Thirty policemen interfered, and Davitt drew a revolver, which he held in his hands for some minutes. He summoned the occupants of the gallery to eject the disturbers from the hall, which they succeeded in doing, being assisted by the police. There was some fighting when the disturbers were being ejected, and several persons were severely wounded.

The French Journals are tearing Queen Victoria's book to pieces. The book has been subjected to careful revision, but deals with Lord Beaconsfield's career and character in such a way that must necessarily raise much controversy.

In accordance with a previous announcement, Mr. Parnell, on February 8, offered in the House of Commons an amendment to the Address-in-Reply. It severely censured the policy of the Government in Ireland. In the course of his remarks Mr. Parnell asserted that Sir S. Northcote's recent visit to Ireland had been the cause of the late disturbances there—of the Orange outbreaks and others. Mr. Sullivan, M.P. for Westmeath, said that Orangeism was an obstacle to the spread of loyalty in the north of Ireland. Lord Randolph Churchill insisted that Lord Rossmore's dismissal was a bait to catch the Irish vote. Mr. Trevelyan characterised this statement as mendacious, as well as that of Mr. Parnell—that the Government were playing into the hands of the Orangemen. He added that rents were being more readily paid in Ireland now than in the centre and east of England.

Latest intelligence from Souakin is to the effect that a battle between General Graham's troops and the followers of Osman Digma is expected to take place on Friday next. It is probable that the British force will afterwards advance to Sinkat. The House of Commons has passed the vote for expense of the Souakin expedition. The Government are unwilling that Yeheber should be entrusted with the Government of Khartoum, and are anxious that General Gordon should himself remain there.

#### THURSDAY.

At Auckland yesterday Mr. Justice Gillies refused to grant the discharge of a bankrupt in whose estate there were no assets, his Honor pointing out that the object of the Act was to distribute the estate amongst the creditors, not to release the debtor.

Eliza Hercock, aged 15 years, committed suicide at Taueru on Monday by taking arsenic. She concealed the cause of her illness till the following day, when a doctor was sent for. She died immediately after his arrival. The act is supposed to have been caused by a trumpety disagreement with her brother.

Mr. Smart, managing director with the prospecting party for the old Premier Company, writes from Big Ben Range under date March 10, that a large quartz reef has been intersected at the head of the gully where some years ago specimens were found showing gold. As soon as possible he will bring samples to town.

Two men, named Andrew Thornburn and Thomas Grey, employed in the Deep Level Cross Mine, Thames, were caught in a body of gas on Tuesday evening, and narrowly escaped suffocation. They are now, however, out of danger.

Over 200 Maoris, headed by Titokowaru, came in to Opunake yesterday morning. At Waiawa bridge they were turned back. Colonel Roberts, accompanied by Captains Powell and Messenger, met them on the hill. Captain Messenger told Titokowaru that so many would not be permitted to pass to Parihaka. The crowd then turned back, perfect order being maintained. The Natives of Parihaka are settling down in European ways. Large quantities of bread are consumed, and a couple of bakers kept hard at work supplying their wants. They are going to have a large feast at Parihaka on the 17th anniversary of Te Whiti's propaganda. Champagne, blanc-mange, and other like luxuries will be provided.

The House of Commons has passed a vote of credit of half a million sterling to cover the expenses of the British expedition to the Soudan. The Marquis of Hartington (Secretary of State for War), in speaking to the motion, stated that the Government deemed it essential that the Red Sea ports should be held by the British forces; and he added that the Government accepted the full responsibility of the policy that may be pursued by the Egyptian Government during the time that the British occupation of the country lasts.

A debate has taken place in the House of Lords on the subject of Central Asia and the occupation of Meiv by Russia. Earl Kimberley (Secretary of State for India) made a speech in which he announced that parleying is now proceeding between the English and Russian Governments with a view of definitely fixing the lines of the Russo-Afghan frontier.

Dispatches to hand from Tonquin announce that the main body of the French army have arrived before Bac Ninh, and that two forts in the vicinity of the town have been captured and occupied by French troops.

## AN ENGLISH RADICAL ON REPEAL.

(From the London Echo.)

It has been shown that whilst Ireland enjoyed legislative independence she advanced rapidly in wealth and prosperity. The policy of the Union implied that the English Parliament could govern Ireland better than the Irish Parliament. "The whole scheme," said Fox, during the debates on the bill, "goes upon the false and abominable presumption that we could legislate better for the Irish than the Irish could do for themselves—a principle founded upon the most arrogant despotism and tyranny. There is not a more clear assertion in the science of politics than that a man is his own natural governor, and that he ought to legislate for himself. We ought not to presume to legislate for a nation in whose feelings and affections, wants, and interests, opinions and prejudices, we have no sympathy." The history of eighty years now stands in judgment upon the arrogance and presumption that Fox denounced. During that time there have been 12 Acts for the suspension of Habeas Corpus, 17 Peace Preservation Acts, 18 Acts for limiting and controlling the possession of arms and gunpowder; 17 for the prevention of resistance to the law by means of outrages against person and property; 25 against unlawful and dangerous societies, combinations, assemblies, and processions; 11 for the suppression of rebellions, insurrections, and disturbances, and two for curtailing the freedom of the Press; or some 90 Coercion Acts in 82 years. So much for the peace of the country since the Union; now for its prosperity—and peace and prosperity were to follow quickly upon the suppression of the Irish Parliament. There have been nine Acts for the direct relief, otherwise than by the ordinary poor-law, of distress; nine for the indirect relief of poverty by means of advancing money for public works; four more for giving to the extremely poor employment at the public expense; four for contending with famine, fever; four for saving from perishing by starvation the thousands of children deserted through the abject poverty of their parents; three for the relief and assistance of railway companies otherwise unable to proceed with their works; four for the artificial assistance of banks and for sustaining commercial credit; four for the rescue of encumbered estates from insolvency; making in all, says the author of "The Irish Problem, and How to Solve It," 41 Acts "in acknowledgment of the ruin and despair that have haunted all sorts and conditions of men in Ireland, under the benign influence of the Union." Contrast this state of things with the progress of Ireland during the brief period of her legislative independence, and it ceases to be surprising that the Irish demand for Repeal is as strong to-day as on the morrow of the Union.

But, it will be said, granted that all you say is true, that the Union has been a disastrous experiment for Ireland, it does not follow that it would be wise or safe for England to consent to its repeal. That is a strange plea to be urged by men who are, or profess to be, brimful of sympathy with the Poles whenever they rebel against Russia; who prayed for the success of the Italians in their efforts to cast off the Austrian yoke; who rejoiced in the emancipation of Greece and Bulgaria from the blighting rule of the Turk. But is it the fact that it is to the interest of England to maintain the Union? It may be granted that if a Union such as that which binds England or Scotland were possible, there would be nothing to be said against it. The Union of England, Scotland, and Wales has added immensely to the power of Great Britain, and the United Kingdom would gain additional strength if only the Union with Ireland was of the same character. But it is folly to look for any such Union. Tinkering at the land laws, doles of public money, even a complete system of local self-government, will not reconcile the Irish people to the loss of legislative independence. If the Union is to be maintained, it can only be maintained by force. Is it worth maintaining at the cost that has to be paid for it? That is a question which, unless the present writer is strangely misinformed, the working men of Great Britain are beginning to ask themselves, and the answer is not doubtful. The average strength of the English army in Ireland is about 23,000 men. Two years ago it was considerably over 30,000; but take the average, and it will be found that nearly a third of our little army is engaged in garrison work in Ireland, at a cost to the British taxpayer of £2,500,000 per annum. Does that add to our prestige abroad? "In every negotiation," says a great writer, "the fact that Ireland is discontented is uppermost in the minds of diplomats on both sides, making the representative of the British Crown timorous, and making his adversary bold." What if we were engaged in a great European war? Will anyone pretend that the possession of Ireland, whilst she remains in her present temper, would add to our strength? Is Austria the weaker for the loss of Lombardy and Venetia? Admit that England could not view with indifference foreign interference in Ireland, what danger is there of that whilst England remains Mistress of the Seas? Nor do we believe that Irishmen would desire any such interference. Given the control of their own affairs, hatred of England would soon give place to very different feelings. Ireland would then be loyal to the English connection, as the Dominion and the Australian Colonies are loyal now.

Mrs. Butler's (Miss Elizabeth Thompson) picture of "The 28th Regiment at Quatre Bras," which was exhibited at the Academy in 1875, has been purchased for the Victorian National Gallery for slightly under £2000.

Mr. Henry George has completed a new book, which he is at present making arrangements to publish in England. The great popularity of "Progress and Poverty" will doubtless ensure the new work a very favourable reception. The book will probably be entitled "Social Problems," and deals in a popular style with Mr. George's special subject, the land question, and other economic problems directly affecting the welfare of the people.

SUMMER SEASON, 1883-4.

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

Begs to announce that he has just opened his First Shipment of

**NEW SUMMER GOODS,**

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

**SUMMER CLOTHING,**

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

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

The Cash Draper,

33 George Street, near the Octagon.

**I R I S H N A T I O N A L L E A G U E  
OF AUSTRALASIA**

It has been decided that the lists of the  
**P A R N E L L T E S T I M O N I A L F U N D**  
shall be kept open until MARCH 31.

The **DRAWING** in connection with the **ART-UNION** in aid of the  
**I R I S H P O O R**

will also take place in Melbourne on the date named.  
Tickets, price 1s., may be had on application to Messrs J. F  
Perrin, TABLET Office, Dunedin; and M. Nolan, Christchurch.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**

Neil McFadden, the Dark Stout man,  
The King of the Leather Trade,  
Wishes all his friends to know  
He has left the Royal Arcade.

You'll find him in new premises  
At 106 George street  
Where customers both old and new  
He will be glad to meet,

**GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY BOOT AND SHOE STORE**

Removed from Royal Arcade to  
106 GEORGE STREET.

**N E I L M C F A D D E N**

Has great pleasure in thanking the citizens of Dunedin and  
Saburbs, and also numerous visitors from all parts of the Country,  
for their assistance in the past, and desires to inform them that he  
has opened New Premises at 106 George Street, where he will be  
glad to meet friends both old and new. Being a tradesman the  
Stock is selected and made up under his own supervision, and this  
explains the fact that his goods are always found to be of excellent  
quality, and at all times sound.

**DON'T READ THIS ADDRESS, AND THEN FORGET IT.**

**N E I L M C F A D D E N,**  
**GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY BOOT AND**  
**SHOE STORE,**  
106 GEORGE STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

Repairs neatly executed. New Elastics put in.

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

**T H E** Solemn Ceremony of Laying the Foundation Stone  
of St. Patrick's College, Wellington, will take place on Sunday,  
March 16, eve of the Feast of St. Patrick. It is an event of vast  
importance to the Colony in the great cause of Catholic Education.

There will be a large gathering of clergy and faithful from all  
parts of the Colony, and the proceedings will be of the most  
impressive kind. Several bishops have kindly promised to honour  
the ceremony with their presence, and among them the Most Rev.  
Bishops of Dunedin and Auckland.

The programme of the day will be the following:—Solemn High  
Mass, with Orchestra *Coram Episcopis*, in St. Mary's Cathedral, at  
11 o'clock—sermon by one of the bishops. At 3 p.m. on the College  
grounds off Cambridge Terrace, Ceremony of laying the Foundation  
Stone, followed by discourses from the Bishops and the Collection  
at the Stone.

All the Catholic schools and sodalities will assist and form a  
most attractive feature of the ceremony. At 7 p.m. in St. Mary's  
Cathedral, [Solemn Pontifical Vespers and] Sermon by one of the  
Bishops, followed by Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

**TO NELSON SUBSCRIBERS.**

*Our Country Collector, MR. W. CUN-  
NINGHAM, will visit Nelson and Marl-  
borough Provinces during the next few  
weeks, and we would ask Subscribers to ren-  
der him every assistance in promoting the  
interest of the "TABLET."*

**C O N V E N T O F O U R L A D Y O F T H E S A C R E D  
H E A R T, Q U E E N S T O W N.**

(Sited amidst beautiful scenery, and in a healthy position).

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Literature, Music, Singing, Plain and Fancy Work, Drawing, Pain-  
ting, etc., etc.,

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**TO THE READERS OF THE TABLET.**

**Y O U R** assistance is earnestly solicited in the shape of a  
donation, however small, towards the fund for reducing the  
**DEBT** upon, and completing the building of the **CHURCH OF THE  
HOLY NAME OF JESUS, ASHBURTON.**

This is the only Church in this our adopted land erected to the  
memory of, and in reparation for the terrible blasphemies uttered  
against the Holy Name.

Kind Catholic readers, help us in this our endeavour, and the  
Blessing of the Infant Jesus will be upon you.

**FATHER EDMUND COFFEY.****NOTICE.**

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

**W A N T E D.—A S C H O O L M A S T E R** holding First-

Class Certificate for the Catholic Boys' School, Beecton;  
salary, £150 per annum, with Board. Applications will be received  
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**REV. FATHER ROLLAND,**  
Reefton.**R E A D M I C H A E L D A V I T T ' S L E T T E R S**

IN THE

**M E L B O U R N E " A D V O C A T E " I**

The "Advocate" is publishing a series of Letters by the Founder  
of the Land League on the

**I R I S H Q U E S T I O N.**

The "Advocate" will be forwarded to any part of New Zealand  
for Seven Shillings per quarter.

OFFICE - - 25 Lonsdale Street East, Melbourne.

**O D D F E L L O W S ' H A L L, R A T T R A Y S T R E E T.****ST. PATRICK'S DAY, MARCH 17.****A P O P U L A R C O N C E R T**

Will be given in above Hall by  
**S T. P A T R I C K ' S B R A S S B A N D,**  
Assisted by a Number of Vocalists.

No effort has been spared in making this Concert a thorough suc-  
cess, and a programme of popular and pleasing numbers is being  
compiled.

PROCEEDS TO SUPPLEMENT BAND FUND.

ADMISSION - - - - 2s and 1s.

Children half-price to front seats.

CATHEDRAL FUND.

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

P. ...	...	...	...	£	s.	d.
C., A Friend	...	...	...	50	0	0
Per, Rev. J. Mackay	...	...	...	1	1	0
				17	0	0

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Per Rev. P. Lynch	10	12	0	Per Mr. T. B. Conway	2	7	0
" Mr. Carroll	1	4	0	" Mr. W. Hall	1	4	6
" Miss Faulkner	2	11	0	" Mr. J. Dillon	1	1	0
" Mr. R. A. Dunne	1	4	0				

✱ P. MORAN.

NOTICE.

Solemn High Mass will be sung at St. Patrick's, South Dunedin, at 9.30. a.m., on Monday next, being the Feast of the Patron of the Church.

DEATH.

O'REILLY.—On the 27th February, at his residence, Akaroa, Patrick O'Reilly, aged 44 years; deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife and family.—May his soul rest in peace.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"ANGELINA."—No. "Lines on a Spring Chicken" are of a tenderness we shrink from reproducing. Our correspondent need not apologise for the handwriting; as a rule we prefer to receive verses illegibly written.—It is best of all when they are completely illegible. Will our correspondent please make her next poem so?

"MICHAEL MAC."—A rich and rare sort of a lady would not meet with one bit more civil treatment from peasants paying rent to Government than from peasant proprietors.—We agree with our correspondent as to the evils of landlordism, but its day is nearly past.

# The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1884.

## 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.

### A LESSON.



R. REID, Minister of Education in the New South Wales Government, was lately obliged to seek re-election. He consequently appealed to his old constituency of East Sydney. Not many months ago this constituency returned Mr. REID, we believe, at the head of the poll. It was thought, therefore, that

his re-election was secure. Contrary, however, to expectation, Mr. BURDEKIN opposed him, and successfully too, although the constituency entertain no very high opinion of him. There are in East Sydney more than 8,000 electors, but in this contest only about 4,000 voted. About one-half, therefore, of the constituency abstained from exercising the franchise.

Under these circumstances it is natural one should enquire as to the causes of this abstention, and of Mr. REID's rejection. What has happened since the last general election to bring about such a change in the opinions of the free and independent of East Sydney? What has Mr. REID done to forfeit the confidence they had so lately reposed in him? Of course we are not in a position to know all the causes there may have been for this, but there is one cause with which we happen to be acquainted. Since the last general election Mr. REID proved himself to be defiant, unjust, and anything but complimentary to Catholics in reference to the education

question. Catholics are numerous in East Sydney, and, although the Attorney-General, Mr. DALLY, himself a Catholic, as well as other Catholics, exerted themselves to the utmost for Mr. REID, a very considerable number of Catholic voters, owing to Mr. REID's conduct, abstained from voting. They would not support his opponent, of whose political opinions they did not approve, but, although they agreed politically with Mr. REID, they would not vote for him, so highly did they resent his conduct in reference to Dr. LANIGAN, the Bishop of Goulbourne, and the exclusion of Catholic school pupils from the competitive examination for situations in the Civil Service.

In consequence of his defeat Mr. REID has since resigned his Portfolio, and thus a promising career has been cut short, at least for the present. This is a lesson for politicians, teaching them to be civil and just, if they expect to have a long and successful career, and that it is idle to fancy that the support of what is commonly called a leading Catholic or two can remove the objection felt by Catholics generally to such men as Mr. REID, who ride into power to a great extent on Catholic support, and then, when they think themselves safe, kick away one of the ladders that had enabled them to mount so high. The abstention of the great bulk of the Catholics from voting in East Sydney enabled Mr. BURDEKIN to beat Mr. REID by the small majority of 40.

A general election will take place here next year, and we Catholics have many an old score to settle with men of Mr. REID's stamp. And it will be most useful for us to seriously meditate on the lessons given to us by our fellow-Catholics of East Sydney. When we can do no better, abstention will be found a powerful means of punishing a false friend.

AND so those three American dynamiters have escaped to France—let us hope they did not say *à revoir* in departing. Why, nevertheless, criminals should fly for refuge to the country where the police are the most sure and skilful in Europe, it is hard to say.—Why they are said to have done so no doubt someone or another could explain if it suited his purpose.

THE Most Reverend Dr. Moran, accompanied by the Reverend Father Mackay, left Port Chalmers on Wednesday by the s.s. Rotomahana for Wellington, where his Lordship will take part in the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of St. Patrick's College on Sunday. The Bishops of Wellington and Auckland will also be present.

WE learn that the true-hearted Irishmen of Christchurch have made arrangements to celebrate St. Patrick's day by holding a social gathering.—The movement originates as it is fitting with the local branch of the Irish National League, and we have no doubt but that they will carry it through with spirit and in a way highly creditable to their patriotism. The celebration of St. Patrick's day is a bond that binds Irishmen together all the world over, and yearly renews all that is best in their memories of Fatherland—associating these, moreover, with the faith that is still dearer to them and more ennobling. The national festival of Ireland keeps no record of victories over other peoples, no one is humiliated while Ireland rejoices, nor does it even include the recollections of deliverance from oppression, that might bring the blush of shame to the cheek of those descended from the oppressors. None of these things are implied in it,—

" 'Tis not these my memory halloes;  
Friend it is a sacred cause—  
'Tis the bringing to a people  
Christian light and love and laws.  
Gentle Patrick, the Apostle,  
Brought no faring battle brand;  
In his heart of peace the gospel,  
And a shamrock in his hand."

—It is thus the celebration of the day is explained in some verses we publish in another column (written by Mr. Patrick Sarsfield Cassidy, editor of the New York *Democrat*, and brother of the Rev. Father Cassidy of Napier), and Irishmen have cause to rejoice that the explanation so touchingly given is the true one. From the proper celebration of the day kept in such a remembrance there is nothing but good to flow, and there may well be found in it the renewal of brotherly love, and all that ennoble human nature. We may confidently expect, then, to find that our friends at Christchurch, as elsewhere, have not failed to reap the harvest that the season places within their reach.

THE circumstances that made Mr. Reid, late Minister of Public Instruction for New South Wales, unpopular among Catholics, and to which we refer in our leader, were that, in July 1st, as we learned from our contemporary, the *Express*, on the occurrence of certain vacancies in the civil service, he issued an order that no one should be eligible for the appointments except those who should pass a competitive examination open only to boys who were pupils of a 4th or 5th class in a Sydney or Suburban Public school—thus closing the Government employment, so far as it lay in his power, against Catholics. Afterwards, on the application of Dr. Lanigan, Bishop of

Goulbourne, to have his schools examined by the Government Inspectors a refusal was returned—with the threat added that, in case the schools were used for treasonable purposes, the Government might, nevertheless, find it necessary to examine them.—A gross injury, then, was followed up by a still grosser insult.

**LISTEN TO THIS!**—“Mr. John Redmond, M.P., has stated that any renewal by the Land League of a policy of outrage will effectually alienate Australasian sympathy.” This is about the most egregious lie that the cable has yet transmitted to newspapers eager to propagate the like. Some people will, perhaps, choose to think that we refer to the alienation of Australasian sympathy only. But if they do—let them.

WE may reckon as a change for the better any departure from the dull, impassive attitude towards secularism that has so long prevailed. It is, therefore something to find that in “Evangelical” quarters an acknowledgment is made that Catholics have a right to insist upon the “necessity of a full and not a mutilated Christian education.” The acknowledgment, nevertheless, seems hardly consistent with the solution suggested for the whole difficulty in a return to the old system of Bible-reading in the public schools—for this would simply imply that Catholics had a right to an uncut Protestant education, a denominational proposition than which nothing can be stronger. To pretend, moreover, that the Bible could be read in the schools without impressing upon them a denominational character is now more absurd than ever, for, not to speak of unrestricted Bible-reading's being a distinctive characteristic of the Protestant denominations, it is now necessary to choose the version of the Bible that shall be read, and in doing this denominationalism must come fully into play. The new version, for example, is distinctly Socinian, and, if it were excluded, it would be to the prejudice of the sect in question, whereas, if it were selected that sect would find its peculiar tone in the entire schools. The choice of the particular version to be read, then, would involve no less a question than the divinity of Christ, and the schools must be Trinitarian or Unitarian according to the selection—in either case markedly denominational.

An interesting instance of the Hon. John Bryce's method of conciliating the Natives is given by the Ohinemutu correspondent of the *Bay of Plenty Times*. Mr. Bryce, it seems, is desirous that the Ngatiterorooterangi hapu should enjoy an unearned increment by giving land for a railway to be made from Auckland to Rotorua, which would make the land retained by them more valuable. He is also anxious that they should allow somebody else to enjoy an increment more or less unearned by giving a grant of land to be sold by the railway company in the English market. The Natives, however, while they are willing to have the railway made, are anxious to partake in the profits of the land sold—permission to sell which, they consider, would be as much assistance as they could reasonably be expected to give in the matter. Mr. Bryce, meantime, is of a different opinion, and when a deputation of the leading chiefs waited on him the other day he bluntly informed them that had he known they had come with a proposal to sell the land, he would not have received them. He told them, moreover, that it was a preposterous action, concerning whose difficulties and dangers they could have no understanding whatever, and that that would be no kind of assistance to offer to a poor company in need of turning an honest penny. Mr. Bryce, says the correspondent, “jumped on his feet looking daggers”—but he evidently needs his white charger and a few rifles at his back to look anything to the purpose in the eyes of the Natives, for on this occasion they seem to have taken him very coolly, and their spokesman treated him to some very cutting sarcasm. “The offer made by the deputation,” says the correspondent, “was a most desirable one, and which all sensible men would have gladly accepted, yet he refused to see it in the proper light. Such stubbornness and stupidity in a Minister of the Crown is indeed astonishing, and well may a late dignitary of the Native Lands Court term him the ‘beetle-browed brute Bryce’”—An example of sweet alliteration, nevertheless, which can hardly be commended, or held up for universal imitation.

It is very pleasing to be able to chronicle the success of St. Patrick's Brass Band, Dunedin. Notwithstanding the many obstacles to be overcome, the band is making rapid progress, and now that the committee has had the good fortune to secure the services of Mr. D. Wishart as band-instructor, it only requires a little perseverance on the part of the members to make the undertaking a permanent institution in connection with the congregation. We see a concert will be given on St. Patrick's Day by the band, assisted by some lady and gentleman amateurs, and we anticipate a very pleasing programme. We need hardly remind our readers of the claims the band has to their patronage.

THE festival of the patron saint will be observed at St. Patrick's Church, South Dunedin, on Monday next by the celebration of High Mass at 9.30, a.m. Masses will be celebrated as usual at St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin, where also, on Wednesday, the Feast of the Patron of the Church will be observed as in preceding years.

## CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

Christchurch, March 8,

At the usual weekly meeting of the above Society on Monday Evening, March 3, the chair was occupied by Mr. Nolan, in the absence of the President.

The programme for the evening consisted of “songs, readings and recitations.” The first item was a pianoforte solo by Miss O'Brien, followed by a song from Mr. Leahy, which was deservedly applauded. To mention that Miss Falloon contributed a couple of songs to the evening's entertainment is a sufficient guarantee that they were of that high class for which that lady is remarkable. Mr. Carr came next with a humorous reading. Mr. M'Gill's recitation was very well received. Mr. Hoban is always a favourite, but on this occasion he surpassed his previous efforts, with his comic songs and guitar accompaniment. Mr. Hennessy and Mr. Begley were in better voice than they have been for some time, consequently they sang a couple of very good songs. Mr. Grant gave a nice reading, and Mr. Geoghan a good recitation. Mr. Blake, jr., was applauded for his item, which it no doubt deserved. Mr. Nolan read an original poem of his, which your readers will have an opportunity of criticising. Although Miss Burke had been heard before by most of those present, yet it was the first time she has favoured the Literary Society. Anyone who heard her on this occasion must earnestly wish that she will do so soon again, as it is not every day that one hears such a well-trained voice. Miss O'Brien in a very able manner accompanied the various musical items on the pianoforte.

At the conclusion Mr. Nolan thanked those ladies and gentlemen who had so kindly come forward to assist at the evening's entertainment. He also thanked Messrs Milner and M'Gill for the trouble expended in getting up the programme.

### WHO MAKES THOSE SWEET FLOW'RS GROW?

Who makes the sun shine out so bright?

Who makes him come and go?

Who makes him shed his glorious light

O'er all that's here below?

Or can'st thou tell where He doth dwell

Who makes those sweet flow'rs grow?

Who placed the moon in yon bright sky?

Who sends the frost and snow?

Who makes those brilliant stars on high

Keep ever twinkling so?

Or canst thou tell where He doth dwell

Who makes those sweet flow'rs grow?

Who gives to living nature birth?

Who makes the zephyrs blow?

Who sends the rain to cheer the earth?

Who makes the torrent flow?

Or Can'st thou tell where He doth dwell

Who makes those sweet flow'rs grow?

Yes! yes, my child, I'll answer thee

All thou dost wish to know:

'Tis He who made all thou can'st see

And more than I can show,

Who dwells on high in yon bright sky

And makes those sweet flow'rs grow.

M. NOLAN.

### A PECULIAR DOVE.

A FEMALE dove, whose peculiar actions for some time past gave it the name of the “crazy dove,” was killed near Elmira, N.Y., on Saturday, and under these curious circumstances:—

The bird was one of a pair that belonged to a young lady living near the Erie Railway track, a mile or two from Bathboneville. A few months ago, in flying across the railroad track, the male bird came in contact with the smoke-stack of the Pacific express locomotive. It was killed instantly, and was thrown suddenly out of the sight of its companion. The female circled about in the air for a few minutes, in evident amazement at the sudden disappearance of her mate. She then flew to a mile-post near by, and for a long time gave utterance to the mournful notes peculiar to the species. Suddenly she seemed to realize what had carried her companion from her, and she rose in the air and flew swiftly in the direction the train had taken.

She did not return for a long time. When she did return she alighted at her cote, where she remained for the rest of the day uttering her plaintive cries. The next morning, just before 7 o'clock, she flew to her position on the mile post, near the spot where her mate had disappeared the day before. When the express train came along she flew at the locomotive, hovering about the smoke-stack and cab as if looking for her mate. She accompanied the train for about half a mile, and then returned.

Every day she repeated her strange actions, taking her place at her lookout on the mile-post at exactly the same time, and waiting for the train, no matter how late it might be, and then going through the same manoeuvres, and returning to her cote to mourn as before.

She ate but little. On Saturday she collided with the smoke-stack of the express train locomotive, just as her mate had done, and met the same fate at nearly the same spot.—*Exchange.*

The sale of the Township of Gladstone by Mr. Montagu Pym, on Saturday 22nd inst offers an opportunity of acquiring most desirable sections in a convenient, beautiful, and healthful suburb of Dunedin on easy terms.

A further dividend of ten per cent. has been declared by Kempthorne, Prosser and Co's New Zealand Drug Company. This shows a degree of prosperity that is particularly cheering now amongst the complaints of a general dullness. The directors are to be congratulated on their admirable management.



# Poet's Corner.

## WHY I CELEBRATE ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

In reply to an American friend, by PATRICK SANSFIELD CASSIDY.

I.  
Silly question 'tis you ask me—  
Why I celebrate the day?  
I, an exile from an island  
Full three thousand miles away,  
Finding here a home and welcome,  
Swearing fealty and defence  
To the starry flag of freedom  
And for ever gone from thence?  
Why should I, you wondering ask me,  
Hold such love for isle so far,  
Clear across the waste of waters,  
Cold and distant as a star?

II.  
Friend, that island is my mother,  
From her fertile soil I sprang;  
Generously my youth she nurtured,  
And my lullaby she sang.  
Mark me well, that man's a villain,  
Mean and cold as clod of earth,  
In whose heart there's no affection  
For the land that gave him birth.  
If of it no tender memories  
Up before his vision swim,  
Then the land that gives him shelter  
Can expect no love from him.

III.  
'Tis a light and thoughtless question  
Why I love the dear old sod,  
Where my eyes first looked to heaven,  
Where my lightsome feet first trod.  
Must a man, because he marries,  
Cease to love and venerate  
In his heart the dear old mother  
Sitting sad and desolate?  
Trust me, friend, the better husband  
Always is the better son;  
Heaven protect the maiden from him  
Who for mother love has none.

IV.  
Well I love this broad and noble  
Land with love as pure as gold;  
None the less because my spirit  
Visits now and then the old.  
Freely would I grasp a sabre,  
Rally round the flag of stars,  
No less ready for the reason  
That I'd shiver Ireland's bars.  
Mingled in the manly bosom  
Is the love for mother—wife,  
So my love for both lands mingles  
In the current of my life.

V.  
Could you doubt our Irish fealty?  
Call the muster of your dead;  
Find a field in all your history  
Where no Irish valour bled;  
Where their deeds no rays of glory  
Shed around the starry flag,  
From the plains of Angostura  
On to Lookouts' highest crag.  
Our's a nature large and lavish,  
Generous as our mother land;  
No cold shallow stream that barely  
Covers selfishness' sand.

VI.  
And you ask the shallow question,  
Why I celebrate the day?  
Friend, I celebrate no triumph  
Won in battle's bloody fray,  
Triumph of one kingly despot  
O'er another at the cost  
Of a hecatomb of heroes,  
And perhaps of freedom lost;  
Nor a victory ignoble  
Of one faction, class, or creed,  
While a strife-distracted nation  
Wept the fratricidal dead!

VII.  
'Tis not these my memory hallows;  
Friend, it is a sacred cause—  
'Tis the bringing to a people  
Christian light and love and laws.  
Gentle Patrick, the Apostle,  
Brought no flaming battle brand;  
In his heart of peace the gospel,  
And a shamrock in his hand.  
These the weapons that he wielded,  
Ireland bowed to Heaven's sway;  
Who'd object but brutish bigot  
If we celebrate his day.

VIII.

Far I've left my mother country,  
Made this fair young land my bride;  
Both I'll ever love and cherish,  
And defend whate'er betide.  
From her cliffs let Erin beckon,  
And I hasten to her aid;  
Let a catiff strike Columbia—  
From its scabbard leaps the blade.  
Ha! I note your eyes approval!  
With my motives you agree;  
Come then, brave and free Columbian,  
Come and celebrate with me.

New York, March 15, 1880.

## Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ended March 12, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—160 head were yarded for the week's supply, only a few pens approaching to prime, the greater part medium quality and light. Prices for prime were a shade tighter. Best bullocks brought £8 15s, others £6 2s 6d to £8 2s 6d; and cows, £4 to £6 12s 6d. We sold—on account of Mr. Alexander Dickie, Mataura, 14 bullocks at from £6 7s 6d to £8 7s 6d; S. R. Quartley, Waihola, 6 cows at £4 to £5 2s 6d; and quote prime beef 20s to 22s 6d per 100lb.

Fat Calves.—Twenty-seven were penned, and sold at from 7s 6d to 24s.

Fat Sheep.—2479 were penned, of which 379 were merinos and the balance cross-breds (medium to prime). Competition was brisker and prices obtained a shade better. Best cross-breds brought 16s 9d to 17s 3d; others, 11s to 15s 9d; merinos, 7s 6d to 10s 6d. We sold on account of Mr. William Telford, Clifton, 160 merino wethers at from 9s 6d to 10s; Mr. James Lawrence, Herbert, 60 cross-breds at from 14s 9d to 15s 9d; Mr. R. Patton, Pukeuri, 42 cross-breds at 14s 9d to 16s 9d; Messrs. Wilson Bros., Waihola, 40 cross-breds at 11s; Mr. S. R. Quartley, 35 do at 11s 6d; Mr. William Telford, Otanomomo 64 cross-bred wethers at 17s 3d; New Zealand Agricultural Company 120 merino wethers at 10s 6d to 10s 9d; other vendors, 71 cross-breds, at 12s 9d to 13s 6d; and quote mutton 2½d per lb.

Fat Lambs.—668 were penned. Competition were not so lively and lower prices ruled, ranging from 7s 6d to 12s. We sold on account of Mr. R. Patton, Pukeuri, 20 at 10s 3d; Mr. J. Watson, do, 80 do at 8s to 8s 9d.

Fat Pigs.—145 were penned, and sold under good competition at from 11s for suckers up to 71s for bacon pigs. We sold on account of Mr. J. Mullins, Ashburton, 26 at 35s to 71s; Messrs. Wilson Bros., 14 suckers at 11s, 7 sows at 35s.

Store Cattle.—Little business is doing in this description of stock.

Store Sheep.—We have still to report a demand for merino ewes of all ages with sound mouths, but owing to the limited number offering very few sales are effected. During the week we disposed of privately 3000 four and six-tooth and full-mouthed merino ewes, at late prices.

Sheepskins.—at our sale on Monday we offered a good catalogue to a fair attendance of the trade. Competition was fairly brisk, but prices were in favour of buyers. Dry cross-breds and merinos—only a medium lot—brought from 1s 8d to 3s 10d; dry pelts, 4d to 9d; green do, 1s 3d to 1s 4d; lambskins, 8d to 1s 3d.

Rabbitskins.—We did not offer any this week; but prices remain unaltered.

Hides.—We disposed of all to hand this week at the following quotations:—2d to 2½d for cut and slippy, 3d to 3½d for light, 3½d to 4½d for medium to heavy, and 4½d for extra heavy in good condition.

Tallow.—There is a good market for all offering, and late rates well sustained. We sold at auction on Monday, medium to good at from 25s to 31s 6d; prime, 32s to 33s 6d; and rough fat at 22s per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: There is not much offering as yet, but quite enough for the demand, as neither millers nor shippers are inclined to operate to any extent, in the meantime preferring to wait, anticipating lower prices. Until threshing becomes general, and growers in a position to deliver, quotations will only be nominal. At present prime new wheat brings from 3s 10d to 4s in small quantities. Oats are only in moderate request, and lower prices are offered. We quote stout bright milling, 2s 1d; stout bright feed, 1s 11d to 2s; medium, 1s 9d to 1s 10d, including bags; if bags extra ½d per bushel less. Barley is in request, but we have no sales to report.

Ryegrass Seed is not much inquired for, and but little changing hands.

### PRODUCE MARKET.—MARCH 13.

MR. F. MERNAN, Great King street, reports:—Wholesale prices for the week are as follows, including bags, Oats, 1s 10d to 2s 1d; milling wheat, 3s 8d to 4s; for new, old of good quality, not obtainable and prices unchanged; fowls, 2s to 2s 10d; barley, malting, 3s 6d to 4s 3d; milling, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; hay, old, £4 10s; oaten, new, £3 10s; rye-grass, £3; chaff, old, best quality £3 15s; new, £3 10s; straw, £2 5s; bran, £4; pollard, £4 to £4 10s; flour, £10 to £10 10s; oatmeal, £11; fresh butter, medium to prime, 9d to 11d; eggs, 1s 4d; salt butter, 8d; cheese, 4½d; bacon, sides, 8d; hams, 10d; rolls, 8d potatoes £3.

MESSRS. MERCER BROS., Princes street, report:—Fresh butter (in ½lb. and 1lb. prints), best quality, 10d per lb.; ordinary butter, 8d per lb.; eggs, 1s 2d; roll bacon, 8d per lb; good salt butter, in kegs, 8d per lb.; cheese, 4d per lb.

**FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE-SHEET OF  
KEMP THORNE, PROSSER, AND CO'S  
NEW ZEALAND DRUG CO. (LIMITED),  
For Year Ending 31st January, 1884.**

**REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT** to be presented to the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, to be held at the Company's Office, Stafford street, Dunedin, on **THURSDAY, 20th MARCH, 1884, at 3 p.m.**

The Directors submit for the approval of the Shareholders the Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account to the 31st January, 1884, being the Fifth Annual Report of the Company.

The Net Profits for the year, including the balance, £7220 9s 11d, brought forward from previous year, amounts to ... .. £16,474 8 9

Out of this the Directors declared an interim dividend in July last, which absorbed ... .. £4064 7 8

They now propose paying a further dividend for the year ending 31st January, 1884—equal to 10 per cent. per annum on paid-up capital ... 4163 1 4

And to carry forward ... 8246 19 9 £16,474 8 9

The dividend now recommended, if passed by the meeting, will be payable at the Union Bank of Australia (Limited) throughout the colony to colonial shareholders on and after 27th day of March, 1884, and to London shareholders at 82 Bishopgate street, London, on receipt of advice.

The following Directors, Messrs. William Elder and Dr. William Brown, retire from office in terms of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly.

The Chemical Works in connection with the Sulphuric Acid Manufactory referred to in the last report are now in full working order, and the manures produced have given so much satisfaction that it was difficult to supply the demand during the season.

The Directors did not consider it advisable to place any more shares in the colonial market during the year, as intimated at the last General Meeting, but have sold in the London market 3300 shares at 25 per cent. premium.

Dunedin, March 7, 1884- **BASIL SIEVWRIGHT,**  
Chairman.

**BALANCE-SHEET OF  
MESSRS. KEMP THORNE, PROSSER AND CO'S NEW  
ZEALAND DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED).  
For the Year ending January 31, 1884.**

**LIABILITIES:**

	£	s.	d.
Capital 100,000 shares, 40s ... ..	200,000	0	0
Less unallotted 35,901, 40s ... ..	£71,802	0	0
, uncalled 44,624 20s ... ..	44,624	0	0
, arrears of calls ... ..	29	18	0
	116,455	18	0
Dividend warrants unrepresented ... ..	83,544	2	0
Warehouse land mortgages ... ..	26	3	6
Debentures ... ..	3,500	0	0
Coupons unrepresented ... ..	17,400	0	0
Bills payable ... ..	196	0	0
Open liabilities ... ..	12,752	9	7
Staff fund account ... ..	15,601	4	3
Union Bank ... ..	1,011	4	4
Profit and loss account ... ..	107	7	5
	12,410	1	1
	£146,548	12	2

Contingent liabilities ... .. £22,735 1 2

Bills under discount ... ..

**ASSETS:**

Stock ... ..	96,195	4	3
Warehouse premises ... ..	8,752	2	5
, fixtures ... ..	1,970	7	6
Dunedin factory buildings ... ..	4,995	9	6
, factory plant and fixtures ... ..	2,887	9	1
Kaikorai factory buildings, plant, and land ... ..	8,762	9	3
Discount against debentures ... ..	387	3	8
Bills receivable ... ..	381	11	10
Book debts ... ..	21,873	1	10
Cash in hand ... ..	343	12	10
	£146,548	12	2

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.**

To salaries, discount, interest charges, travelling, advertising, rents, and fire insurance ... ..	22,123	14	1
, Property tax and license ... ..	417	16	7
, Depreciation on plant and fixtures ... ..	578	6	11
, Bad debts ... ..	1,509	14	2
, Dividend paid at half-year, July 31, 1883, at 10 per cent. per annum ... ..	£4,064	7	8
, Balance to be dealt with ... ..	12,410	1	1
	16,474	8	9
	£41,104	0	6

By balance from 31st January, 1883 ... ..	11,707	4	10
Less dividend declared at annual meeting ... ..	£3,989	0	11
Less vote to staff fund ... ..	500	0	0
	4,489	0	11

, Gross profit on sales ... ..	7,218	3	11
, Premiums on shares sold ... ..	32,947	9	1
, Office rents ... ..	845	0	0
, Transfer fees ... ..	104	0	0
	9	7	6
	£41,104	0	6

**AUDITORS' REPORT.  
AUCKLAND HOUSE,**

February 14th, 1884.

I hereby certify that I have examined the balance-sheets and statement of profit and loss account, and compared them with the books and vouchers, and find them to be a true and correct statement of the affairs of the Company.

**R. GARLICK,**  
Auditor, Auckland.

**CHRISTCHURCH HOUSE,  
Christchurch, February 15th, 1884.**

I hereby certify that I have examined the books and vouchers of the Christchurch Branch of Messrs. Kempthorne, Prosser, and Co's New Zealand Drug Company (Limited), and compared the accounts herewith, numbered 1 to 27, with the ledger balances, as at 31st January, 1884, and that the same are a correct statement of the Company's affairs.

**A. CARRICK,**  
Auditor, Christchurch.

**WELLINGTON HOUSE,  
Wellington, February 13th, 1884.**

I hereby certify that I have examined the books of account, together with vouchers, of the Wellington Branch of Kempthorne, Prosser, and Co's New Zealand Drug Company (Limited), and compared the foregoing balance-sheet with them; and I further certify that in my opinion the said balance-sheet contains the particulars required by the regulations of the Company, and is properly drawn up, so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at the Wellington Branch, and that the balance of stock in the balance-sheet agrees with the summary in the stock book as taken at the 31st January, 1884.

**CHARLES F. POWLES,**  
Auditor.

**CHIEF OFFICE, DUNEDIN.**

March 7th, 1884

I have examined the books and vouchers of Messrs. Kempthorne, Prosser, and Co's New Zealand Drug Company, (Limited) and the balances of the several Branches audited as per certificates of Messrs. R. Garlick, A. Carrick, and C. F. Powles, and certify that in my opinion the above balance-sheets fairly and properly exhibit the position of the Company's affairs.

**WILLIAM BROWN,**  
Auditor.

**OTAGO LAND BOARD.**—At yesterday's meeting the following applications were approved of:—H. M'G. Turnbull, section 8, block IV., and Wm. S. Graham and another, section 3, block XIV., Leaning Rock district.—James Moffat, section 19, block I., Wendon. To capitalise deferred-payment rural lands: James Black, section 3, block VI.; D. M'Donald, section 5, block VI., Mount Hyde district. To purchase under deferred-payment rural lease:—Ashley Clifford, section 2, block XVII., Crookston; T. White, sections 31 and 35, block VII., Waipahi; James Wybrow, section 29, block VIII., Tot-Tois. An application for a site for an athensium at Bannockburn was recommended to Government. It was resolved that sections 40 to 43, block I., Crookston, be grouped and leased for 10 years—upset rental, 2d per acre. James Hambeg's application to purchase land at Teviot was referred to the Warden. A reduction of rent on certain runs, whose acreage had been reduced, was granted to Messrs. Ross and Glendinning. R. Chalmers' application for a pastoral license, sections 2 and 3, block X., Kuriwao, was granted. Alexander M'Killop was appointed ranger for Traquair Hundred.

The balance-sheet of the Parnell Tribute Committee has been too much for the Castle Press. The West-*British* journals have not a word to say about it! The reason is plain. It is one of the most creditable documents of its kind ever given to the public. For one thing, it shows that the cost of collecting the Parnell Fund has been exceedingly small. Probably there has never been a fund of similar dimensions collected under similar difficulties which cost so little to get together. Naturally, the Castle organs do not want to let such a fact be known to their readers. Also, having started the pretty story that because the chink of gold and the rustle of bank notes were not heard at the banquet in the Rotundo the treasurers or some other person or persons had made away with the tribute, those same voracious organs do not now wish it to be seen in "loyal" quarters how purely malicious was that characteristic invention of the Castle journalistic brain. Altogether the business of the Tribute Committee, is being wound up in what our friends the enemy must consider a disgustingly unexceptionable manner. If the committee had only been guilty of embezzlement, or had voted the money entrusted to them for the national leader amongst their friends, what a godsend it would have been to the Scotch and English supporters in Westmoreland and Parliament Streets of the Rossmore Hat!—*Nation*.

AN INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE ON  
SECULAR RESULTS.

(From the Sydney Freeman's Journal.)

If the Inspector-General of Police is an authority on the subject, the Education Act has signally failed to accomplish one of the purposes for which it has been passed. The strongest argument advanced at its passing, and repeated more than four years ago, in favour of appropriating a large amount of public money to establish and maintain a system of State education, was the prediction that it would be the means of raising the moral tone of the rising generation. It was contended that the boys and girls of that time would grow up into superior young men and women under the elevating influence of a secular system of education, and some at least of those who asserted this no doubt conscientiously believed it. Larrikins of both sexes were to gradually disappear until they ultimately became extinct pests. There were others who held the contrary opinion, and warned the country that the result of collecting large numbers of children into the State schools without religious restraints or influences would be to generally demoralize them. A great outcry was made over the prediction of the late Archbishop Vaughan about "future seed-plots of immorality," but horrible as was the stigma, it is still more startling and terrible to find the Inspector-General of Police in an official document significantly insinuating, if not directly stating, that it is justified by the results. We have no desire to strain Mr. Fosbery's words to "grosser issue or to larger reach" than a fair interpretation, but it would be just as great a failure in the discharge of a public duty to avoid the consideration of his, no doubt, well-weighted words and permit the public to remain in a fool's paradise with regard to the working of the Education Act. It may be assumed that the Inspector-General has not exaggerated, for his official position gives his opinions an importance which must create a strong feeling of responsibility, and the probability rather is that he knows much more than he unfolds. He says enough, however, to justify a strong feeling of uneasiness throughout the country, and attract the special attention of the Government and Parliament. In his report for 1883, which has just been published, Mr. Fosbery refers back to that for 1880, in which he called the attention of the then Colonial Secretary to the "idle and dissolute habits" of the young people of both sexes, which he attributed to the employment of boys and girls in factories, where they earned good wages with too many leisure hours and were practically under no control. In his present report the Inspector-General writes:—

"I regret now to say that there has been no improvement, but rather the reverse, since that report was written. The more general diffusion of education does not appear to have had the moral effect upon the classes referred to which was hoped for. I find, upon careful examination of the records, during a period of six months, respecting 494 young persons—male and female—who were apprehended for minor offences, but who, from their known dissolute habits, may be expected to lapse into a career of crime and immorality that of this large number twenty-four only were without education, and unable to read and write."

Considering the caution which usually hedges about a high official, this is pretty plain speaking, and although Mr. Fosbery has perhaps gone as far as his duty demanded, this portion of his report would have been more interesting had he gone a little further. The ages of the 470 young criminals who were not without education might have been stated, and some information given as to how many of them had attended State schools. Possibly, only a minority of them had had the advantage supposed to be connected with attending those institutions, though from Mr. Fosbery's remarks it may be concluded that most of them had, but that in his opinion the State schools are failures as training establishments, so far as regards the morals of the children. He observes further on in his report that "the effect of the whipping clauses of the Criminal Law" has yet to be proved with respect to youthful offenders, as at the time the report was written only one adult had been flogged. He does not express any opinion as to the result, but it is a remarkable outcome of the education system, and one which can only create a painful sensation, that the only gleam of hope to be obtained from the Inspector-General's report is that the "cat" may succeed where the Education Act fails.

## THE INQUEST ON GIFFIN.

(The Nation, January 19.)

THE inquest on the unfortunate young Orangeman, Samuel Giffin, who died from the effects of a bayonet wound inflicted on him by a policeman at Dromore on the 1st inst., was resumed on Tuesday morning in the Dromore petty sessions courthouse, before Mr. J. G. R. Porter, the county coroner. Mr. Moore, solicitor, represented the next of kin, and Mr. Reardon, Crown solicitor, represented the Crown. The following report of the proceedings is abridged from Wednesday's Express:—

John Dunlop, a tailor, residing in Omagh, was the first witness. He deposed that he had attended the Orange demonstration at Dromore on New Year's Day. He was in the field when Giffin was stabbed, and he was sure he could identify the policeman who did it.

Robert Thompson was next sworn, and deposed that he was a farmer, and lived within half a mile of Trillic. In answer to Mr. Moore he stated that he took part in the Orange demonstration at Dromore, and saw a policeman make a "punch" with his bayonet at Giffin.

Mr. Reardon.—Did any of your party break over towards the old road where the Nationalists were? Yes, they did. He would not be able to recognise the policeman who stabbed Giffin.

Dr. Thompson was next examined, and deposed that he was walking along the road with the rest of the party, with Captain the Hon. Mr. Alexander. He described the positions occupied respectively by the Nationalist and Orange parties.

A Juror—Who were the attacking party? The Orange party were attacking the National party.

Dr. Thompson then gave the particulars of several professions' visits paid by him to Giffin. He gave it as his opinion that the people of the house in which Giffin was removed did all they could for him.

In answer to a juror he said:—I heard the Nationalists and both parties did all they could for him.

Mr. Reardon.—According to your evidence, this man received all the attention he required from both Nationalists and Orangemen. Did you notice the paling of the field in which the Orange meeting had been held broken down? I saw it was broken down before the meeting commenced at all. It was broken down when I left.

Did you notice that the paling on the opposite side of the road where the plantation is was also broken down? Yes.

And was it your party that broke the paling? Well, it was the Orange party.

That was your party? It was the party I was with. I do not call it my party. I think every loyal man should have been there.

Well, we will not go into that matter. I think every loyal man should have obeyed the Lord Lieutenant, and stayed at home. About how many of your party attacked the Nationalists at the time? I cannot form an idea. A very considerable number—I should say a couple of thousand.

Mr. Reardon.—Go further along the road—what was the next disturbance? The next disturbance was where the Orangemen went into the field between the roads.

Mr. Reardon.—After you went on towards the railway station there was another attack made by Orangemen upon the Nationalist party? Yes.

Was that an attempt to get across the fields between the two roads? Yes.

Mr. Ed. Archdale, Crocknacrieve, was the next witness examined. He said he attended the Orange meeting at Dromore with about 1,000 other people.

To Mr. Reardon.—At no time during the day was there any attack made on your party by the Nationalists? No.

For what purpose was your party organised that day?—Well, the purpose was an opposing demonstration here.

You paid their railway fare?—Yes, I did—some of it.

Who paid the rest?—You must know. I don't know. In fact, I have not paid a penny yet.

Perhaps you gave an I O U? (Laughter.)—No; but I suppose the money will be paid.

Did you give a voucher?—I said I would be responsible.

Then you gave no writing?—I signed my name.

You came here to oppose another demonstration?—Yes.

No more witnesses were called. Mr. Moore, on behalf of the next-of-kin, addressed the jury, and called on them to return a verdict of "Wilful murder."

Mr. Reardon said he would address the jury as practical men. He maintained that the wound from which Giffin had died was inflicted by a man who was simply discharging his duty. Mr. Archdale, with the candour they all expected from a gentleman of his lineage, admitted that his men several times broke away. It should be remembered that had there been no military or constabulary force there, it was the bounden duty of every man to assist in quelling a riot; and if he failed to do so in response to the directions of a magistrate, he was liable to severe punishment.

The coroner then summed up. The jury, after a deliberation of one hour and a half, returned a verdict that Giffin died from peritonitis, the result of a wound caused by a bayonet, inflicted by a policeman.

Sixteen jurors signed the issue-paper. Six were in favour of a verdict of wilful murder.

Before he died the deceased, Giffin made a short deposition, in which he said:—

I was stabbed by a policeman with his sword fixed to his rifle. I called "Help!" after being stabbed, and crawled up the "shough" of the field a short distance. I was not able to leave the "shough" myself. I cannot tell the length of time I was in it. I became very weak. I had none of my friends with me. A whole lot of my own friends jumped over the ditch afterwards, and then ran away. I received a dangerous wound behind, from which I am now suffering. He was a tall man, of dark complexion, that stabbed me.

The poor mill-boy, had reason to appreciate Catholic kindness. It appears that after being wounded he was carried and placed in the corner of a farmhouse. There he was left without even the comfort of proper bedclothes till the Catholic "enemy" came to his relief in the shape of a prominent Nationalist merchant, who supplied all the wants of the unfortunate dying stranger. Should this not be a lesson to the deluded dupes of selfish and inhuman landlords?

A Standard telegram from New York on Sunday, Jan. 13 says:—The Philadelphia Times reports an interview with Mr. Corcoran, who has recently returned from Rome. The archbishop stated that Mr. Errington sought interviews with the American archbishops about the Irish question, but none of them would have anything to do with him. Mr. Farnell was regarded without any disfavour there. It was well understood that the Papal letter was intended solely for the clergy, and designed to stop the unseemly practice of collecting at the church doors. A proper agitation might proceed, as it had done before, and the extent of the participation of priests would depend upon the bishops, who may differ in their opinion. The Pope only wanted to keep the Church out of politics. The Pope had resolved to appoint fewer Italians to the Sacred College, and more of other nations, including Americans, after the next council meets.

Dressmaking Department.—Mrs. Carter is now making dresses for 12s. 6d. If you have hitherto been unable to get fitted properly, give us a trial. Perfect fit. Newest styles. Satisfaction guaranteed. Splendid New Stock of Dress Materials and new Dress Trimmings. A really good article supplied at the lowest prices in the city. Carter and Co., Ready-Money Drapers, George Street, Dunedin. [ADVT.]

SHIN FANE! SHIN FANE!

**E N C O U R A G E I R I S H A R T**

The handsome collection of IRISH-MADE GOODS which were exhibited at the late International Fair, Melbourne, consisting of 500 PRIZES, varying in value from £4 4s. to 2s. 6d. each, will be disposed of by a

**G R A N D A R T U N I O N !**

To be Drawn for in

ST. PATRICK'S HALL,

MONDAY, 31st MARCH, 1884.

The proceeds will be devoted to relieving

**THE DISTRESS NOW EXISTING IN IRELAND.**

Committee of Management :—Thomas Fogarty, President Joseph Winter, Hon. Treasurer ; M. McDonald and L. Doyle, Hon Secs.

The following Special Prizes will be added to the Art-Union :—

1. A Handsome Framed Life-size Oil Painting of St. Bridget, valued at £15 15s., the gift of J. E. Redmond, Esq., M.P.
2. A Handsome Framed Life-size Oil Painting of St. Patrick, valued at £15 15s., the gift of W. Redmond, Esq.
3. Two Beautifully-framed Oleographs of Charles Stewart Parnell and Michael Davitt, the gift of Mr. J. W. Walshe.
4. A Handsome Gold Hunting Watch, the gift of a friend, valued at £15 15s.

**TICKETS ONE SHILLING.**

Anyone wishing to assist the cause can have books of ticket by Applying to the TABLET office.

**O C C I D E N T A L H O T E L**  
(Late Swan),

[ESTABLISHED 1865]

**WHARF AND REVELL STREETS, HOKITIKA.**

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

**LARGEST COMMERCIAL HOTEL IN WESTLAND.**

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

**G R A N D B I L L I A R D R O O M,**

With one of Alcock's Prize Tables.

**THE SAMPLE AND SHOW ROOMS**

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

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

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

**WINES, ALES, AND SPIRITS,**

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

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

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

D. LYNCH, Proprietor.

**H E R B E R T, H A Y N E S a n d C O.,**

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

The richest Mantles, Jackets, Dolmans, &amp;c.

The Choicest Spring Millinery, Straw Bonnets and Hats.

The most fashionable Dress Materials.

The best assortment of Prints, Sateens, Attaleas, Galateas, Guighams, &amp;c.

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

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

Coatings and Tweeds in all makes.

Hats, Scarfs, and Ties in endless variety

**H E R B E R T, H A Y N E S & C O.,**

IMPORTERS

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

**O T A G O W O O L S T O R E S,** Rattray and Castle streets, DUNEDIN.**THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY (LIMITED),**

Desire to call the attention of

**WOOLGROWERS, FARMERS, AND OTHERS**

To the facilities which they can offer for the disposal of Stock, Produce, &c., in the Dunedin Market by their

**REGULAR AUCTION SALES, EXTENSIVE STORAGE ACCOMMODATION, AND CONVENIENT SHIPPING ARRANGEMENTS FAT STOCK**

Is sold by auction at the Burnside Yards, near Dunedin, on Wednesday, from 10.45 a.m.

**STORE STOCK.**

Sales privately, or by auction, as may be arranged.

**WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, RABBITSKINS, HIDES, TALLOW, &c.** are disposed of by auction at their Warehouse on Mondays, at 2.15 p.m., and Wool during the Season on Special Days, the Sales being previously on show on a well-lighted wool floor, with ample convenience for proper inspection by buyers.

**GRAIN.**—Periodical Sales are held at the Company's Stores in addition to transactions by private contract.

**LAND.**—Arrangements can be made for public Auction at any time to suit Vendors and Buyers' convenience.

In all cases the Produce is carefully inspected and valued by the Company's Representatives, and every endeavour made to protect Constituents interests. In the event of wool not being sold when offered it can be shipped to the London Market at an expense for warehouse charge of only ONE SHILLING per Bale. The position of the Company as the largest Importers of Wool to the Home Market, and the personal attention given to every consignment, are sufficient guarantees that Shippers' Interests are studied and will not be sacrificed.

**LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES**

are made to Consignors, and every despatch observed in making up Account-sales and remitting proceeds. Advances are made also on Stations and Farm Properties, and on Growing Clips of Wool and Grain Crops.

**MEMORANDUM FOR GUIDANCE OF COUNTRY CONSTITUENTS.**

**FAT STOCK** for sale at Burnside should be consigned to that Station to the order of the Company.

**WOOL, SKINS, GRAIN, &c.** to be offered in the Dunedin Market should be consigned to the Company's Siding, Dunedin.

(A railway siding, running through the Store its entire length, gives unexcelled facilities for unloading and loading trucks, with complete protection from the weather.)

**WOOL and OTHER PRODUCE** not to be offered in the Local Market, but for Shipment to London, should be consigned to Port Chalmers to the Company's order.

In every case it is strongly recommended that Advice, with full particulars, be sent by Post to the Company, Dunedin, before or along with the goods, in order that no delay or error may occur in taking delivery.

Printed Waybills, Consignment Notes, or Sample Bags will be sent by return post on application.

**WOOLPACKS and CORNSACKS** supplied at Lowest Market Rates.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company (Limited) act as Agents for Malden Island Guano—universally acknowledged to be a most Valuable Fertiliser.

Any further particulars will be furnished by

DONALD STRONACH, Manager, Dunedin.

Offices : Bond street, Dunedin.

**MARSHALL'S THRESHING-MACHINES.**

**T**HE Undersigned are now Booking Orders for Season 1884, and as the demand exceeds that of any previous year, it is desirable, in order to prevent disappointment as to time of delivery that parties requiring Machinery should lodge their orders without delay. The latest improved "Colonial" Thresher has given all parties who had it last season the greatest satisfaction.

**THE BRITISH AND NEW ZEALAND MORTGAGE AND AGENCY CO., (Limited), Dunedin.**

Agents for Marshall, Sons and Co. (Limited).

**M O N A S T E R Y O F T H E I M M A C U L A T E C O N C E P T I O N, N E L S O N.**

There will be for the future two separate Boarding Schools, the High and the Select.

	<b>TERMS :</b>	
High School ...	...	40 guineas per annum.
Select School ...	...	£30 per annum.

The ordinary course at the High School includes French, Illuminating, and all kinds of Fancy Work.

Parents wishing to send their children to the Convent as Boarders should apply immediately to the Rev. Mother Prioress, from whom all further particulars may be obtained.

## DOMINICAN CONVENT SCHOOLS QUEENSTOWN.

(Lake Wakatipu Mail, March 7.)

THE annual distribution of prizes at above schools took place on Wednesday—those of the High School in the morning, and those of St. Joseph's School in the afternoon—in the presence of the Revs. W. Burke, of Dunedin (who presented the prizes and certificates), J. O'Neil, pastor of the parish, and several parents and friends—the attendance in the afternoon being very good. The musical entertainment provided between the respective distributions at the High School presentations was very enjoyable—and the various pieces allotted were rendered or executed with good taste and in capital time—reflecting great credit on the teachers.

After the distribution of prizes amongst the scholars of the High School, the Rev. Mother Prioress of the Dunedin Convent explained that the present distribution, which should have taken place prior to the Christmas vacation, had been unavoidably postponed in consequence of her inability to make the examinations earlier; other duties requiring her presence at Dunedin. The result of the examination was very satisfactory. Considering that the institution had only been established a few months, the young ladies had shown an unusually marked facility for learning French, music and singing, in which accomplishments she hoped they would be proficient next year. The pupils had been more or less undergoing a course of studies as a foundation to prepare them for the standards required. The prize for good conduct had been awarded by the votes of the young ladies to the pupil who had been uniformly the most obedient, amiable and honourable throughout the year. Miss Eunice Robertson received the majority of votes and was consequently crowned.

The Rev. Father Burke here came forward and said that, in the absence of Father Mackay, it became his pleasing duty to make some observations called for by the present occasion. He should first congratulate those children who had received prizes—some had received so many that he did not think they could be able to carry home so great a burden. They should not look upon these prizes as the full reward of the work they had done during the past term. The reward of their present labours in school awaited them in the success which should be theirs in the different spheres of life in which they should be afterwards placed. They seemed to have very fairly attained the ends for which the institution had been established and for which they daily came within its walls—to obtain information of mind, cultivation of the moral faculties, and propriety of deportment. Seeing that the school was but beginning and falling into its fixed groove of work, the report just made showed that they had benefited very well indeed by the instruction they had received in reading, writing, arithmetic, French, music, mapping and the other subjects taught. As to deportment, the exercises through which they had just gone—and which had been witnessed by all present with unconcealed satisfaction—showed their acquired gentleness of carriage, obedience of disposition and grace of movement. Then, in reference to the improvement of their moral faculties—their advancing in goodness—a passing stranger could say but little; but he thought their parents and superiors had expressed no dissatisfaction with them on that head. Here they had exceptional advantages in regard to this matter. They had, as teachers, persons who had retired from the distractions of the world, with its hopes and anxieties; who embraced lives of self-denial, or self-inflicted poverty, of obedience, humility and retirement, in order to devote themselves exclusively to the service of God and of their neighbour; who, without expecting fee or reward or any recompense here below, give their days to the hard work of informing the minds of the young with necessary knowledge, and to the higher work of cultivating their wills and elevating their affections by kind counsel and grand example. Words persuasive, but example forces us to follow; the words and the example of their teachers could not but exercise a happy influence on them. Having congratulated them on the work done, he would now exhort them to continue to study their lessons well, to be good children and to be nice in their manners. In order to learn, one great requisite was application—that was, giving one's mind closely to what one was doing. Genius was but a greater power of application. Children were born with minds not so different in capacity, yet how far one surpassed another afterwards in life? This success was owing chiefly to application, industry and persevering work. The rev. gentleman said:—Work hard; apply yourselves, then, to your lessons—not alone here in school, but also at home where no eye may be upon you, and where your own determination may be the sole motive power keeping you to work. Be good too; bear in mind that the reason of the existence of this house is not alone your instruction but also your moral training—not alone to fill your minds with new ideas, but also to implant good habits in your hearts. It would appear that schools were now established solely for the cultivation of the intellect—for making walking bookcases of people; too much prominence seemed to be given to the secular department of education. But this was hardly half education; it was developing only one of the great faculties of the soul; it did not reach, but very indirectly, the will; it was setting too much aside, and consequently depreciating moral and religious training; it seemed to tend not at all to the welfare of society. If goodness and truth, virtue and knowledge were not combined—were separated, if one were put before the other—then a good man was preferable to a bright man—an honest neighbour to a smart one. “A humble husbandman that fears God, says an old and familiar writer, “is better than a proud philosopher who, neglecting himself, considers the course of the heavens.” Hence the Catholic Church, looking not alone to the true but to the good, not alone to the informing of the mind but to the training of the heart, not alone to this world but also to the next, loves to put her little ones for training into the hands of her religious—her best sons and daughters, models of the highest and rarest virtues—in order that their young and tender minds and hearts should be imbued with good dispositions, with good habits, with the virtues taught by their religion, and should become early used to the self-restraint and self-

denial of good breeding and to the pure and elevated refinements which should characterise our life. Be then not alone industrious and studious, but be also good, modest, gentle, religious. A great deal is expected from the pupils of this school; entertain a profound self-respect—a respect equalled only by that you entertain for others. Acting in this way, yours will be the cheering consciousness of progressing in your studies and of doing what is right; you will be now the joy and crown of your parents and afterwards good members of society; you will be a credit to your teachers, an honor to this institution, and your names—the names of its first pupils—will be amongst its best and happiest memories.

ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL.

After the distribution of prizes in this school the Rev. Mother Prioress remarked that the children had been, on the whole, successful at their examinations, but that they had not yet attained the standard of their respective classes—especially in arithmetic. This was chiefly owing to the fact that the Convent had been only about a year in existence. Many of the pupils had not been previously at school; therefore they were ignorant of the rudiments of an English education. In fact, they had only reached the point at which a correct classification could be made. The Rev. Mother concluded by expressing great satisfaction at the regular attendance, docility and general good conduct of the pupils during the first year they had been under the care of the Dominican nuns.

The Rev. Father Burke, in addressing the pupils, said he could add little to what he had said in the morning to the elder pupils. He enjoined them to be attentive, to apply themselves constantly to the lessons set them, to endeavour to learn their lessons at home, before coming to school again, to behave themselves in and out of school, to conduct themselves in a becoming manner always, and finally, above all, to endeavour to be good, to be humble, obedient to their superiors and devoted to good works.

## AN INDICTMENT OF THE ORANGEMEN.

THE following memorial of Catherine Maguire, the mother of Philip Maguire, who was murdered at Kilocreery, in the county Cavan, on the 16th December last, has been forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant:—

To his Excellency John Poyntz Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

The humble application of Catherine Maguire for compensation and an inquiry under the nineteenth section of the Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Act, 1882, to investigate her claim to the same sheweth unto your Excellency:—

1. That on Saturday, the 16th December, 1883, at Kilocreery, in the county of Cavan, Philip Maguire, the son of your applicant, was murdered. The deceased was a farmer, holding about twelve acres of land at Drumgill, in the county of Cavan. He was unmarried, and resided on the farm with your applicant, who is upwards of eighty-five years of age, and was her sole support. On the night of his murder he was on his way home, accompanied by his cousin, Thomas Maguire, from Dunmurry, where he had been making arrangements for his marriage, which was shortly to have taken place. Your applicant refers to an attested copy of the information of Thomas Maguire, sworn on the 24th of December, 1883, stating the facts of said murder and the circumstances accompanying it. On this information James Johnston, George Evans, John Robinson, Robert Johnston, and Joseph Holmes have been returned for trial for said murder, and your applicant also craves reference to her information sworn the 27th day of December, 1883 inst., which accompanies this application.

2. The murder of the said Philip Maguire arose out of an unlawful association known as the Orange society, and of which society all the murderers are members. The said society has of late been specially directed against the lives and persons of Roman Catholics and other Irish subjects of her Majesty the Queen holding liberal or national opinions; and the description of one of the murderers of himself and his confederates as “Rossiea boys” has reference to an armed demonstration of said Orange society, headed by Lord Rossmore at Rosslea, in the county of Fermanagh, and assembled for the purpose of attack on a lawful meeting of the Queen's subjects held at said place for the purpose of inducing her Majesty in Parliament to amend the law relating to the representation of the people in Parliament. Your applicant further craves to refer your Excellency to incendiary placards, speeches, and letters which have recently been published, spoken, and written, and in which and by which persons representing themselves as Grand Masters and Masters of said society have endeavoured to stir up religious hatred between the Queen's subjects, and more especially a circular which recently appeared in a public newspaper calling for contributions from members of said society, for the procurement of arms and the training of members thereof as a militia, without the authority of your Excellency, and contrary to the statute law of Ireland; the object of the said training being to put the said society in a position to override the law and to attack and murder the Queen's Roman Catholic subjects.

3. The persons who murdered your applicant's son were all known members of said Orange society, and without any reason or pretence, save the fact that the murdered man was a Roman Catholic voter for the county of Cavan and held Liberal opinions, the said persons banded themselves together for his murder, which they carried out in the brutal and determined manner detailed in the information of Thomas Maguire, acted on and stimulated to the murder by the tenants of their association and the recently inflammatory harangues of the chiefs of it.

Your applicant is advanced in years, and in delicate health, and therefore humbly prays your Excellency will order a speedy inquiry into this application and award such compensation in respect of said murder as to your Excellency may seem meet. And your applicant will ever pray.

(Signed)

CATHERINE MAGUIRE.

By James B. Ross, her solicitor, 47 Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin, and Monaghan.

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## RECEPTION OF THE REV. FATHER DEVOY.

*(Kumara Times, Feb. 25.)*

A large number of Catholics and friends of the Rev. Father Devoy, who formerly occupied the position of parish priest in Kumara, met at St. Patrick's School on Saturday evening to present an address of welcome to the reverend gentleman, who now comes deputed by Bishop Redwood, on a special mission in connection with the establishment of a Diocesan College in Wellington. The Catholic Brass Band was in attendance, and, shortly after eight o'clock, proceeded to the residence of the parish priest and escorted the Rev. Father Devoy to St. Patrick's school room, the Band meanwhile playing "St. Patrick's Day."

Mr. Denis Hannan (Mayor) occupied the chair, and said he had great pleasure on behalf of the parishioners, in welcoming the Rev. Father Devoy to Kumara.—[Applause.] He was deputed to inform him that they had taken steps to present him that evening with an address of welcome. No sooner had the wires flashed the intelligence that the Rev. Father was on his way hither than their hearts beat with one impulse to do him honour, hence the large gathering there before him. He (the chairman) knew that Father Devoy's mission to this place was for a special purpose—that of furthering the cause of education, so dear to Catholics the world over; which was not only their cause, but the cause of justice and freedom—that he was here in order to provide for their children in New Zealand that which they could not conscientiously avail themselves of otherwise—a Catholic University Education, so that they might be able to go forth through the world, among their fellow-men, and hold their own, both spiritually and temporally. He (Mr. Hannan) was pleased to see that the address contained a paragraph in assurance of practical sympathy with the cause the Rev. Father so worthily represented, and he trusted that the esteem in which he was held by the people of Kumara (who were ever ready in extending their hands not alone to their own people but to the stranger) would be fully manifested in the direction of materially assisting the Rev. Father in the noble work of his mission—that which he (the chairman) was sure was more dear to him, and would be more prized by him than any homage which could be paid to him personally. As the assembly then present, and the address about to be presented exemplified more adequately than he (the chairman) could, were he gifted to speak for hours, the regard and love his old parishioners of Kumara had for the Rev. Father Devoy, it was needless for him to say more than to call on Mr. Duggan to read the address.

Mr. P. Duggan then read the address, which was as follows:—  
"To the Rev. Father Devoy, S.M.

"Dear Rev. Father,—With feelings of deepest love, we assemble here this evening to tender you a hearty welcome to Kumara.

"Although your visit is doomed to be of short duration, yet, we thank Divine Providence for affording us some opportunity of again testifying our undying attachment to you. We assure you, dear Rev. Father, that we treasure a vivid recollection of your kind and fatherly benevolence, while the sight of the many monuments of your zeal in this parish never fails to awaken in our hearts sentiments of the purest affection.

"Knowing that your mission at present is in furtherance of the laudable and charitable work of Catholic Education, by soliciting aid towards the establishment of a much-needed diocesan college, at Wellington, we promise to render you all the assistance our limited means will permit, and thereby give to some extent a tangible proof of our fidelity.

"Trusting that our Lord may long favour you with strength and ever-increasing grace to perform the duties of your sacred office,

"We remain, on behalf of the parishioners of Kumara, yours very sincerely,

"DENIS HANNAN, Mayor.	ROBERT JAMES SMITH.
"W. C. MACDERMOTT.	JOHN MORAN.
"JOHN MULVILL.	MICHAEL MALONEY.
"D. CALLAGHAN.	P. DUGGAN."

The Chairman stated that the Band members were also desirous of presenting an address, and called upon Mr. James Rochford, who read their address, as follows:—

"To the Rev. Father Devoy, S.M.

"Dear Rev. Father—We, the members of Kumara Catholic Brass Band, cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing the deep debt of gratitude we owe to you.

"Ever solicitous in our spiritual and temporal concerns, you were the means of establishing this band, that it may afford us a source of amusement, and foster amongst us bonds of brotherly attachment.

"We are happy to inform you, dear Rev. Father, that we have endeavoured to keep these objects constantly in view, and by permitting no estrangement to separate us, we are pleased to be present here this evening to pay in some measure, suitable honour to your visit amongst us.

"Wishing you every happiness here and hereafter is the earnest prayer of the members of Kumara Catholic Brass Band.

"WM. T. RICHARDS, Bandmaster.
"JAMES ROCHFORD, Secretary.

The Chairman excused the Rev. Father Walshe, the parish Priest, for his absence from the meeting, in consequence of his having had to fulfil an announcement previously made to his people at Goldsborough, viz., that he would there attend on that (Saturday) evening to their spiritual wants and would celebrate first Mass for them the following morning. Those duties then necessarily called him away.

The Rev. Father Devoy, who on rising to respond was received with great applause, said—Mr. Mayor and dear friends, I can assure you that I was greatly surprised on my arrival here this evening when the Rev. Father Walshe told me that it was publicly announced that I was to receive an address of welcome. I was surprised because I do not think that I did anything whilst among you to merit this special distinction. It is usual when a priest is leaving one parish to proceed to another, for his late parishioners to present him with a

token of their esteem and affection, and this had been done on my leaving Kumara, in a very substantial and gratifying manner. Indeed, I thank you very much for your great kindness. Many things, it is true, were done in this parish for the greater honour and glory of God while I was here, but without your generous co-operation these good works could not have been carried out. To you, then, in a special manner praise is due. I was greatly pleased on arriving here to see the vast improvements that have been done in the church, the presbytery, and the grounds since I left Kumara; on this account, also, I beg to congratulate you and your worthy pastor, the Rev. Father Walshe. I was delighted to hear from the Rev. Father Walshe that the school is in a flourishing condition. To give the children a good Christian education is the great work of the present time, and it is very pleasing to know that the Catholics of Kumara have always most generously supported their school. I am glad that in your address of welcome you have touched upon the object of my mission to the West Coast. That object is, as you are aware, to collect money for the erection of St. Patrick's College, Wellington. We have several convents for the higher education of girls, but we have no college for the higher education of boys, and St. Patrick's College, Wellington, is destined to supply this great want; besides, it will be a seminary for the education of young men for the priesthood. I shall have to speak to you on this subject at another time. With regard to the second address, I thank the members of the Brass Band for their kind sentiments, but I think they give me too much credit when they say that I founded the band. It was only in course of formation when I left here. The honour belongs to my worthy successor, the Rev. Father Walshe. I founded the Fife and Drum Band for the boys, and I regret to hear that, after getting on so well for a long time, they now begin to fall away. I must congratulate the members of the Brass Band on their great success, for although as yet I only heard them play one air, still, if they play the other pieces as well they certainly must have made great progress—and in a very short time also. I trust that they will persevere. They are a credit to their bandmaster, to the parish, and to themselves. I did not intend to make such a long speech when I stood up; besides I feel fatigued after the long journey, so I must ask you to excuse me. I shall have many opportunities of speaking to you before I leave. I may be on the Coast for the next four or five months; in fact, the more money you give me for the great object of my mission, the longer I shall be inclined to remain amongst you. Again allow me to thank you for your great kindness. I have received many marks of kindness at your hands, but I look upon this one as the greatest. I have always heard it said that no matter where priests go in New Zealand, they can never find more generous or kind-hearted people than on the West Coast (applause).

A new phase of the land question has developed itself in the North of Ireland. Under the Glebe Clauses of the Irish Church Disestablishment Act a very large number of tenants on glebe estates purchased their holdings or took long leases, the purchasers including clergymen of various denominations and a large number of tenant-farmers. They now complain that the valuation at which they purchased was excessive, as the rents at the time were rackrents, that many of them were obliged to take leases of their holdings from the Government at exorbitant rents on pain of being turned out, in the hope of being ultimately able to purchase their holdings, and they demand that those leases shall be made subject to the Land Act. The landlords complain that they have since purchasing been obliged to reduce rents 20 to 30 per cent. Both sides join in demanding redress, and point to the Irish Church surplus as a source from which pecuniary relief should come. The first public meeting of the new movement was held at Omagh, Mr. Dickson, M.P., presiding, when a Glebe Tenants' Association was formed, and a deputation appointed to seek the co-operation of the Lord Lieutenant in redressing their grievances.

The *Timber Trades' Journal*, speaking of the demand for Irish timber says:—As we confidently anticipated, the supplies of Irish beech are now coming forward more rapidly, but we are bound to say the samples we have seen so far this season compare unfavourably with last Winter's cutting, both in quality and size; however, at present it is too early to offer a fair report thereon. In larch there is still a moderate amount of business doing, some rather heavy consignments both for Lancashire and elsewhere having lately changed hands at prices varying from 16d to 18d per foot, delivered, but the lots in question were really fine clean timber, of large dimensions. The demand for large sycamore continues brisk, and as supplies are arriving somewhat slowly, prices in consequence show an upward tendency. A quantity of smaller wood was recently disposed of at 16d and 17d per foot, delivered. Some Irish lime-tree of moderate size found a ready market at 15d per foot, delivered, while some poles of the same kind of wood (English), about 12 feet average, realised 14d per foot.

A shocking accident occurred on Jan. 15, on the Bradford, Birdell, and Kinzu Railway Pennsylvania. A stream of waste oil, flowing from a tank across the railway track, caught fire as a passenger train ran into it, and the train was in a moment enveloped in flames. The passenger car was filled with people who made a rush for the doors at each end of the carriage. The heat from the burning oil was, however, so very intense, that they were driven back and had to jump through the windows, landing fortunately in the snow. The train in a mass of flame ran on for some distance down the mountain side before it could be stopped, and by that time the fire had gained complete hold on the carriages. Both the passenger coach and the baggage car were eventually almost completely consumed. Though the majority of the passengers escaped, three women were burned to death and sixteen people were injured, most of them from burns. Some are badly hurt. At the time of the accident the track was for a hundred yards covered with oil, and it is supposed that the gas emanating from it came into contact with the firebox, the result being an explosion, which ignited the oil.

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MRS. WILSON, for many years resident in Dunedin, desires to inform her many friends and others that she has taken the above-named Hotel.

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**CHILDREN'S** E.S. and, Lace, 150 different styles to choose from; all mothers should inspect them.

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

Visitors patronising this hotel may rely upon being made comfortable.

JAS. MARKHAM,  
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**ILLUSTRATED NEW ZEALAND NEWS** for February has a number of splendid local pictures. Orders for extra copies now received.

**LAKE WANAKA** (from photograph by Burton), New Zealand Insurance Company's New Buildings, Auckland. February number of Illustrated News.

**LAKE WAKATIP.**—The Tourist Season. Ascent of Ben Lomond. Waitang for the p.s. Mountaineer. Splendid pictures. Illustrated News, February.

**DISTANCE** Lends Enchantment to the View, so send your friends at Home pictures of the land of your adoption, and let your

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## A CATHOLIC PRIEST DENOUNCES THE SPANISH INQUISITION.

In a recent lecture on Luther delivered by Father Dalton at the Church of the Annunciation, Kansas City, the clergyman thus alluded to the Inquisition:—

"As a Catholic priest, I, to-night, denounce the terrible cruelties of the Inquisition. And in the denunciation every Catholic priest and layman joins. The tribunal of the Inquisition was established by King Ferdinand for political purposes. He believed the Jews and Moors of his kingdom were plotting against him: for this special purpose this tribunal was erected. He also claimed that zeal for religion necessitated it. The king nominated the inquisition, and the tribunal derived all its jurisdiction from the king. Ranke, a Protestant German historian, says: 'It was in spirit and tendency a political institution. The Pope had an interest in thwarting it, and did so, but the king had an interest in constantly upholding it.'

"Catholic priests and bishops were the victims of this tribunal as well as Moors. Pope Sixtus IX. issued a bull against the Inquisition and when he failed to destroy the tribunal he invited the sufferers to flee to Rome for asylum. The Catholic Church is no way responsible for the cruelties of the Inquisition. As a twin scare-crow to frighten away honest investigation into the doctrine of the Catholic Church her enemies erect the horrible figures marked 'The massacre of St. Bartholomew.' History supplies the facts by which this hideous picture is divested of the ecclesiastical garb. It was Charles IX. of France, instigated by his mother, Catherine de Medicis, who compassed the massacre of the Huguenots in Paris on the night of August 24, 1572. Neither Charles nor his mother was solicitous in behalf of the Church, nor did they at any time manifest any opposition to the spread of Protestantism. Coligny, who was an Huguenot, was charged for sedition, and it was publicly mooted that his aspirations reached even to the royal throne. His death was the result of his alleged treasonable designs. The wholesale massacre of his co-religionists was cordially deplored by the Church. The Archbishops of Lyons and the Bishops of Bordeaux, Toulouse and other cities in France called upon the fleeing Calvinists to take refuge in their respective palaces. When the Pope ordered a *Te Deum* sung it was not in thanksgiving for the massacre, but for the preservation of the French king from a violent death. The Pope had not even heard of the slaughter. The king had misled Gregory XIII. by sending him on the very night of the massacre the following message: 'By the destruction of a few seditious men, the king has been delivered from immediate danger of death and the realm from the perpetual terror of civil war.' The same message was forwarded to each of the courts of Europe. Sismondi, a Protestant historian, says the Pope's Nuncio in Paris had not the least idea of the design of Charles."

## ORANGEISM VERSUS PROTESTANTISM.

THE Special Correspondent of the *Chicago Herald* writing from Ireland, says:—

Nothing could be more erroneous than to confound Orangeism with Irish Protestantism. The latter, as a form of religious belief, is a sturdy, candid, rugged honest faith, whose founders in Ireland were many of them Scotch Purists who resisted religious oppression in Scotland and Ireland during the colonizing periods, when land was being given away in order to destroy the Catholic faith and build up simultaneously an English domination and a Protestant ascendancy. These Scotch Protestants remained staunch adherents of modified forms of the reformed doctrines; but they soon found, to their bitter cost, that English domination in Ireland was to be sustained at any and every cost, and that conscience, whether of the native Roman Catholic or of the colonizing Presbyterian, was not of the smallest value as against the greed and avarice of the English land-absorbing military adventurer whose heirs became the legislators for Ireland. Those Scotch Presbyterians became Irish Nationalists. It was they who first organized a healthful and courageous nationalism in Ireland after the iron code of the penal laws had extinguished all vitality among the Roman Catholics. It was their patriotism that warmed the almost dead heart of Ireland into new life and awoke within her stifled soul the breath of liberty. It was their spirit that gradually won into national self-respect many communicants of the Anglican Church, and it was they who were the arch rebels in the dreary days after the popular army had suffered its last defeat and its leaders were distributed into the welcoming camps of the Continent. It was patriot Irish Protestantism that emancipated the Irish Parliament in 1782 and gave to Ireland a Swift, a Grattan, a Charlemont, a Tone, the Emmets. It was patriot Irish Protestantism that organized the rebellion of '98. It was patriot Irish Protestantism that flamed into splendid, if ineffectual, conflagration in '48 and left the names of Mitchel, Martin, Smith O'Brien and their companions in the heavens of Ireland as beacons for the struggle yet to be won. The intellectual Protestantism of Ireland, small in numbers, but manly and uncompromising, is to-day in the front of Irish-Nationalism, and it would be an egregious blunder to confound it with Orangeism.

Orangeism is a political, no longer a religious, organization in Ireland. God is its second Deity—its peculiar sort of God; but its first Deity is the tinsel of the English crown. It is a dull, savage, unreasoning, drinking, rowdyish sort of fanaticism which is as stupid in religion as it is groveling in politics. The man who prefers to be a slave must necessarily combine in his mental and moral being the characteristics of worse than involuntary serfdom in which has washed many a noble intellect, many a saint's heart. The American who travels quietly through Ireland and sees the habitations of the people; visits the schools and finds that no history of Ireland is suffered to be taught in them; scrutinizes the harbors and finds only English shipping there, and little of that; visits the gaols and sees men dying of disease who have been held without warrant, bail or

trial, for mere trumped-up accusations of a political nature; examines the goods on the shop counters and finds they are all made abroad and imported from a single foreign country; reads the terms of the Coercion Act by which Ireland, under constitutional English Government, is more despotically crushed than Poland under unconstitutional Russia. The American who sees these facts for himself must reach the conclusion that the native of such a country, who prefers that this social and political condition shall be perpetuated, is a being so low in the intellectual and moral scale that in the natural process of selection and survival he must disappear from sheer incongruity, absurdity and worthlessness.

Yet it is this kind of creature who is at present enjoying the congratulations of the leaders of both the great political parties in England. He boldly declares that the revolver and blood are his methods; that the arguments of the Nationalists shall not be uttered in his hearing; that he will answer their logic by blowing out their brains. Upon this kind of campaigning, upon this quality of religion in the London journals, the second officer of the Liberal party in England delivers himself as follows:—"But he thought he might safely say this, that so far as he was at present aware, he felt very grateful to Sir Stafford Northcote for the demonstration he had afforded that in one part of the country, at all events, there still existed a strong feeling of loyalty to the Crown and an ardent attachment to the British connection (cheers)."

And the Marquis of Hartington had no word of rebuke for the cowardly miscreants who had marched with cocked revolvers on peaceable political meetings held by their unarmed neighbors and fellow-countrymen. Immediately following the speech of the Marquis is one by Lord Salisbury. He said:—"I am not speaking of the material aspect of the Irish question, but on the aspect of it as involving the connection of England with a country whose dependence on England is vital to our strategic security, and of our duties toward a large population of men Protestant by religion—(hear, hear)—and of British blood and extraction, to whom our Government in the past has bound us by pledges of honor which, unless we are the meanest of nations, we never can forget (cheers). One of the most remarkable events of the present year has been the splendid reception with which my friend, Sir S. Northcote, has met in the various towns of the North of Ireland (cheers). Much, no doubt, of that enthusiasm was due to his personal qualities and to his great services to the Conservative Party (cheers), but much was also an expression on the part of the Irish of the northern province of their unalterable determination that their fate should continue to be linked with that of England."

Each man speaks for his party. Neither had a word of condemnation for the brutal and savage means by which the "English connection" is to be preserved—if it is to be. The Protestants of Ireland are in no danger at the hands of their Catholic countrymen, upon whom all the complications, the penalties, and the pains were inflicted; but in this flimsy pretext Ireland is to be left without constitutional government. That the English administration in Ireland is responsible, therefore, for the sanguinary disgrace of a portion of the country, and especially for disgracing Ulster Protestantism, whose corner-stone is liberty of private judgement, in politics as in the interpretation of the Scriptures, is beyond question. Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Salisbury, and the Marquis of Hartington are fine exemplars for Irish Orangemen.

The right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, has made another of those pronounced speeches of his which periodically disturb the nerves of the Tory party. This time he has chosen a Newcastle-on-Tyne platform from which to give expression to his opinions. His speeches, as usual, have much in them to interest Irishmen. The first of the series of meetings which he addressed in Newcastle was held on Tuesday, when he spoke at a demonstration at which over three thousand people were present. In the course of his speech on this occasion he deprecated the use of language by the Irish national leaders which would, in his opinion, widen the breach between the English and Irish people. Passing from this subject, he assailed the Ulster landlords and their Orange dupes in vigorous terms. He described them as "self-styled loyalists who, with effusive professions of loyalty to the Crown, insult and defy the representatives of the Crown in Ireland, and who break the law themselves while they pretend to defend it." Without any qualification he expressed his conviction that if at present there is any danger to the peace in Ireland, it lies in the proceedings of the landlord factionists, who, he declares, have been stimulated into a burst of unreasoning ferocity by the utterances of Sir Stafford Northcote. From this it will be seen that Mr. Chamberlain and the Irish national leaders are at one as to who are the real enemies of public peace in the Ulster counties.—*Nation*, Jan. 19.

The *Kerry Sentinel* has an article dealing with a doleful letter which Mr. Samuel M. Hussey addressed to the *Times*, in which letter Mr. Hussey pathetically appealed to the English Parliament to take the Harenc estate off his hands. The *Sentinel* says in part:—"Slight is the comment needful for Kerry readers of this doleful letter. To them every line of it is fraught with its own answer, for they well know the ugly features of the case, which is made to wear a guise so falsely fair. They know, and we know, that were it not for his meddling this Harenc property would be purchased at fifteen or twenty thousand pounds cheaper than what was paid for it. They know and we know, and he knows now at last, that had it fetched fifteen or twenty thousand pounds less than it did, it would be more near to its real value; and the tenants purchasing at that figure would now be buying off a thirty-fifth part of their farms every year with less than their present rents. Even had the would-be purchasers refused to sell to the tenants without a profit, the sub-commission would still have room to reduce the present rents by fifteen or twenty per cent. without at all beggaring the purchasers—a thing they seem to be very chary of, from their tender handling of Mr. Hussey's Harenc rental. His exhortation to English capitalists not to invest money in Ireland is well worthy of the anti-Irish Irishman. Yet, if they take his advice, we must learn in this country to get on without them or him."

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

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One packet of the Powder, with printed directions for use, sent to any part of the Colony, per return post, on receipt of 2s 8d in stamps; 4 packets for 10s.

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MERCER BROS.,

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Colonial Ale... .. 7s per doz.  
" Stout ... .. 6s

Every description of Goods at Lowest Prices for Cash.  
Boxes of Tea at 17s 6d are pleasing everybody.

MERCER BROS.,

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**WHERE** can I procure the best value in Hats in Town?

HALLY & CO.,  
95 George St.

**WHERE** can I get a good White Dress Shirt at a reasonable price?

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**WHO** can show the largest assortment of Union and Wool Shirtings in Town at half the usual price?

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**WHERE** can I buy Oxford Regatta or Wool Shirts that will give satisfaction in the wear?

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Opposite J. Neil Herbalist).

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**GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.**  
Drain Pipes of all descriptions; Flower Pots, Vases, Chimney Pots, Butter Crocks, Flooring Tiles, Bricks, &c.

LAMBERT'S  
North East Valley Works

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

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

Every accommodation for horses and vehicles.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**

**JAMES HISLOP,**

ARCHITECT,  
Has Removed to Eldon Chambers,  
PRINCES STREET,  
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JAMES O'MALLEY ... PROPRIETOR,  
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**SEVERAL EXTENSIVE CASH PURCHASES,**

to which they desire to draw the attention of their Customers and the Public. The Goods are all of a very choice description; have been keenly bought for Cash in the Home Markets; and, owing to the continued depression in business here, will be sold considerably

UNDER WHOLESALE PRICES.

**OUR DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT,**  
Under Miss Carroll's management, is giving unqualified satisfaction. As Miss Carroll has now a staff of over 50 Assistants, ladies can rely upon having their orders promptly and efficiently executed at moderate charges.

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With every class of Music, including the Standard and Popular Works of the day both vocal and instrumental.

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A catalogue will be issued, and thereafter lists published quarterly of all new Music added to the Library.

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

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

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 533, Oxford St.) London; And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

## A MELBOURNE LETTER.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING the baneful influence of our "Education Act," Catholicity continues to make satisfactory progress throughout the Colony, and the doubly-taxed Catholics continue to discharge their duty to the Church by supporting a system of education for themselves. One of the most marked evidences of the progress of Catholicity in Victoria lies in the fact of there being so many churches and Catholic halls erected in the Colony. On last Sunday two churches were opened, one at Essendon (St. Monica's) and the other at Yan Yean (St. Joseph's). St. Monica's Church was opened by His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne, assisted by the Very Rev. Dean Donaghy and Fathers Cahill and Moran. The former preached the opening sermon. The church will contain upwards of 500 people, and it will supply the wants of a rapidly-increasing population. The Yan Yean Church occupies a commanding sight on the Plenty road, about 18 miles from Melbourne. It is a pretty little structure of blue stone and slate, with a porch in front and surmounted by two elegant crosses. The total cost of erecting it is £800, and though the Catholic portion of the population are numerically weak and scattered over an extensive district, yet such was the zeal and energy of the committee that but £20 now remain due. A large hall capable of seating upwards of 1000 people, has been completed at Carlton. This hall will be used as a Catholic schoolroom, and it will also be available for concerts, public meetings, etc. At Brunswick tenders have been called for the erection of a similar hall at a cost of upwards of £600, while in about two months a hall equally large will be erected in connection with St. Patrick's Cathedral. The latter hall will be of great importance to the Catholics of Melbourne, as it will contain St. Patrick's splendid circulating library, numbering upwards of 3000 volumes of the best assorted Catholic and standard works. The St. Patrick's Branch of the Victorian Catholic Young Men's Society will also hold their weekly meetings in the hall, and it is expected that with their assistance a series of entertainments will be devised to wipe off the whole of the debt on the new hall—£1300.

The news from the Soudan of the almost utter collapse of the Egyptians before the victorious Mahdi, and the consequent blow to British prestige in that favoured country, has been received with comparative indifference by the people of Melbourne; in fact, the shooting of an Irish landlord or a fiery speech from an Irish national member would be a far more exciting circumstance to us. An article appeared in yesterday's *Age* which had a true "jingo" ring about it, denouncing the Gladstone Government for conceding the title of Sultan to the false prophet of the Soudan, who was only remarkable for his successful opposition to British arms and influence. The article in question, however, fell flat, as the majority of our colonists care but little what becomes of British influence outside the Colony. The action of the Agent-General, though endorsed by our Government in lending our gunboats for service against the insurgent Arabs, is viewed with quiet indifference by the majority of our people, who will not trouble themselves to express disapproval of an act which they consider to be trivial in its consequences.

The vagaries of the captains of the Wairarapa and the Adelaide in racing their respective boats down the bay, along the south channel, has furnished sensational food for the papers during the past week. In fact, the published reports of the occurrence remind one forcibly of the famous Mississippi boat race as narrated in Mark Twain's "Gilded Age." The danger incurred was terrible as, owing to the narrowness of the channel, the steamers were almost side by side, and the enormous pressure of steam in both vessels might culminate in a disastrous explosion at any moment; fortunately, nothing of the kind did occur. It would, of course, be premature to comment on the case, as an inquiry will be instituted, but public interest has been fully aroused by the statement that racing between rival boats is of frequent recurrence and that dangerous accidents have often been narrowly averted.

The weather continues wet and threatening, with intermittent gleams of sunshine, which is quite unprecedented, as even the oldest colonists cannot remember cold wet weather setting in the months of January and February. It is fortunate the wet did not set in a month earlier, as the harvest would have been utterly destroyed; as it is, a great deal of damage was done to the crops.

## DUNEDIN CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE fortnightly meeting of this Society was held on last Friday evening—the vice-President (Mr. J. B. Callan) in the chair.

Mr. C. E. Haughton read his paper on "The Poets of the Oxford Catholic Movement, 1827-45, as follows:—

No future historian of England, or even of Europe, can fail to take note of the stirring of religious thought of which Oxford began to be the centre some fifty years ago. It was one of the highest waves of that great tide of Catholic reaction, and of counter reformation which set in over the whole of Europe, and has been naturally the strongest where religion was most disintegrated and faith had most waned. That such a reaction will continue is probable, and many of those even most opposed to Catholic teaching may rejoice that it is so. It is better that the opposing armies of Catholicism and agnosticism or freethought should be drawn up against each other in clear array, and that the skirmishing bands which have so long carried on their own conquests or suffered their own losses between the two should join one army or the other, so that the issue be made plain; and with this desire the Catholic will concur as well as the agnostic. Cardinal Newman has said that there is no logical middle course between the Catholic faith and Atheism; and if for the word Atheism, which is dogmatic, the word agnosticism is substituted, the truth of the proposition must be admitted. If, then, it be allowed that the Oxford movement—though apparently concerned with one sect alone among the many in the land—be of wide and historic importance, it will be seen that the literature of that period must have an interest, as indeed,

has all literary work which colors a time, and is devoted to a definite end. In this paper it is proposed to speak of the poets only of that movement, John Keble and John Henry Newman. We all know the trite saying, "Let who will write the laws of a country, give me the making of its lays." It was the singular good fortune of John Keble to stand to the Oxford movement in the two positions of founder and laureate; he was "the true and primary author" of it, "the great motive power," as Cardinal Newman calls him. The "Christian Year" was published in 1827. In less than twenty-six years 108,000 copies were issued in forty-three editions; in the nine months following the author's death, seven more editions were sold of 11,000 copies, and the sale has never flagged since. Yet the large demand has been mainly confined to the Church of England. It has not been, as in degree it deserves to be, to English religious thought what the "De Imitatione Christi" has been to the religious thought of Europe. But within the sphere of its influence the effect was unbounded. "Keble did," says Dr. Newman, "that for the Church of England which none but a poet could do—he made it poetical. His happy magic made the Anglican Church seem what Catholicism was and is." Keble did all this with the unconscious workings of a poet's fancy. What he deliberately set himself to do was to bring out the sacramental system—the doctrine that matter and material phenomena are the types and the instruments of unseen realities. Laws of nature were to Keble phenomena to be altered and set aside at any moment by the Divine will. These are the two main characteristics of Keble's thoughts—to look at all religious ordinances and all subjective movements of the mind by the light of the Catholic Church, and look on Nature as but the revelation of an unseen God. These are the two great characteristics which made the "Christian Year" the devotional hand-book of the Catholic revival in England. I will read you a few short quotations from those exquisite lyrics which, during the last forty-eight years, have turned the hearts of many to the truth, and through the influence of which thousands in England have returned to the ancient faith of the fathers. Amongst the names of eminent Englishmen of the present day, that of John Henry Cardinal Newman stands admittedly in the foremost rank. He is a man of whom his countrymen are justly proud. It is a remarkable fact that when he was appointed a Cardinal, the leading newspapers in London and throughout the Empire expressed cordial approval of the action of the Pope, and declared that honour had been done to England. His conversion in 1845 dealt a blow to the Anglican Church, under which, to use the language of Dr. Beade, "she still staggers." Cardinal Newman is known throughout the Christian world as an able theologian, an acute philosopher, an eloquent preacher, and a master of English prose, but, possibly, few are aware that he possesses rare poetic gifts. "The Dream of Gerontius," a wonderful poem on the nobler side of the doctrine of purgatory, alone entitles him to a high place among poets. There are passages in it which compare, not unfavourably, with "Paradise Lost." In 1836, three years after the definite foundation of the Oxford School, and when the "Christian Year" had done its work of preparation, appeared the *Lyra Apostolica*, a collection of poems, written, as the preface states, "in the humble hope that they may be instrumental in recalling, or recommending to the reader important Christian truths which are at this day in a way to be forgotten." The poems of Newman stand alone in this collection as worthy of the name, and with many written at a late period are collected in his volume "Verses on Various Occasions." Mr. Haughton here read several poems.

At the close of his paper Mr. Carolin proposed, and Mr. Hayes seconded, a hearty vote of thanks be given Mr. Haughton for his valuable and interesting paper.

Mr. Fitzpatrick then recited Mr. Eagar's original poem, "Thoughts suggested by a Walk by Moonlight at St. Clair," of which we give a few selected lines:—

"From St. Clair's gentle slopes, by Luna's mystic light,  
Nature, clad in her fairest garb, appears before the sight,  
For beautiful are Nature's scenes, around this lovely place,  
And bright, entrancing views, the enraptured can trace.

Peninsula's wooded hills, Mount Cargill's rugged brow,  
And Flagstaff's time-worn face, look strangely to me now,  
Fantastic shadows o'er their heights seem to flit and dance,  
As o'er those awe-inspiring scenes I cast my wandering glance,  
Surrounded by those grand old hills, and nursing in their arms,  
Like some maiden grand and fair, whose fascinating charms  
Growing more beautiful as time its truthful record keeps,  
Dunedin in the distance in calm contentment sleeps.

Tho' far from Erin now I stand, beneath the moon's pale ray,  
I cherish a love for the dear old land, for my kinsmen far away.

Loved Erin, thy sacred memory to my heart is ever dear,  
I breathe a heartfelt prayer for thee, commingled with a tear,  
O! may the hour be not far off, when we shall see once more  
Great freedom's flag o'er thy green hills wave proudly as of yore."

Mr. Lennon promised to give a paper at next meeting, and Messrs. Meade and Drumm to give readings. At the meeting following the next a debate on the French Revolution will take place, the leading speeches to be by Messrs. Jas. Griffen, Hall, C. O'Driscoll, Power, Scanlan, and Carolin.

Mr. James O'Kelly, M.P. for Roscommon, has gone to the Soudan as a special correspondent. He was once an officer in the French Army. Afterward, when correspondent of the *N.Y. Herald*, he was imprisoned as a revolutionist in Cuba.

A clear-sighted Englishman, Col. Barnaby, who knows Asia well, says that "The danger does not consist in the present army of the Mahdi; but in the feeling of the Egyptians, of the Mohammedan world, of men ground down by European usurers in Egypt, ground down by taxes on salt in Hindostan, and who catch at the False Prophet even as a drowning man catches at a straw. Each day this movement is growing throughout the East."—*Pilot*.

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