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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD

EXPLANATIONS AND PROPOSALS.

THE Chairman of the Dunedin Chamber of Commerce accounts for the depressed state of the Colony by low prices attendant on the enhanced value of gold; by losses in connection with companies got up for the purpose of selling shares at a profit—and especially land companies; by speculations made ruinous by social changes—such, for example, as the more temperate habits of society, and the new licensing laws, in their effects on hotel property; and by the commencement made for economising labour and capital in the distribution of goods, an inevitable step in commercial progress. Mr. Bell hails the good harvest as “a bright gleam of hope;” but, lest, perhaps, it should prove unsettling in its brightness to the people most directly interested, he qualifies it by assuring them that, in view of the great and increasing competition in the corn markets of the old world, New Zealand farmers cannot expect high prices. He thinks, nevertheless, that they should be content to pay a high rate of carriage for their low-priced goods, and that their complaints in connection with the railway tariff have been wholly unreasonable. How far it is consistent with his foregoing explanation that the railway superseded the wagon as an inevitable step in progress, to deny to farmers and landholders the right of expecting railway carriage, we may, without presumption, consider ourselves justified in questioning, and we may also, perhaps, question as to whether the indirect advantages derived by the inhabitants of the towns from the cultivation of the lands are altogether inconsiderable as compared with the direct advantages gained by the cultivators, as Mr. Bell seems to imply. A mystery we shall not presume to enter upon is that as to what the Chairman calls his “sort of hereditary reverence” for the legal profession and his consequent understanding of their “desire of putting their fingers into every dirty pie.—Hercin, verily, is a question for Galton and his disciples, and far be it from us to interfere with Mr. Bell’s pedigree, or examine in to the principles or prejudices his ancestors have handed down to him, or whether it be through the male or the female line he has come to associate lawyers with dirt, or anything else connected with the matter. We, however, agree with him that it does seem a short-coming in the Bankruptcy Act that the Official Assignee may examine a debtor only through a solicitor, and that the sooner the Act is amended in this respect the better. A modified agreement, also, we are inclined to yield to his proposals with regard to the canal to connect Dunedin harbour with the Ocean. The advantages of the work are too obvious to escape the sight of even the superficial observer, and, in these days of great engineering undertakings, the task must seem comparatively trivial. The time, however, has hardly as yet arrived for the work to be undertaken. It is admitted, even by Mr. Bell himself, that, for the present, the Victoria Channel is sufficient for all the needs of trade. He calls upon merchants to have bills of lading adopted requiring the delivery of goods at Dunedin wharf, rather than at Port Chalmers,—a perfectly feasible matter—by which, he says, a saving of lighterage and haulage of £150,000 a year may be made. And if hereafter the trade of the world be carried only in vessels needing deeper water—a theory that may very well be doubted—posterity may be left to provide for its own requirements, of which, moreover, it will be best able to judge. A canal from Lawyer’s Head to Dunedin Wharf may be looked upon as one of the certainties of the future, but it will not be constructed until the present generation has passed away.—Mr. Bathgate, who addressed the Chamber afterwards, approved also of this canal scheme, and spoke of the construction as being not immediate but in the near future. Mr. Bathgate’s own particular desire is for the “economy of power” as applied to banks—and his particular plan appears to be for something in the shape of an inconvertible paper currency, by which the prosperity and progress of the Colony must needs be promoted in some wonderful way. He complains that his plan has been called a “fad,” but, if unlightened people have presumed to call it so, they may perhaps plead as their justification the high-sounding plans of

a similar kind that have, in many places and at many times, been advocated with the utmost enthusiasm, only to prove wholly fallacious and illusory. Mr. Bathgate’s proposal for the establishment of a clearing-house, by which the needless transmission of gold might be avoided is, nevertheless, reasonable and most worthy of adoption.

HARDLY SATISFACTORY.

THE Hon. Mr. Rolleston attributes the depression of the times to the lowered spending power, consequent on the curtailment of ‘borrowing by the Government of which he is a member; to specula-

tion in large blocks of unproductive land; to the diminished value of staple products; and bad weather with its ill effects. With the two causes last named he claims that Government cannot be accused of having anything to do, and his claim may be conceded, unless it be urged that, in raising the railway tariff for corn, Government combines to injure the farmer with the diminished prices and bad weather from which he has already unavoidably suffered. Mr. Rolleston’s explanation, nevertheless, of the part taken by the Government in the borrowing, whose effects are so heavily felt, appears to be fair, for it must be admitted that to have left large public works, on which borrowed money had been already expended, incomplete, would have been a very mistaken line of management, and, with his explanation of the past, and promise of extreme prudence for the future, there is no reason to be dissatisfied. His method of dealing with the land question, however, is less satisfactory, and, sooth to say, gives some ground for a suspicion of disingenuousness. He attributes the depression in a great degree to the monopoly that prevails, and even goes on to point out the enormous extent in which it prevails, 21 persons, as he says, for example, holding 350,000 acres in blocks of over 5,000 acres, in Canterbury. He implies that a great deal of this land has been fraudulently acquired—for so much is implied in his claim to have opposed gridironing—but yet he pronounces against “bursting up” these large estates so acquired, and contents himself with a feeble quotation of Mr. Gladstone’s authority for the resumption of lands by the State for an “adequate public object,” such an object, as he adds, having no existence at present in New Zealand.—And we may be excused if we maintain that, in Mr. Rolleston’s eyes, such an object will never, under any circumstances, be present here. So great a flaw in his argument, then, detracts very much from the liberal views he otherwise puts forward on the land question, and generally discredits his devotion to the good of the people for whom he legislates. Nor was Mr. Rolleston very happy in his explanation as to the evils of non-political boards of management for the railways. Nothing, in short, could be more condemnatory of their management by politicians than the following:—“Were the boards to be the servants or the masters of Parliament?” he asked, “If the servants, what would the instructions be which would be given by the Parliament? They would be to make the railways pay and stick the rates up, because Parliament was composed largely of representatives from districts that had no railways.”—Evidently the public spirit of hon. members holds a low place in Mr. Rolleston’s estimation, and this explanation is but little consoling to those who are dependent on railway carriage. May not Ministers themselves indeed be open to the influence of the representatives in question? As to the allusions contained in this address to the large-hearted farmer, willing to bear his full share of expenses and taxation like a man, and the aspirations for the realisation on the part of the people generally, especially, perhaps, on that of hon. members, of a common bond of union—they may be taken for what they are worth. The inculcation of such noble sentiments belongs rather to the moralist than the politician; and their practical effects will only become evident in that reign of universal brotherhood at which we have not yet arrived. On the whole, then, we are not much surprised that Mr. Rolleston met with the unusual humiliation of a vote of no-confidence on the part of his constituents.

THE REFORM BILL.

THE great subject of the day at Home is the new Reform Bill, by which Mr. Gladstone proposes to raise the number of voters in the United Kingdom to 5,000,000—his principle being that every male head of a household should have a vote.—We may remark in passing

that the Premier has flatly refused to extend the privilege to the female heads of households, and has somewhat curtly declined to have anything whatever to do with such proposals.—The Act will enfranchise about 1,300,000 persons in England, 200,000 in Scotland, and 400,000 in Ireland, and will embrace the male occupier of any land or tenement of the clear yearly value of ten pounds; every man who inhabits a rated house; every male lodger who pays 8s 11d a week for his room; and every man who lives in any dwelling house "by virtue of any office, service, or employment." More particularly with regard to Ireland, Mr. Gladstone spoke as follows in introducing the Bill:—"The case of Ireland is rather more complicated—but with the patient kindness of the House I am sure there will be no difficulty in explaining what we propose to do. The present borough franchise in Ireland is twofold. In the first place, there is the £4 rating franchise, but that franchise is not subject to the limitation of the £10 clear yearly value franchise, as in England—viz, that it must consist either of buildings or of buildings and land. It is a franchise which may exist with respect to land alone. Besides that £4 rating franchise there is the lodger franchise. Now for the future, with regard to the borough franchise in Ireland, the lodger franchise we propose to leave as it is now. With regard to the £4 rating franchise, I think it will convey the clearest idea if I say that we propose to abolish it; and there will be a franchise, according to our plan, dependent upon value, and it will be a franchise of £10 clear yearly value, retaining all the other conditions of the £4 rating franchise, and identical with the £10 clear yearly value franchise in England and Scotland, except that each of the three countries has its own separate method of ascertaining what the clear yearly value is, with which we don't propose to interfere. We leave the lodger franchise as it is, and we import into Irish boroughs the service franchise and the borough franchise, which is the great thing we have in view, precisely as in England. With respect to the Irish counties, the matter is simple. We there have to deal with the franchise of £12 clear yearly value analogous to the £12 rating franchise in England. We simply reduce the county franchise in Ireland to £10, without altering its conditions in other respects. Having done that, we introduce the great change in Ireland which we propose in England and in Scotland, and we establish in Irish counties, as in Scotland and England, in the first place the lodger franchise, in the second place the service franchise, and in the third place, and far above all the household franchise."—Provision, then, is made for Ireland on precisely the same basis with that made for England and Scotland. The Bill, moreover, has passed the second reading in the House of Commons, where it seems after all to have encountered a less obstinate opposition than that which had been looked for.—Mr. Goschen and Mr. Forster had, however, from the first opposed the clauses relating to Ireland vigorously, and it was expected that their tone would be taken up and exaggerated in the House of Lords—but as to whether it will be so we have yet to learn. It is impossible, meantime, to think of this Bill without some reflections on the altered state of affairs in connection with it. How completely on its passing will the times have gone by when the Irish voter was a mere puppet in the hands of his landlord—forced not unfrequently to vote in violation of all his most cherished principles, and even in the direct breach of his conscientious convictions. He has over and over again gone to the poll, under penalty of the destruction of all who were dependent on him—wife and children, aged parents or young sisters and brothers, to record his vote, not only in support of men who were the foes of his temporal interests, but who were as well the bitter enemies and unrelenting persecutors of his religion. Already, however, the ballot had wrought a change, and Mr. Parnell could declare with equal truth and boldness, the other night, when he was accepting Ireland's inclusion in the Bill as the right of the Irish people and no more than that, as he had declared before, that let the Bill pass or let it be rejected so far as Ireland was concerned, he would still command a majority of Irish electors sufficient to support his party until they had carried to a successful issue the line of policy they had adopted.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. A CONSTITUTIONAL Reform Association has been established in Dunedin for the especial purpose of promoting decentralisation. The Association aims at the creation of local governing

bodies who shall have the control of the police and gaols, of the hospitals and charitable institutions, of education, the lands, the main roads and bridges, of sheep and cattle inspection, the abatement of the rabbit nuisance, and the conservation of forests. The programme, as our readers will perceive, is an extensive one, but it is, nevertheless, hardly more than local bodies should be capable of managing, or which they might not with advantage undertake. If there is any exception to be made we should be inclined to make it in the case of education, concerning which there would probably be opportunities offered in such local management for motives and influences that might prove harmful, and the oppression of a small local majority might, and most probably would, prove worse than

even that supported by the combined majority of the Colony. An objection may also be reasonably made to the number of the proposed local districts, that is, twelve, which are far too many for purposes of economy, and in other respects might with advantage bear diminution. As to the revenue of the local bodies, the proposals for the support of education by a sum per pupil from the Consolidated Revenue, and a sum per head from the general revenue for policemen and gaol warders, as well as the payment to the districts of the amount over 4 per cent. on cost earned by the railways appear fair enough. The advantage of allowing the districts to levy taxes, however, is not so clear, and the power would be one that might lead to grave abuses and inconveniences—both absolutely and relatively. The proposals to check borrowing both on the part of the local bodies and the general Government are, again, sound in principle, although as put forward there may be some doubts as to their proving practicable. We cannot, moreover, see that there would be much good to be hoped for by the election by the local governing bodies of members to the Legislative Council, or by prohibiting changes in the Constitution unless by the consent of two thirds of each House of Parliament, and the latter measure might chance to be found excessively mischievous. On the whole, however, as we have said the proposals of the Association are reasonable, and with some modifications—fewer probably than those which would actually be made in them, they deserve support.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Gladstone's Government resolutely AT LAST! opposed the Irish Land Law Act Amendment Bill, they promised to bring forward immediately after Easter a scheme for the amendment of the purchasing clauses. Mr. Gladstone's interest in this matter had been aroused, and his conviction as to its necessity brought about by the efforts of Captain O'Shea, who had been busy during the Session in working up the question, and who had obtained the signatures of the Irish hierarchy, and of eighty-one Irish members of Parliament, belonging to all parties, to a memorial calling on the Premier for an amendment of the purchase clauses, in view of their failure and the number of estates in the market for which no purchasers could be found. A committee under the presidency of Lord Castletown also had obtained to a similar memorial the signatures of between 4,000 and 5,000 persons belonging to all the respectable classes of the country, beginning with the titled land-owners. Formal presentation of the memorials was, however, forestalled by a letter from Mr. Gladstone to Captain O'Shea, in which he expressed "profound gratification at the fact that Irish members of all parties should appear to be in accord with reference to this supremely important branch of the Irish agrarian question," and hoped that the measure contemplated by the Government would be supported with an equal unanimity, so that it might become law without delay. Of the precise nature of the measure no details have so far reached us, but it will almost certainly be framed according to the palpable necessities of the case—that is, with a view to the provision of such sums of money, whether the whole or the needful proportion, as will enable the tenant to make his purchase, with an extension of the period to be covered by payments.—In anticipation of the Government measure, meantime, several proposals have appeared in the English newspapers, and particular attention has been given to an article published by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in commentary on a letter from Mr. Thomas A. Dickson to the *Times*. Mr. Dickson's proposal was for the establishment of a Land Bank which should act as an intermediary between the landlord and the tenant in the transference of the property. "This Bank," writes the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "ought, it is suggested, to have power to advance to tenants any proportion of the purchase-money of their holdings up to the full amount, the exact sum which it would be safe to advance in each case being left to be determined by the managers of the Bank. The landlords would be paid off either in a lump sum or in debentures, which, enjoying Government security, might, if issued in sufficiently small sums, become a favourite form of investment in Ireland. These debentures, together with the shares of the Bank, would, in the present absence of good securities in that country, be readily taken up by investors of all classes, and the number of people who thus became interested in the regular payments of the instalments due from the purchasing tenants to the Land Bank would be the most efficient check to any agitation for the reduction of the sum due in discharge of their loans—a very serious danger, if the sole and immediate creditor of the tenants were the Government. With regard to these instalments themselves, they might, by allowing a long period for the repayment of the advances, be fixed at a sum not exceeding or even lower than that at present paid by the tenants as rent; for the Land Bank, having Government security and employing in part Government money, would be contented with a low rate of interest upon its advances. Nor need there be any fear that the moderate rate of interest which the Bank would offer to its shareholders might act as a deterrent to the would-be investor. There is plenty of money at this moment lying idle in Irish banks which would be only too glad of a chance of a safe 3 or

4 per cent." The national Press, meantime, do not acknowledge the necessity for any intermediary between the State and the peasantry, or that, as the *Pall Mall Gazette* claims, a "buffer should be provided between the State and the tenant." The Dublin *Freeman*, however, is willing, under the circumstances, to accept the proposal. "In the present anomalous condition of the Government of Ireland," he says, "probably no other proposition would be likely to prove acceptable to any English Government. If Ireland were a self-governed country, there would be no more difficulty in advancing the whole of the purchase-money to the tenant than there was in Prussia. Granting, however, that English statesmen would not be found to propose, or the English Parliament inclined to acquiesce in the direct advance of the entire purchase-money, it appears to us that the only means of providing the necessary intermediate guarantee is either by the establishment of a Land Bank, or by enabling local bodies to interpose the guarantee of the local rates for the protection of the State against loss. Either scheme is perfectly practicable, and, indeed, both. If County Boards were established, these might do the work, but there is little probability of County Boards for the next year or two, and the deadlock is so serious that some immediate relief is demanded by all classes of the community." The Land Bank would, moreover, as the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, have the advantage of placing competent persons in a position to determine as to the amount to be advanced to the purchasers in each case, and its establishment might also facilitate the just valuation of the estates in the market—for Mr. Sexton informed Mr. Trevelyan on his announcing the contemplated amendment, that Irish tenants would not be prepared to purchase their holdings on the basis of rents that were partly charged on their own improvements. The chief thing, however, is to have the law amended for the *bona fide* creation of a peasant proprietary, and that seems now at last about to be done. The question of details may be regarded as comparatively easy.

NO FEAR. A FRENCH military writer calculates the number of men available for the army on a war establishment at 3,753,164. The array may be taken as especially formidable to us in these colonies who are now so indignant against France because of her proposals with regard to the *récidivistes*, and who are invited to federate in order that we may strike her with awe. Although it may be reasonably taken as an unfathomable mystery as to why the Imperial Government should refuse to hear the voices of the colonies united on this one subject even without their federation in other respects. Let it comfort us to know, however, that all of these men referred to cannot be looked upon as trained soldiers—1,500,000 of them only having served more than four years, 600,000 having served from six to twelve months, and 400,000 having been called out for an annual training of from thirteen to twenty-eight days. The writer in question adds concerning this nation which has been supposed to live chiefly for "*la gloire*," "Soldiering is not popular in France—no one remains under the colours longer than he can help—but it is a necessity, and consequently the burden is cheerfully submitted to." Let us hope that the burden now to be borne by all the men of the nation of remaining under the colours for three years may also be cheerfully submitted to by them, and if it be not, what do they deserve who, being a majority of Catholics, submit to the tyranny of a masonic minority, and permit such a law to be passed solely with the view of destroying the Catholic Church—of destroying the indestructible. And there is no country in the world which more than France herself has shown to the world the folly of measures attempted for the destruction of the Church. Out of the persecutions, the murders and proscriptions of the Great Revolution, for example, the Church came purified, so that now looking back on that terrible event it is hardly too much for us to conclude that it was for her purification alone it was permitted. Before it there was a time of tepidity, of an enslaved Church, of worldly prelates the creatures of a worldly court, with the authority of the Pope reduced to its minimum, and that of the King magnified to a degree only short of becoming heretical. After it the Pope resumed his own place again, and a time of religious fervour had succeeded to the evil days.—What may succeed to the present harassing measures we cannot predict, any more than we can discern a cause for the trial that is now the portion of the Church in question, and, indeed, we know of much that would seem to our poor judgment conclusive as to the freedom from all need for trial on the part of so fervent and devoted a Church.—Of one thing, nevertheless, we are persuaded—religious vocations will in this general conscription be subjected to an ordeal that will test them to the uttermost. Had the unfortunate Loyson, for example, been so tried, where would there have been room beneath the cowl he afterwards assumed for an inordinate conceit to lurk until it ended in his wreck? This measure, then, that is especially intended for the destruction of the Church will certainly, in whatever way it pleases God, form also one of the features in her universal triumph. But as to the great unwilling army, we shall hardly, after all, see any portion of it called into

requisition to force the *récidivistes* upon us. France is not prepared to go to war, and a continuation of determined opposition on the part of these colonies, backed up by the Imperial Government, must result in averting the danger and disgrace that threaten us,—let the French Premier issue what notes he pleases, and the Parisian Press bluster as it will.

DIVORCE IN OREGON.

(New York *Freeman's Journal*.)

If Multnomah County, Oregon, may be taken as an example of the condition of morality on the Pacific Coast, missionaries are almost as badly needed there as they are needed in Connecticut and Rhode Island. Rev. Mr. Eliot, a Unitarian minister, not in favor of the claims of the Catholic Church, gives the following statistics, in a sermon recently preached in Portland, Oregon. Through the courtesy of a friend, we are enabled to quote them from the *Oregonian* newspaper (January 14th) of Portland. In the list of the divorced for 1883, only seven couples bear Irish names:—

"About a week since, a city paper published a list of those divorced in this county for the past year, seventy-six in all—twenty-three petitions of men, fifty-three of women. A cursory glance at the list showed me many familiar names. I found four couples at whose wedding I had officiated; several of whose unhappiness I had been called on as a minister to be personally cognizant; two cases of pathetic interest, and one party a former child of our Sunday school. I noted several names that I know of as re-married, and a comparison with the county records shows that these 76 divorces stand against 480 marriage licenses of the same year. In other words, we are credited for the year of Our Lord, 1883, with one broken family for every six new ones created.

"Through the kindness of the county clerk, I have also obtained the following figures, for the last five years:—

"Marriages and divorces granted in circuit court, State of Oregon Multnomah County:

	Marriage Licenses Issued.	Divorces.
1877	252	38
1878	229	45
1879	235	55
1880	259	81
1881	288	70
1882	375	76
1883	480	77

"The proportion of divorces to marriages, following these consecutive years, is 1 in 6, 5, 4, 3 (1880), 4, 5, 6.

"Such statistics hasten me in the purpose often previously entertained, but postponed because of the difficulty of the theme, of speaking upon divorces, and saying what I can to clear the way towards arresting a great evil—for such I think most thoughtful patriots much regard it.

"Divorce is an evil of which the best we can say is that it appears to be the effect and sign of even graver social wrong, which it may be intended to ameliorate, but which it has in large measure only served to accelerate. The facts about divorce in the United States are sufficiently startling to call forth attention and arrest our thought. They may be briefly summarized in the statement which is so closely verifiable, that the number of divorces in some States had increased 500 per cent, in fifteen years, against an increase in the same time of only 50 per cent in population.

"That in Vermont we have one divorce in every fourteen marriages; in Connecticut one in ten; in the western reserve of Ohio one in twelve; in the city of Chicago one in thirteen; that no State shows other than an accelerated rate; that those in which the laws have not been changed in twenty-five years, show the same increase, and that this movement is to a degree true of England and the continent, in spite of laws which render it almost impossible for and but the rich to pay for the costs of separation.

"When we add to this state of things, in America, the anomaly of widest differences in divorce laws from South Carolina, which does not divorce for any cause whatever, to Main with a final clause, which gives the Judge discretionary power; that the States with severe laws are most tolerant of adultery, which is not even classed as crime in New York, while in other States it is criminal, to the point of felony and disfranchisement, it will be felt how complex a problem, and how swift a current of tendency the statesman and philanthropist are called on to investigate and turn."

Notice is taken of some loose assertions of Mr. Eliot in the editorial columns. He decides against the foolish popular cry of more Government legislation without suggesting a remedy. He says:

"We pass to that reason which alleges lax laws as the whole cause of the frequency of divorces. This, as has been well said, is like denouncing the broken dikes of the Mississippi River for the devastations over the wide shores. It is the vast, swollen flood which has first broken the dikes, and then spreads over the plains.

"I shall have something to say in the sequel concerning needed law reforms—but it is an error—and an error of superficial thought to centre the mischief and the remedy in legislation. No doubt unwise laws have helped the tendency to divorce and increased careless alliances. No doubt, also, that imperfect administration of law, that venality and conscienceless lawyers have added their share to it, but laws follow causes far oftener than they create them. It is profoundly unphilosophical and unreasonable to make laws shoulder the blame for evils, of which the very laws are sometimes effects, and sometimes attempts to remedy. As a matter of fact the intention of divorce laws is always and purely remedial. They are not unmixed evils. They exist because of greater evils. The errors of laws are often the 'stopping over' of the very evil they try to remedy, and testify to the deeper sources."

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Leave Hoki-tika.	Leave Grey-mouth.	Leave West-port.	Leave Picton.	Leave Nelson.	Leave Inver-cargill.	Leave Dunedin.
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 Wellington.	Leave New Plym'th	Leave Napier.	Leave Thames.	Leave Auckland.	Arrive Dunedin.
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 02

J. M. J.

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STEPHANIE.

BY LOUIS VUILLLOT.

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

CHAPTER XX.—(Continued.)

What a woman Madame Darcet must be! You see she has faithfully kept her promise of never mentioning my real name to Germain; for if she had not done so, he would never refuse to come here. Contrast this with the conduct of Madame de Sauveterre, who despises me in her heart and yet plots and plots incessantly to *incriminate* her proud escutcheon through my wealth. The girl is low-come, and I do not care about her; but she is rich. Caniac to the rescue.

To illustrate a last trait in M. Darcet's wonderful character, M. de Tourmagne related a little fact for the benefit of the whole room which, I must confess, made my heart beat a little proudly. The minister had offered him a very tempting and very honorable post, and he had refused to accept it, begging His Excellency to transfer his favor to a poor scholar, who, he said, had more right to it, and deserved it better than he did. My noble Germain!

So there he is—famous. A crowd around him. Everyone wanting to know him, and my aunt bent on bringing this new attraction to adorn her *salon*. He will be obliged to come.

But, ah! Elise, what will even the learned, illustrious Germain Darcet be in comparison to the Viscount de Sauveterre, heir to the peerage and descendant of the Caniacs of Perigord?

CHAPTER XXI.

July 8.

It is all very well for Germain to be proud, and even a little unsocial; but there is a medium in all things; don't you agree with me, Elise? It is evident that his philosophical and stoical contempt of the world must not be allowed to go the length of preventing him from coming to the Hotel d'Aubecourt, where everyone is so anxious to see him while he is the fashion. It would be a dreadful thing if he were to give offence by his repeated refusals. It struck me that he was badly in want of a little good advice, and so this morning he received the following communication: "One whom M. Darcet long ago befriended, and whom he has since lost sight of, still remembers the debt of gratitude, and regards it as a duty towards a benefactor to advise him to absent himself no longer from certain *salons*, where he should come in contact with persons having it in their power to exercise a most beneficial influence on his destiny. He cannot be ignorant of the happiness his success would bring his mother and sister, naturally impatient as they are to see him in the high position which his merit deserves. What inconvenience would it be to him to give such and such personages in conversation with him an earlier and better insight into his value and abilities than could be obtained by the perusal of his works? Why should he stand in his own light, and deprive those who love and appreciate him of the sweetness of seeing him in a few years, perhaps in a few months, known and honored as he deserves to be? In the matter of these new acquaintances M. Darcet may safely resign himself to the guidance of M. de Tourmagne. He will thus avoid a thousand little evils that his path is strewn with at present. It is not given to the writer of these lines to reveal himself to M. Darcet. An humble and subordinate position forbids it; but it shall not be always so. Meantime, he begs M. Darcet to forgive the strangeness of this advice, and charges him, on his honor, to mention the matter to no one, not even to M. de Tourmagne, or to Madame Darcet. And now, believing that he has done M. Darcet a real benefit by giving him this warning, he begs in return that M. Darcet will remember him in his prayers. Long ago he did so, and perhaps he has continued the practice during our separation. Prayer for him has become second nature to the writer, who never did and never will neglect it."

To prevent questions I directed this note, not to his own house, but to his publisher's. When he comes to my aunt's house, shall I be able to speak to him without making a fool of myself?

CHAPTER XXII.

July 12th.

I was sitting alone in the *salon* last evening; my aunt had laid the wonderful "Pharaohs" on the table and gone up to her own rooms, leaving me to dream away, with my lace-work lying in my lap and my needle idle in my fingers. "A penny for your thoughts, Stephanie," cried a laughing voice. I looked up and saw M. de Tourmagne, who had, as usual, entered without being announced; and Germain was with him. He walked in just as he did that day long ago in a dark, hideous garret, and the same Roeschen who thought he brought brightness with him then, rose up trembling and speechless before him in the brilliant *salon*, and thought it, too, was brighter for his presence; and for the first time in eleven years I clasped hands with Germain Darcet. I think I asked him to be seated, and expressing a belief that my aunt was not out, but I fear I was not very intelligible. He looked at me this time with that half-puzzled expression, as if he were trying to remember where he had seen my face before. My voice, which I know is like my mother's, seemed to bring back some confused reminiscences; and I think that if I had said two or three words in German, he would have called me "Roeschen" straightway. Yet, how would it ever occur to him to think of finding in the brilliant, gilded *salon* of the Marchioness d'Aubecourt the poor little orphan girl whom he used to take back to the convent in a *fiacre*, asleep, with her head on his shoulder? I said something about telling my aunt, and left them, glad to have the opportunity of recovering myself. I went first to my own room, and there I looked in the glass to judge for myself of what Germain saw when he came into the room; for at the bottom, you know, I can not help wishing him to think me nice. I found that I was tolerably presentable, tall enough, slim enough, my German hair, of which he spoke in complimentary terms of old, being tolerably arranged and

my French eyes none the worse of the pleasure of seeing him. I could not help thinking of my old speech, "Mother, when I am big enough I will marry Germain," and I laughed to think how true I was to my old sentiments. Then came a reaction. I got frightened at myself, I hardly know why; I threw myself on my knees and said a "Pater" and "Ave," begging God that I might do His will and not my own. After that I rose quietly and went to look for my aunt.

"Madame d'Aubecourt," cried M. de Tourmagne, as we entered the room together, "allow me to present to you a new *chevalier*, whom the king has just created: a *chevalier*, I promise you, 'sans reproche et sans peur.'" It was then that I saw for the first time that M. Darcet wore in his button-hole the glorious red ribbon; and very becoming it was to his caste, which savors more of the martial than the learned. What a true friend M. de Tourmagne is to me! The conversation was carried on by my aunt, the count, and Germain: for I saw that M. de Tourmagne was doing his very best to turn it to his friend's advantage, and I could resign myself quietly to the pleasure of watching and listening. It was very sweet to see him there in the gorgeous *salon* which should, please God, one day be his own, and to listen to his voice sounding through my thoughts, until the past seemed to grow soft and sweet and to rise itself up with dawning brightness of the future. My aunt seemed delighted with him. How entirely he is the opposite to the Viscount de Sauveterre! He has different ideas, a different accent, a different class of conversation altogether; and still his words, though they have a strength and earnestness which keep you attentive whether you will or not, possess the most charming grace and sweetness and gentleness imaginable. I think that if he chose to try paying compliments and doing the agreeable, he would manage it much better in his own natural, vivid way than many whom I have known to make it their whole study. In fact, he is something so entirely out of the common, that when I conjure up the idea that this wonderful, grave Germain should one day come to care more for my smile than the smiles of glory, that my words should be of more consequence to him and give him more to think of than all the hieroglyphics in the world, that I should hold a higher place in his heart than science, and be next to God in all his hopes and feelings, I grow giddy and feel my plans crumbling, crumbling, and sinking into the impossible. When could my Lord de Sauveterre, with all his honors and all his graces, inspire me with thoughts like these? I felt completely under a charm, and once or twice I caught myself, with my needle idle in my fingers and my head bent forward eagerly as I listened to the narrative of his travels, which he was giving my aunt in his interesting way. I shall give you a sample of them. My aunt wished to hear what became of the Christian inhabitants of a certain village of Lebanon, which he had left in a very critical situation, attacked by the Druses.

"On my return," he said, "I found them in greater trouble than ever, and in such a state of alarm that I determined to remain and do what I could for them. Their church had been already pillaged and was sentenced to be burned, and the enemy had carried off a poor young girl away from her father and her betrothed. I was so touched by the old man's woe and the young man's distraction, that I went to the Druses to try and induce them to give up the prisoner. They received me very badly. I offered a ransom, and it was refused. I threatened, and they fired on me. However, the number was no much greater than ours, and I proposed to the Christians that we should go and rescue the girl by force. The people of Lebanon are very warlike, and my proposition was favorably listened to. Besides my own help I offered that of my four servants, all brave and well-armed. We saw that only a bold stroke was required to get us out of our difficulties and put a stop to the insults of the enemy, which were becoming intolerable; so my advice, supported by the chiefs, was accepted at once. We resolved to commence as soon as night was come. Every one had his arms ready. The priest, who was in our council, blessed us and heard our confessions. Two or three men started to give the alarm to the Catholics of the neighboring villages, and an hour after sunrise we began the attack. The infidels fought valiantly, but we were defending our altars, and God gave us the victory. Besides regaining what they had lost, the Christians secured several important prisoners who would serve as hostages to prevent reprisals, and for whom later on a considerable ransom would be paid."

"And the prisoner—the girl?" asked my aunt.

"We missed her, poor child," replied Germain. "She was not to be found in the house where we believed her to be imprisoned. Her father was too old and infirm to fight, and her lover having been seriously wounded at the first, she was forgotten. Luckily, when we were just about to draw off two men were seen flying with a woman, whose cries they tried to suffocate. Several of our people started in pursuit, but the Druses were splendidly mounted and were soon far ahead; one Christian, thanks to the swiftness of his horse, succeeded in overtaking them at some distance from the village, and after a slight combat, rescued the girl."

That was all. But I had a secret conviction that he had more to do with the girl's deliverance than he acknowledged. So I asked a very simple question as to whether this fortunate gentleman happened to be related to the young lady or her lover.

"He was a friend of theirs, mademoiselle," he answered, with a blush.

(To be continued)

Truthfully but unkindly says the *Pilot*, the *Springfield Republican* thus moralizes on the wrath of dear Mother England:—"The operations of conspirators in this country, if any there be, have none of those elements of publicity which attended the building of vessels at Liverpool to prey upon our commerce during the war, a neglect of the proper vigilance expected of neutrals which cost Great Britain 15,500,000 dollars in the settlement of the Alabama claims. The United States are ready to suppress all acts of hostility on the part of the Irish, but those acts must be tangible and something for which men can be convicted lawfully. And, moreover, it is her own Irish who are making all the trouble for Great Britain, whether they are there or here."

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PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

(The Nation, March 8.)

CONSIDERING the nature of the measure to be proposed by the Premier on the evening of Thursday week, and that a lengthened speech in explanation of the Franchise Bill was expected, the House of Commons was, to say the least, neither full of excitement nor of members. The Ministerial benches above the gangway, in especial, were but sparsely occupied, as though that section of the Liberals who abhor Radicalism quite as much as the Tories do had very little stomach for Parliamentary reform. The Tory benches showed a fair muster; and on the Opposition side, below the gangway, sat about a score of Mr. Parnell's following.

Yet the Premier's speech was well worth being heard if only for itself as an intellectual performance. All too frequently his deliverances are couched in phrases as equivocal as the Delphic oracle, and many a time his utterances seem to be conceived in the spirit of the wily old French diplomatist who held that language was bestowed on man to enable him to conceal his thoughts. But there was nothing doubtful or hard to be understood of the people in the speech of Thursday night. It dealt with a complex variety of topics, overlapping and interweaving with each other; yet when these had been submitted to his dexterous analysis they all stood out clearly and distinctly, in their proper relations, before the mind's eye of the hearer. Mr. Gladstone's manner was less warm and more business-like in the main than is usually the case with him when he is delivering a long oration. Two or three times, however, he warmed up in his most effective fashion; as, for instance, when a semi-audible remark which he could not catch came from the Opposition benches, and at once, with withering sarcasm, he said he would be very glad to pick up information from any observation addressed to him, but if it was to be inaudible he begged to be allowed to proceed. Again, when alluding under a thin disguise of words to the course the Lords might take with the part of the Bill relating to Ireland, he suddenly turned and looked up at the Peers' gallery, which had several occupants; and his tone and manner were full of menace, though his language was as smoothly Parliamentary as ever was heard in the House. This speech lasted exactly one hour and forty-seven minutes, was characterised by an unflinching flow of apt expressions, and by extraordinary lucidity in the arrangement of its matter. Altogether it was a marvellous performance for a person seventy-four years of age; and the effect it produced on the Radical listeners helps to explain the kind of hero-worship entertained for the speaker by most of those who sit below the gangway on the Ministerial side of the House.

The Irish were amongst the most attentive of Mr. Gladstone's audience. They sat in silence, calm, coldly critical, and free from the slightest trace of excitement. Even when they heard that Ireland was to be put on terms of equality with England and Scotland in the Premier's Bill they remained icily impassive. Not till Mr. Gladstone said that nothing would induce the Government to drop the Irish part of the Bill and go on with the remainder did any sound escape from the Irish ranks. Even then there were no hearty cheers, or indeed anything much louder than murmurs. The Irish members have had too much experience of this Government's way of keeping the word of promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope to go into ecstasies over any pledge that may be made by any member of the Ministry.

There is no need to weary over the debate that followed, and which consumed the rest of the sitting. Suffice it to say that the Tories revealed their determination to oppose the Bill tooth and nail. They evidently regard the Irish part of the measure as the key of the Government position; and against that part, accordingly, assault after assault may be expected to be launched with the pertinacity of Napoleon's legions in the struggle for the farm house of Hugoumont. Indeed as much was made clear on Monday night in the adjourned debate. For the debate was adjourned, although it took place only on the motion for leave to introduce the Bill. Strangely enough, it was Mr. R. P. Blennerhassett who moved the adjournment—for what purpose only Heaven knows, unless it was to remind his Kerry constituents that he is not dead, nor yet lost or stolen, but only "strayed." Monday night, then, revealed that not alone the Tories, but the Whig "soreheads" as well, mean to keep "pegging away" at Ireland.

Mr. Goschen is a splendid specimen of the latter class. This pious Israelite, who owes mainly to Irish popular efforts for religious liberty in the past the fact that he is able to sit in the House at all, has, for some reason or another, a perfectly rabid hatred for everything connected with Irish popular efforts in the present. He strove to frighten the Prime Minister into docking Ireland's representation by the threat that when redistribution came on he might find "the Liberal party" would not be ready to give effect to his promise to allow Ireland to retain her present number of members. But though Mr. Goschen's ability as a financier is great, his influence with "the Liberal party" is little; so he may be lightly passed over.

Mr. Parnell followed him in an incisive debating speech, in which point after point was mercilessly scored against the financier, with the result of evoking Ministerial cheers after almost every sentence. Then he turned his attention to the Tories, and exposed their hand, pointing out that while they assailed the Irish branch of the Bill it was really the life of the Bill at which they aimed. With the utmost impartiality he afterwards proceeded to twit the Whigs with the unpleasant fact that since the general election the Irish party had won four seats from the Ministerialists; and it was a pleasant sight for Irish eyes to behold the air of almost haughty conviction with which he told the House that, Franchise Bill or no Franchise Bill, the Irish party feel confident that the justice of their cause and the devotion of their people will enable them to carry to a triumphant conclusion the advocacy of the principles for which they stand together.

[AdvT.]—The greatest appetizer, stomach, blood, and liver regulator on earth—Hop Bitters. Look for and read.

THE MANITOBA TROUBLE.

(Special correspondence of the Pilot.)

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 29.

THE readers of the *Pilot* are no doubt interested in the secession talk and threats of Manitoba, and of the idea which is given in certain quarters that the whole discontent is the work of "the Fenians." A recent visit to Winnipeg, and a general talk to the people of that city enable me to tell you that the English Government needs to have no dread from the Fenians, other than as the words of an angry Irishman may help to fan the flame of general discontent at the northerly side of the Red River. The Dominion Government and the Gladstone Government will find its foes at the North to be Canadians, who, because of their loyalty, sought British soil instead of staying in Northern Minnesota, where the soil is practically the same, and where the climate is a trifle more mild, and where the people are not dependant on one railway, as the people of Manitoba are, and where, above and beyond all, their ploughs and harrows do not cost an additional twenty or twenty-five per cent., which the farmer of Manitoba has to pay to the Dominion treasury.

A few years ago there was a stampede from Canada, to secure the cheap lands in Manitoba. In former years many Canadians, of the lower province, French speaking in the main, sought Minnesota and settled here and there at St. Paul and Minneapolis, and in some places, as at Crookston, the whole settlement was French. But those of the recent stampede were loyal to the British flag, and so they sought the country beyond the Red River. Now they compare their condition with the settlers in Minnesota, and they find themselves handicapped, at disadvantage that is, because of the duties on imports, and because Manitoba has but one railroad, and it is not likely to have another very soon, unless, indeed, the people can cut adrift from John Bull and the Dominion, and then new railroads would be built, and competition, the people know, is healthy in railroads as in other things, and then their ploughs and harrows, and kerosene would be admitted free of import from St. Paul, the point of supply for the Northern British country, as it is for the country traversed by the Northern Pacific road.

It is a matter, you see, that the tax collector has to do with more than a Parliament in College Green, although doubtless the Irishman would try in this case, as he hopes in all cases, under all circumstances, for all time, to make England's difficulty Ireland's opportunity.

And the Dominion will find the hardy people of Manitoba terribly in earnest; they will tell the Dominion Government what the needs of the territory are, and the fine policemen of Wisconsin, who do duty for the Dominion, will present but a sorry sight in trying to hold the hardy frontiersman in subjection.

If it would not be a repetition of the case, I would say that the settler of Northern Minnesota has the advantage of climate, and his land is on an equally low price, and favourable condition of purchase, and how will the Britisher with one railroad meet the competition with, as I have said, two railroads to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and water communication from Duluth to Buffalo?

The prairie at best is not a flower garden; at best your near neighbour is not within hailing distance of you, but when you go on a tangent of seven hundred miles from Winnipeg, why you simply add to the drawback of the frontier life. The Winnipegger has snuffed the free air of Uncle Sam's country, and taking one consideration with another, he does not like the subjection which the Dominion Government, and Her Majesty's Government, and the ganger on the line, and the one railroad with its very high tariff.

Whether or not the Winnipegger will knock for admission at the door of Uncle Sam, or whether he will hang out his own shingle is not up for discussion now; but he will be treated fairly, or he will pitch English tea into Boston Harbour, or into the Red River of the North, if he is not allowed to purchase his plough and his harrow, without duty, and if he cannot remove the heel of the Canadian Pacific Road from off his neck.

Let me say that the Manitoba road with its branches in all directions has many acres of good land unsold at almost all points from the Mississippi to the Red River; those who contemplate moving West can hardly do better than ask Mr. I. B. Powers, Land Commissioner, for the circulars of that Company, and thus settle short of a trouble and trial with the British.

S. J. AHERN.

CATHOLIC PHYSICIANS.

ALL the physicians of France are not infidels, although the infidels make the most noise, and would have us believe that a learned and skilful physician must be an infidel. Inexperienced young people, who read only the newspapers and scrappy scientific manuals, have, even in this country, been known to think all scientific men unbelievers.

Not long ago several Catholic physicians of eminence asked a favour of Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris. They wanted to found in the basilica of the Sacred Heart at Montmartre a chapel in honour of St. Cosmas and St. Damian.

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Les Annales Catholiques publishes a circular issued by these physicians as a protest of science guided by Faith against science unguided, except by human caprice. Cardinal Guibert has granted their request. There is no doubt that the chapel of the national dedication of the Sacred Heart will contain a fitting memorial of St. Cosmas and Damian, and the physicians of France. Ten thousand dollars (50,000 francs) are needed. It is expected that each department will contribute five hundred francs. Subscriptions are abundant.—New York *Freeman*.

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BRADLAUGH AGAIN.

MR. BRADLAUGH has been again a source of trouble to the House of Commons, and particularly to the Government. Though armed with an authorisation, which is the fourth of a series, from the electors of Northampton, he was again excluded. The attitude of the House of Commons simply reduces itself to this, that it is master of its own business and its own proceedings within the House, and, further, perhaps, that within the precincts of the House, it is above the law. Therefore, the majority consider themselves justified in ostracising a man who first declared, with ostentatious bravado, that an oath had no meaning for him, and afterwards attempted to take that oath, in the face of the House, as it were by violence. The position of the Government is a singular and not a very happy one. Mr. Gladstone's casuistry is exhausted in indirect arguments for Mr. Bradlaugh's admission. The result of this is that a great section of the public think that Mr. Gladstone and his Government are aiders and abettors of Mr. Bradlaugh. This is not directly the fact. Probably there is no man in the House who has a greater abhorrence of Mr. Bradlaugh than the Premier, and possibly the main motive actuating Mr. Gladstone in advocating Mr. Bradlaugh's admission is that by making the man a *Peri* at the door of the House he would be playing into his vulgar hand, and that there is given to him that amount of advertisement which he wants, and without which he would be nobody.—*Dublin Freeman*.

THE PURCHASE CLAUSES OF THE LAND ACT.

(The Nation, March 8.)

THE deputation which had been appointed to wait on Mr. Gladstone to ask him to extend the Purchase Clauses of the Land Act will not now, it is understood, seek any interview with the Premier, as the Government, it is announced, intend to introduce a bill after Easter giving effect to the views held by the deputation. The following is the precise text of the memorial which would have been presented to Mr. Gladstone, and the names of signatories:—

"In view of the failure of the Purchase Clauses of the Land Act and of the large number of estates now in the market in Ireland which cannot be sold, we desire to express our opinion that amendments of those clauses are urgently required in the direction of the advance of the whole of the purchase-money in their holdings, and the extension of the period of repayment."

The following members of the hierarchy signed the document at the request of Captain O'Shea:—His Eminence Cardinal McCabe, the Most Rev. Dr. McGottigan, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of All Ireland; the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel and Emlly; the Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly, Archbishop of Tuam; the Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, Bishop of Killaloe; the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Bishop of Limerick; the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Clogher; the Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly, Bishop of Elphin; the Most Rev. Dr. John McCarthy, Bishop of Cloyne; the Most Rev. Dr. McCormack, Bishop of Achonry; the Most Rev. Dr. Higgins, Bishop of Kerry; the Most Rev. Dr. Logue, Bishop of Raphoe; the Most Rev. Dr. Woodcock, Bishop of Ardagh; the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Derry; the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Ossory; the Most Rev. Dr. Carr, Bishop of Galway, &c; and the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Assistant Bishop of Dublin.

The following Irish members of Parliament signed it also:—E. L. Allman, John Barry, H. Bellingham, George Beresford, Joseph G. Biggar, John Blake, R. P. Blennerhassett, Rowland Blennerhassett, M. Brooks, Castlereagh, J. Chaine, Cole, Eugene Collins, D. Colthurst, A. Commins, W. J. Corbet, Crichton, Charles Dawson, John Deasy, Thos. A. Dickson, James Dickson, John Ennis, George Errington, Wm. Flindlater, D. F. Gabbett, E. Dwyer Gray, Thomas Greer, Ion Trant Hamilton, Timothy Harrington, T. M. Healy, Mitchell Henry, Arthur Hill, M. J. Kenny, Edward R. King-Harman, John Kinnear, D.D.; Richard Lalor, Thomas Lea, J. Leahy, C. E. Lewis, Nicholas Lynch, D. H. Macfarlane, E. Macnaghten, O'Gorman Mahon, P. Martin, E. M. Marum, Thomas Mayne, Justin McCarthy, Edward McMahon, J. C. McCoan, Joseph N. McKenna, W. Meagher, C. H. Meldon, Bernard C. Molloy, Arthur Moore, John P. Nolan, F. O'Brien, Patrick O'Brien, Wm. O'Brien, J. P. O'Connor, F. H. O'Donnell, O'Donoghue, James O'Kelly, W. H. O'Shea, Wm. H. O'Sullivan, Charles S. Parnell, J. O'Connor Power, Charles Russell, T. Sexton, Wm. Shaw, Edward Shiel, Jno. Francis Small, J. J. Smithwick, E. J. Synan, Henry Thompson, A. Loftus Tottenham, H. Villiers Stuart of Dromana, Richard Wallace, and B. Whitworth.

Mother Mary Francis Clare (the Nun of Kenmare), who has recently founded a new community called the "Sisters of Peace," has, with the sanction and approbation of the Archbishop of Tuam and Cardinal Manning, laid the foundation for the first community of the new order in the diocese of Nottingham, England. On the arrival of this pious and charitable lady in England a few weeks ago, whither she was invited in the interests of religion and of the Irish poor, she was received with the warmest expressions of esteem and affection. The Duke of Norfolk was one of the first of her numerous friends to call on her, and her old friend Cardinal Manning extended her a very cordial reception. Most Reverend Doctor Bagshaw, Bishop of Nottingham, who is an ardent admirer of the Irish people, vacated his residence for the accommodation of her and her novices, pending the erection of a convent, and received the first professions of the novices at St. Barnaba's Cathedral, the ceremony being very beautiful and impressive; many clergymen assisting. Already this excellent lady has received an invitation to establish another community of her new order in Lincolnshire. After a journey to Rome, at an early day, she will most probably visit America next summer.—*Catholic Review*.

News of the Week.

FRIDAY.

THE Japanese warship *Tsukuba* has gone to Kawanu, Sir George Grey having invited the officers to visit him. This will delay Sir George's visit to Christchurch and Dunedin for a few days, but he leaves for the South next week.

The Natives of the South Island, so it is said, are not satisfied with the political actions of Mr. Tairaroa, M.H.R. They believe that their member represents himself more than he does his constituents, and they, as the outcome of this belief, have written to the Government pointing out that any request from Tairaroa must be looked at in the light of a personal matter, and not as being authorised by his constituents. This is a peculiar position for a member of Parliament to be placed in, but the Natives say that this action has been forced upon them by what Tairaroa has done. There are a large number of Natives in the Waitaki and Waimate districts, and we (*N. O. Times*) have been requested by them to make the above known in order that the relations that exist between Mr. Tairaroa and his constituents may be known by Europeans as well as by Maoris. A good deal of ill-feeling has been engendered over the action of the Maori member relative to the petition sent Home to the Queen with reference to lands in the interior of the South Island, for which lands a claim is set up by the Natives. The Natives also say that moneys voted by Parliament and collected by themselves for particular works in Native districts have, through the action of Mr. Tairaroa, been diverged from their original purpose and devoted to something else of little or no benefit to the Natives as a body. The Natives have petitioned Government on the above and other subjects, and there is now a sort of deadlock between Mr. Tairaroa and his constituents—or at least a large portion of them.

The *National*, a paper published in Paris, states that M. Waddington has informed Earl Granville that the Recidivists Bill as a domestic question will entirely affect the interests of the Colonies. The *Times* vividly describes the failure of the convict system at New Caledonia, and agrees that the Australian Colonies have a perfect right to regard its extension with dismay. Edmund Duncan, writing to the *Times*, argues that it would be cheaper to reform convicts at home than abroad.

Intelligence is to hand from General Gordon, dated the 8th, reporting that the Sheikh Anza had submitted to him, and that disension having occurred among the tribes of Kordofan the Mahdi has been compelled to abandon his project of an expedition to Khartoum. The General further announces that information has reached him that the garrisons of Kassala and Senaar are safe. He has appointed Zebehr Assistant Governor of Khartoum, but unless he is relieved he will attempt to retreat, as his store of ammunition is scanty.

The following was the quantity and value of gold entered for export during the quarter ended March 31, 1884:—Auckland, 6,752 oz., value £26,788; Wellington, 101oz., value £880; Nelson, 1,370oz., value £5,127; Westport, 2,745oz., value £10,980; Greymouth, 16,071oz., £64,286; Hokitika, 8,177oz., value £32,707; Dunedin, 24,422oz., value £99,066; Invercargill, 2,486oz., value £9,908; Riverton, 87oz., value £337. Total, 62,281oz., value £249,579. For the corresponding quarter of 1883 the figures were:—Auckland, 9,721oz., value £38,491; Marlborough, 583oz., value £2,332; Nelson, 833oz., value £3,095; West Coast, 2,854oz., value £11,376; Otago, 31,288oz., value 126,119. Total, 70,967oz., value £283,797.

SATURDAY.

The New Zealand Sugar Company will commence operations in July or August. Arrangements have been made for a regular supply of raw sugar from Java and China, and the following large vessels are already afloat with cargoes for Auckland:—*Androcles*, from China, with about 600 tons; *Maubogan*, from Java, with 700 tons; *Maroon*, from Java, with 700 tons; and *Thames*, with 700 tons. This, with the shipment already received, makes a total of 4400 tons received and on the way. Vessels will arrive here about once every month, bringing on an average about 900 tons raw sugar. It is expected the Company will be able to turn out between 400 and 500 tons of refined sugar per month.

A test case to try the right of the Plumpton Park Company without game licence to course hares within their own grounds was decided yesterday by the Christchurch Resident Magistrate against the Acclimatisation Society, who prosecuted. The Magistrate had no doubt hares were game wherever found, but they were in confinement at Plumpton. It could not be held, supposing an owner was the sole owner of ground and chose to keep hares for the purpose of making a living for himself, that because the ground happened to be 200 acres the hares were not in confinement.

At a meeting in Papanui, called by the Reform Association, there was an attendance of about 70. The following resolution was passed unanimously:—"That the Ministry have been reckless and extravagant, without any due consideration for the true wants of the people, and are regardless as to what means they may have to adopt for the purpose of maintaining themselves in power without a definite policy for the future. That their conduct calls for the reprobation of the people, and demands that every legitimate step should be taken to ensure their speedy expulsion from office."

Besides Messrs. Richardson and Saunders, a third candidate will, it is said, contest Kaiapoi.

The Archduke Rudolph, Prince Imperial of Austria, has arrived in Constantinople on a visit to the Sultan. His Highness was accorded a splendid reception.

Mr. Murray Smith reminds the *Times* that a conflict with France would be imminent if the Colonies interfered with convicts under the Recidivists Bill. He deprecates threats of warfare.

THE POETS AND POETRY OF MUNSTER.—

A Selection of Irish Songs in the original Irish language, with poetical translations into English by James Clarence Mangan, and Biographical Sketches of the Authors and Irish Text by W. M. Hennessey, M.R.I.A. Edited by Rev. C. P. Meehan, M.R.I.A. 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d.

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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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MONDAY.

A serious coach accident occurred at Sandon road on Friday night. A brake containing the Fielding Amateur Dramatic Company (twelve persons, including two ladies and a young child), who were proceeding to Sandon to give a performance there, was capsized. Both the ladies were seriously injured, one man had a leg broken, and all the others were more or less injured.

Mr. J. A. Chapman, Dunedin, reports for week:—Keep-it-Dark Co. crushed 215 tons of quartz for a return of 260oz. of amalgam. Welcome Co. reduced 90 tons of quartz and obtained 718oz. of amalgam, including that from tailings ground in the Berdians United Alpine Co. (Lyell).—264oz. of amalgam from 255 tons of stone. The previous two weeks' amalgam was retorted and yielded 196oz. of gold. Still driving tunnel on reef north. The reef in the face is now between 6ft. and 7ft. thick.

Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, speaking in the House of Commons, expressed sympathy with the Colonies on the Recidiviste question, and denied that apathy had been shown by the Government, as alleged by Lord Rosebery. It has transpired that in the Note addressed by M. Ferry, the French Premier and Foreign Minister to the English Government, M. Ferry re-affirms the opinion of his Government that the question of the transport of criminals is a matter of national policy alone, and in no way concerns any Foreign Power. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has an indignant article on M. Ferry's despatch, and asserts that the Colonists are resolute men who will stand no nonsense, and that M. Ferry's policy will raise a formidable barrier to the extension of French power in the Pacific. The *Observer* says that the recidiviste question is natural and legitimate, and it denounces the folly of France in persisting in the matter. The *Spectator* says that M. Ferry does not understand the eagerness of the Australian Colonies in the recidiviste question or the nature of the danger it involves. The *Standard* strongly condemns M. Ferry's treatment of Australia.

A new Supreme Council of the Empire has been appointed at Peking. The Ministers who were recently publicly degraded on account of the want of success attending the Chinese arms in Tonquin have been replaced by avowed supporters of an anti-foreign policy.

It is understood that the Egyptian army will not be touched by the British proposals, which indicate a limited protectorate. The French Press shows an increasing hostility to the establishment of a British protectorate, and rejoices over Sir Vernon Harcourt's disavowal of any intention of annexation.

The police in Bombay and other towns in India have effected the seizure of large quantities of printed proclamations signed by the Mahdi, and urging the Mussulmen to join his ranks.

Despatches from General Gordon at Khartoum, dated the 9th inst., announced that a prominent merchant at El Obeid reports to him that the followers of the Mahdi have been recently twice defeated by a force of local Arabs, and that the rebels are now surrounded. Osman Digma has rallied 2000 men, and now threatens Souakim when the British retire. It is reported that 300 refugees from Shendy have been driven on a sandbank in the Nile, and massacred.

TUESDAY.

An extensive fire occurred in Tay street yesterday morning, when the Theatre Royal, Provincial Hotel, and old Catholic schoolhouse were burned down. The alarm was first given by a lodger in the hotel, who was aroused by the persistent howling of a dog chained in the yard. The inmates all got out safely. The fire began in the theatre, which had not been occupied since the Salvation Army left it some weeks ago. The flames quickly spread to the hotel, which adjoins the theatre, and then on the other side to the old building formerly known as the Mechanics' Institute. The brigade were soon at work, but with the limited water supply they could do nothing but protect the threatened buildings. A portion of the furniture was removed from the hotel, and the billiard table from the saloon. A small structure alongside, used by Cockerill and Co., implement-makers, as an office, was also destroyed. The buildings burned down were erected over twenty years ago, and burned rapidly, the heat at times being so great as to be unbearable on the other side of a two-chains-wide street. The bell was rung by a young man named O'Brien, a stranger in the town, who was subsequently arrested on a charge of larceny. It appears that during the fire he was seen taking away some bottles of whisky from the hotel and putting them into an overcoat, which he afterwards "planted." When he left the spot a detective lifted the garment and put it in another place. Soon afterwards O'Brien came and complained to the officer that his coat had been stolen. The insurances are—Hotel and theatre, £500 in the Colonial (£300 re-insured), £250 in the Australian Mercantile Union, and £250 in the Union; furniture, £200 in the Royal, and £100 in the Union Office. The schoolhouse was insured in the Union Office for £250.

On Sunday the Auckland police found the body of Edwin Welcome, a commission agent, floating in the harbour. He arrived from Taranaki a week ago, and had been drinking heavily. He was last seen on Saturday night. It is said that he possessed considerable property at New Plymouth.

William Brunner, a well-known jockey, was run over by a timber wagon at Kamo, and killed.

A snagging party, sent to clear about a mile and a-half of the Piako River, just above the junction of Waito River, was on Thursday turned back by the orders of Winiati, chief of the Ngatigaoa tribe. No violence was used, but the Natives said that had not Savage, a half-caste, been with them the party would not have been let off so easily. The Natives do not seem to object to snagging most of the river, but they would not let the party touch one log lying right across the stream, and which they say is *tapu*. This, however, is only a quibble, as the *tapu* had been taken off by the Natives years ago by cutting a hole in the log. The Urenui correspondent of the *Taranaki Herald* says:—"I hear that Temabuki, who was in gaol for ill-treatment of Messrs. Hursthouse and Newsham, is on the road for Parihaka from the King Country with thirty

followers. He is expected at White Cliffs to-day, and if he arrives he will be turned back."

The Hon. Mr. Bryce has received from Messrs. Chapman and Hall, publishers of "Rusden's History of New Zealand," a letter of apology, and stating that all copies of the book will be withdrawn from circulation until the matter complained of is expunged or the libel case goes in favour of Mr. Rusden. It was not Mr. Bryce's intention to proceed against the publishers unless his agents in London (Messrs. Paines and Co.) thought it necessary for their client's interest. Mr. Bryce has also been notified that the writ has been served on Mr. Rusden at Cannes, in France. The amount of damages is not known, as the sum to be fixed is left in the hands of Messrs. Paines and Co. No date is stated for the return of the writ, but it is understood that if necessary Mr. Bryce will go Home.

The Hon. Evelyn Ashley, Colonial Under-Secretary, in lecturing at Sandon said it would ultimately be necessary for the colonies to be represented in the House of Commons. Speaking on the annexation question, he said personally he favoured the annexation of New Guinea by the colonies, providing they were willing to share the expense.

M. Deblowitz, the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writes that M. Berenger's Bill, now before the French Chambers, largely supersedes the Recidiviste Bill. If Berenger's Bill is shelved the Senate will modify the Recidiviste Bill in several directions.

The hostility of the Arab tribes in the neighbourhood of Berber is in no way diminished. An attempt was recently made by 300 refugees from Shendy to reach Berber by sailing down the Nile, but the boats were attacked and all the refugees were massacred. Despatches from the Governor of Berber have been received announcing that the town is in a most critical position, being entirely surrounded by Arab rebels. The Governor is in despair, being unable to retreat, and not having received the aid which was looked for. It is rumoured in political circles that a general Congress of European Powers is about to be held for the purpose of deciding upon the line of action to be pursued with regard to Egyptian affairs. General Gordon has telegraphed from Khartoum to the British Government announcing that he intends henceforth to act according to his own discretion as regards affairs in the Soudan. He has written to Sir Samuel Baker, under date the 8th inst., stating that he has provisions for five months at Khartoum, and a garrison of 500 determined men besides 2000 "rag-tag." He says that he is besieged by the Arabs, and suggests that philanthropists of England and America should contribute £200,000 for the purpose of employing 2000 Turkish Nizams (regular troops), which should be dispatched to Berber under the command of Zebuhr Pasha. The Governor of Berber telegraphs that his position is very critical.

WEDNESDAY.

An invention which is claimed to effect considerable improvements in the present system of freezing meat has just been patented by Robert Niedergesass, of Wellington. The invention has for its object three improvements on the present mode of creating cold air. The first consists in a great saving of power, caused by the diffusion of cold water into an air compressor in such a manner as to prevent any rise of temperature during the act of compression; the second consists in freezing the meat at a pressure greater than the atmosphere; and the third consists in utilising the heat of the meat, any heat that finds its way through conduction into the freezing chamber, and the heat of any available water or other material that is warmer than the returning air from the chamber. The inventor claims (1) the compression of air under constant, or even at decreasing temperature; (2) the application of freezing under a pressure higher than the atmosphere; and (3) the use of a cylinder in which the returning expanded air is utilised. Mr. Niedergesass has given the subject a good deal of attention, and is convinced that if his invention were substituted for the system in use at present a saving of about 90 per cent. in coal alone would be effected.

The Governor met the Native chiefs of Kaipara at Dargaville in the public hall. A large attendance of speeches of welcome were delivered, to which the Governor suitably replied.

In the House of Commons Lord C. Fitzmaurice has stated in reply to a question that no note had yet been received from the French Government regarding the Recidiviste Bill. The *Daily Telegraph* recommends that the Government should organise a cordon around New Caledonia for the protection of the Australian Colonies and the Pacific Islands if France persists in deporting criminals thither.

Sir Henry Parkes' Australian Investment Company has been formed in Edinburgh with a capital of one million sterling. A large number of shares have already been taken up, and it is stated that one-fourth of the required sum has been subscribed. Sir H. Parkes sails for Australia towards the end of May.

Two passenger trains from Williamstown came into collision on Monday night outside the Spencer street Railway Station, Melbourne. Two carriages were severely damaged, but no one was injured.

The Governor of Berber telegraphs stating that his position is quite hopeless, and that unless he is reinforced immediately he must surrender to the rebels.

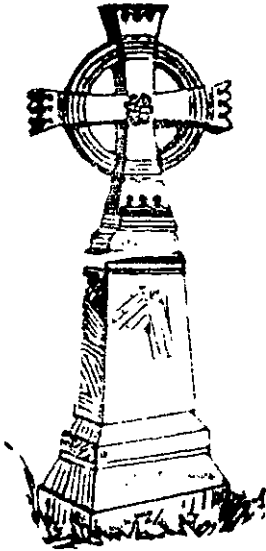
The report that has been current during the past few days that it has been proposed to hold a Conference of the European Powers to consider Egyptian affairs is now fully confirmed. The proposal is now under the consideration of the European Governments, and it is understood that the question of Egyptian finance will alone occupy the attention of the Conference.

The Hon. Mr. Mitchelson has arrived in Auckland, where he has travelled overland from Wellington on a tour of inspection of the proposed railway routes. He reports favourably of the reception he met with from the Maories and of the line laid off by Mr. Rochfort. On the road from Waimarua to the trig station known as Puketapu (a very high hill) the party met the first of the King Natives of the Whanganui country. They slept at a settlement on the Pungapunga river on the night of Tuesday, the 15th inst. They were received with welcome, and were kindly treated by the Natives. On the morning of Wednesday, the 16th, they reached Tuamarunui. It was

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ILLUSTRATED NEW ZEALAND NEWS for APRIL now ready Replete with Splendid Views of Colonial Scenery. Wheeler's, Stafford Street.

TRACK FROM WAKATIP TO MARTIN'S BAY. Splendid engraving for the frontispiece to the April number of the Illustrated New Zealand News.

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PANORAMIC VIEWS OF NEW ZEALAND SCENERY. Fine engravings in the April number for the 'Frisco Mail now ready.

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Board and Lodging by the day, 4s.

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Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths throughout the House.

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The House is pleasantly situated at the North End of the Town, the windows of the Private Rooms and Bedrooms overlooking the Harbour on one side, and affording a fine view of the Southern Alps on the other.

There is Good Stabling attached to the premises.

Title under Land Transfer Act.

Terms easy.

Immediate possession can be given.

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R. B. TAYLOR,
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Church street;

Or to MICHAEL MULLIN
Melville Hotel.

WANTED.—Certificated Male Teacher for Catholic school, salary £150 per annum with residence. Address, stating age and reference,

REV. FATHER AHERN,

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WANTED.—A SCHOOLMASTER holding First-Class Certificate for the Catholic Boys' School, Reefton; salary, £150 per annum, with Board. Applications will be received up to 1st April, 1884, by

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Reefton.

AUTUMN SEASON, 1884.
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Begs to announce that he has just opened his First Shipment of
NEW AUTUMN GOODS,

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

AUTUMN 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.

NICHOLAS SMITH,

The Cash Draper,

33 George Street, near the Octagon.

at this place that the unfortunate Moffatt was murdered. The party was received very kindly by all the Natives there, but they were "troubled" about one thing. They said they were annoyed by Europeans going into the Tabua country to prospect for gold. They had heard that a man named Berry had been in the country for two or three weeks. They had sent out scouts to look for him, but failed to discover any trace of him. At the time that Mitchelson's party left the place they had not succeeded in finding him. From Tuamarini the party passed to Waimahu, where they were also welcomed, and hospitably treated by the Natives. They slept at the latter place on the 17th. From there they proceeded to Tekuiti, in the Waikato King Country. There they were received by the Wanganni Natives. From Tekuiti they travelled to Kihikihi, which place they reached on Sunday last. So far as the central line itself is concerned, Mr. Mitchelson speaks of it very favourably. He considers Mr. Rochfort deserves great credit for laying it off, considering the country he had to go through. The grades are all easy ones, 1 in 80 being the steepest. As the party had to observe the features of the country that lies along the route, they were obliged to follow a somewhat zigzag route. The distance they travelled was about 600 miles. As already stated, they ascended to every trig station that was at all accessible. He thinks it scarcely possible to obtain an easier line than Rochfort's—that is one that can be constructed for £5000 a mile. The distance from Marton station on the Wellington side to Kihikihi on the Auckland side is 200 miles. If this line were constructed the railway distance from Auckland to Wellington would be 420 miles.

THURSDAY.

The officers of the *Tankuba* were entertained at Kawan by Sir George Grey. Amongst the amusements were deer-stalking and wallaby-shooting. Sir George gave the officers many curiosities, among them being a large number of Maori war implements of olden time. A number of books were also given them, among these being several volumes of old ordinances of New Zealand. Visits were made to the mainland, and gun practice was indulged in. A very pleasant time was passed, and among the speeches made Captain Arijj stated that a careful record would be kept, and on the termination of the vessel's commission an account would be given to the Admiralty authorities, and it would be published in one or more Japanese papers. All expressed themselves highly pleased with the hospitality and attention shown to them by the citizens of Auckland, and said their stay here would be one of the most pleasant incidents of the cruise. After calling off Waiwera, the *Tankuba* sailed for Chili.

The Union Steam Ship Company are building three steamers for the West Coast trade, and one for the intercolonial trade. This will be over 300 feet long with a carrying capacity of over 2000 tons, and speed guaranteed on her trial of 16½ knots, to be fitted up in a style unequalled by anything yet brought to the Colonies.

A very severe shock of earthquake has been felt in the east of England. It was felt most severely in the counties of Essex and Suffolk. The damage done at Colchester, in Essex, is estimated at £10,000. Two churches and several villages were wrecked. The shock was felt heavily at Ipswich, Chelmsford, and the village of Southend. The shock was likewise experienced in the Strand. Numerous casualties are reported to have occurred.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the undecided policy of the English Government with regard to affairs in Egypt will result in a war with France.

A rumour has reached Cairo that the town of Berber has yielded to the rebels, and is now in the hands of the followers of El Mahdi. No authentic details are to hand. Nubar Pasha, president of the Councils of Ministers, has threatened to resign his position unless the Egyptian army is sent to the relief of Berber. Sir Evelyn Wood, with his army, is making preparations to relieve Berber, and will do so unless he is prohibited by the English Government. The English Government assert that the position of Gordon Pasha is not critical, and they deny that he has requested troops to be sent to his assistance at Khartoum.

HARBOR GRACE ORANGEMEN.

(New England *Catholic Herald*.)

THE following dispatch is from Harbor Grace, St. John's, N.F.:

"In the trial of the Harbor Grace rioters, February 7, 11 witnesses were examined, and the evidence tended to exculpate Doyle and the other Orange prisoners. The three cardinal points sustained are that the Riverhead party fired the first shots; that no guns were discharged on the Orange side, and that Head Constable Doyle did not fire, was unarmed, and acted absolutely as a peacemaker."

In connection with this business we quote from a letter in the *Montreal True Witness* of February 6, over the signature "Truth," an eye-witness of the scene describe:

"You remember the murderous onslaught that was made in 1862 by the Protestant party when they fired upon the defenceless Catholics. What an anxious time was then spent, and how much more so would it not have been if better counsels had not prevailed? The anxiety which then prevailed is comparatively insignificant to the terrorism to which we were subjected on the afternoon and night of the 26th December and the day following.

"The Orangemen left here on St. Stephen's day as an auxiliary force to the Harbor Grace body. During their absence we had not heard a word of what was occurring, and it was only when we saw the mob entering Carbonear homewards in a disorderly and riotous manner that we discovered something was up. They came on roaring and shouting for Catholic and Irish blood. The first victim of their vengeance was a poor unprotected widow, a Mrs. Doyle. They smashed the windows and door of her house, and her daughter narrowly escaped death from a large stone thrown at her through the window. All along as they passed down Water street they wrecked the houses of the Catholics, until they came to Mr. Thos. Geary's, which place also suffered from their fury. To add to these outrages, a constant yell was kept up for Catholic blood, and it was only by

keeping within doors that one's life could at all be safe. Thus passed the night, which was made still more terrible by the continual firing of guns. Not one Catholic went to bed that night, but remained keeping watch. All business was suspended, houses were closed and remained so until the following Monday. A Catholic could not show himself outside doors. There was no protection for him. The passiveness of the stipendiary magistrate, J. L. McNeil, who was on the street during its possession by the mob, is severely commented upon. Muskrat Pennys and James Winsor, leaders of the Orangemen, have made themselves notorious. Language is inadequate to express the bigotry and fanaticism those individuals manifested. An open house was kept at the Orange lodge, where the parties who had been brought in from outlying districts as auxiliaries were feasted on soup and dumplings to keep their courages up. All Shoe Village were in with the notorious Jack Curnew as leader, yelling for Catholic blood. What can be expected, when leaders of society endorsed such ruffianism and contributed supplies to those heroes?"

"THE NATIONAL ANIMAL."

A BRILLIANT reception was recently given in Washington to an assemblage of Illinois journalists and merchants visiting the national capital. The newspapers report the proceedings at full length, including a truly original and racy address of the Hon. J. F. Finerty on "the American hog," from which we (*Nation*) take the following:—

John F. Finerty, M.C., was called upon by General Raum and came upon the platform. After a few preliminary observations, Mr. Finerty said he had listened attentively to the gentlemen who had preceded him. Honourable senators and representatives and distinguished journalists had dwelt on the pride, the power, the wealth, and the glory of Illinois, which they claim to be the Queen of the great Northwest. He said "amen" to all of it, but was rather astonished that the gentlemen, while extolling the State, had neglected to say a single word in vindication of the rights and privileges of that useful if unromantic animal, the American hog (laughter and applause). Some of the orators thought the visitors were in Washington simply in pursuit of pleasure. He (Mr. Finerty) differed from them. He believed they had come to the capital, both ladies and gentlemen, as patriotic conspirators in the cause of the American hog (applause). He (the speaker) had great respect for the American hog. He knew of nothing, apart from the pleasure of seeing the Illinois visitors, that could arouse his sympathies and inflame his enthusiasm like the wrongs inflicted by the effete monarchies and decrepit republics of Europe on that useful, patient, and patriotic animal, which had now supplanted in the heart of the American nation that ancient and conservative bird, the American eagle (great laughter and cheering). It was pleasant to know that when the eagle had surrendered its lofty place, when its pinions had grown tired and its scream no longer affected apprehensive and affrighted Europe, the American hog began to grunt (laughter), and his powerful voice was beginning to carry terror to and disturb the slumbers of the Kaiser of Germany and the President of the French Republic (renewed laughter and applause). He (Mr. Finerty) was rejoiced to see so many able and eloquent friends of the national quadruped present. In defending the American hog he (Mr. Finerty) recognised no section. He cared not whether the hog was located north or south of the Ohio, or east or west of the Mississippi. He would insist on his rights, whether he was the long-legged, slab-sided, sharp-mouthed, lop-eared animal that bounded through the hills of Tennessee, or roamed through the pine forests of Alabama, or whether he was the phlegmatic, well-conditioned, dignified, gentlemanly, and statesmanlike grunter that inhabited Springer's district in Illinois (roars of laughter and cheers). It was a happy thing, in this era of narrow platforms, that there was, at least, one on which all Americans could unite—one against which no man could raise objection—whether Republican or Democrat, Greenbacker or Independent. There was one platform, he repeated, which was wide enough for all—whether they believed in horizontal, perpendicular, or diagonal reduction of the tariff or not—and that was the clear, broad, and invincible back of the American hog (renewed laughter and applause). In conclusion, as the hour was late, he would urge upon the audience to press the matter to the uttermost in vindication not alone of the American hog, but also of the American nation; and he would call upon the Illinois delegation in Congress, present in the hall, to heed the voice of the "corn belt," and prove before all men that, although the American flag had failed to cover and to save the adopted citizen who, in foreign lands, was allowed to rot in the dungeon, or swing from the gallows, it would, and it should, cover and defend the American hog in his dead march "through Europe uncontrolled" (enthusiastic cheering).

The net results of Mr. Redmond's financial tour in Australia amounted to £13,000, all of which has been received at headquarters in Ireland.

Amongst the reductions of rent announced this week in Kerry are six or seven on the estate in that county of Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, M.P. In one case the rent is reduced from £27 to £19, in another from £27 10s to £20, in a third from £25 to £20, in a fourth from £6 to £4 5s. That is to say, this landlord has been, for how many years we know not, robbing some at least of his poor tenants on what must appear to them a gigantic scale. In the light of such facts as those, it is easy to understand how such "representatives of the people," although professing popular principles on the hustings, not only refuse to aid the people in their struggle against oppression but becomes coercionists into the bargain. As a rule, landlords and aristocrats are not men to be entrusted with the duties of a popular representative in any assembly, for every step taken in the direction of helping the masses is almost sure to be a blow at their own immoral rights and privileges, and is, therefore, more than likely to be resisted by them, whatever may have been their pledges to their constituents. —*Nation*, March 8.

PROSPECTUS

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Registered under "The Companies Act, 1882."

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(A. F. SOWARD, one of the Directors), acting
as General Managers.

Bankers:
NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND (LIMITED).

Solicitors:
MESSRS. SEIVWRIGHT AND STOUT.

Auditors:
MESSRS. W. H. QUICK AND A. AHLFELD.

The object of the Company is to establish a Wholesale and Family Warehouse, importing direct from Home manufacturers all Goods that cannot be produced in the Colony and to supply such Goods in exchange for Cash to consumers here, who, having no intermediate profits to pay, will effect a saving of from 25 to 30 per cent.

On the same principle as the Civil Service Stores at Home, any profit that may be made above working expenses will be returned to shareholders.

In order to register the Company without delay, upwards of 50,000 shares have been taken up by the promoters and others interested. By the Articles of Association, the Board are empowered to allot the remainder of the shares from time to time in such proportions as the Board may determine. It has been resolved to place an allotment of 20,000 shares under offer to the public now, and the Board have decided to limit the number of shares in this allotment to be held by any one person to 200 shares and not less than 25 shares, thus enabling most householders to have an interest in this Co-operative Society.

Brokers to the Company:
J. B. BRADSHAW, Esq., AND W. H. QUICK
(From whom forms of application can be had).

1s per share to be paid on application and 1s per share on allotment. Calls not to exceed 1s per share, at intervals of 3 months.

All applications for shares must be sent in before 1st of May, 1884.

A. F. SOWARD,
General Manager.

THE MOSGIEL TWEEDS

ARE MANUFACTURED BY THE

NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY.

Into every variety of Garments for MEN'S, BOYS', and YOUTHS' WEAR, and can be purchased by the Public at all their 23 BRANCHES, FROM INVERCARGILL

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BLANKETS,

MERCERY,

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At Wholesale Prices.

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CORNER OF OCTAGON, PRINCES STREET.

WREY'S BUSH CHURCH BUILDING FUND.

(Continued.)

£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Mr. P. O'Brien	1 10 0	Mr. J. Gardiner	1 0 0
" T. Small	1 10 0	" J. Ford	1 0 0
" H. Griffin	1 10 0	" Wm. Morris	1 0 0
" F. Fahey	1 10 0	" A. McCarthy	1 0 0
" T. O'Dea	1 10 0	" J. Preston	1 0 0
" M. McCarthy	1 10 0	" M. O'Brien	1 0 0
" J. Keen	1 10 0	" J. Lyng	1 0 0
" D. Cody	1 10 0	" P. Ryan	1 0 0
" P. Hogan	1 10 0	" D. O'Brien	1 0 0
" J. Hickey	1 10 0	" M. Ford	1 0 0
" T. Prendegast	1 10 0	" C. Barrett	1 0 0
Mrs Meachan	1 10 0	" D. Creed	1 0 0
Mr J. Meehan	1 8 0	" T. Courname	1 0 0
" D. Wertham	1 5 0	Miss E. Hennessy	1 0 0
" D. Hart	1 5 0	" Fox	1 0 0
" Wm. Taylor	1 0 0	Mr	1 0 0
" J. Kilpatrick	1 0 0	"	1 0 0
" T. Hogan	1 0 0	" J. Glynn	0 16 6
" H. Kienealy	1 0 0	" J. Condon	0 10 6
" T. Barrett	1 0 0	" G. Budolph	0 11 0
" J. M. Hall	1 0 0	" G. White	0 10 0
" M. Hayes	1 0 0	" Wm. Bromby	0 10 0
" T. Ford	1 0 0	" C. Dillon	0 10 0
" J. Crean	1 0 0	" P. Kelly	0 10 0
" T. Cullinans	1 0 0	" J. Ryan	0 10 0
" P. A. McCarthy	1 0 0	" J. Clifford	0 10 0
" J. C. Ford	1 0 0	" J. Clifford	0 10 0
" Jas. Tobin	1 0 0	" H. Hynes	0 10 0
" B. Keleher	1 0 0	" T. Horan	0 10 0
" P. Carr	1 0 0	" J. Ryan	0 10 0
" M. Hannifin	1 0 0	" F. O'Brien	0 10 0
" J. Ryan	1 0 0	" M. M'Grath	0 10 0
" T. Fitzsimmons	1 0 0	" M. Graham	0 10 0
" J. Maloney	1 0 0	" J. Kirkwood	0 10 0
" D. M'Hugh	1 0 0	" J. Owens	0 10 0
" Jer. Finn	1 0 0	" P. Walsh	0 10 0
" Phil. Donohoe	1 0 0	" A. McGrath	0 10 0
" H. Sheridan	1 0 0	" P. Finn	0 10 0
" H. Lyttelton	1 0 0	" T. Cannon	0 10 0
" P. Raabil	1 0 0	" T. Ford	0 10 0
" T. Flynn	1 0 0	" P. Clifford	0 10 0
" J. Flynn	1 0 0	" J. Fleming	0 10 0
" J. M. Ryan	1 0 0	" J. Cregan	0 10 0
" J. Ryan	1 0 0	" J. Fori	0 10 0
" T. Ford	1 0 0	" G. Garrett	0 10 0
" Ford	1 0 0	" T. McCarthy	0 10 0
" J. Cosgriff	1 0 0	"	0 10 0
" D. Lynch	1 0 0	"	0 10 0
" C. Coghlan	1 0 0	Mrs Boyle	0 10 0
" E. Cassidy	1 0 0	Miss A. Burke	0 10 0
" T. Clifford	1 0 0	Mr T. O'Brien	0 7 6
" O. Galleher	1 0 0	" P. Rabbitt	0 7 6
" H. Prendeville	1 0 0	" D. Murphy	0 6 0
" Wm. Hogan	1 0 0	" T. Cunningham	0 5 0
" Jas. Valli	1 0 0	" Wm. Murrrough	0 5 0
" Jas. Williams	1 0 0	" R. G. M'Kianna	0 5 0
" J. Tobin	1 0 0	" J. Campbell	0 5 0
" T. Clifford	1 0 0	" Smith	0 5 0
" D. Keroney	1 0 0	Mrs Clifford	0 5 0

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(Collected by the Rev. Theophilus Le Menant des Chesnais.)

£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
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Mrs. C. Frank	2 0 0	" Murtagh	0 10 0
" Thompson	2 0 0	Mrs. Gapper, Richmond	0 10 0
" Mercer	2 0 0	Miss Ward, Waimea	0 10 0
Mr. J. Hagan, Wakefield	2 0 0	" Windle, Takaka	0 10 0
Rev. Father Lampila	20 0 0	Mrs. J. Beatty	2 0 0
William Smith, Esq.	35 0 0	Mr. J. Beatty	1 0 0
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The Mrs. J. O'Donnell	25 0 0	" James Kerr	1 0 0
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Mr. J. Curtain	5 0 0	" P. Callaghan	1 0 0
" John Peoples	5 0 0	" P. Keenan	1 0 0
" A. M. Jennings	5 0 0	Mrs. P. Keenan	1 0 0
" Francis Ward	5 0 0	Mr. P. McGuire	1 0 0
Mrs. P. Peoples	5 0 0	" Michael Harnett	1 0 0
Mr. J. Harnett, senr.	4 0 0	" Henry Montague	1 0 0
" J. Gallagher	3 0 0	" Wm. Garrett	1 0 0
Mrs. J. Gallagher	2 0 0	" A. Sedgewick	0 10 0
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" J. J. Redwood	2 2 0	" James Tate	0 10 0
" Jos. Garrett	2 0 0	" John Stack	0 10 0
" M. Harnett	2 0 0	" John Keehan	0 10 0
" Wm. Brougham	2 0 0	" Geo. Eaton	2 0 0
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SHOULD this meet the eye of TIMOTHY CROW, please write to Michael Keirnan, P.O., Lawrence, Otago; care of James Keppel.

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" T. F., Nelson, up to April 3, 1884	1 0 0
" J. F., Masterton, up to Dec. 17, 1884	2 10 0
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" W. B., Otakai, up to April 24, 1884	3 2 6
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" D. R. L., Invercargill, up to May 8, 1884	1 12 6
" J. S., Alexandra, up to Feb. 17, 1884	2 0 0
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" T. M., Dilmanstown, up to Nov. 24, 1884	1 0 0
" P. McT., Milton, up to April 17, 1884	2 4 0

CATHEDRAL FUND.

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

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Kirby	6 0 0
T. G.	1 6 0

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
	£	s.	d.
Per Rev. P. Lynch	10	0	0
" Mr. Drum	1	19	0
" " Hamilton	0	10	0
" " N. Smith	1	3	0
" " Carroll, Mornington	1	4	0
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	£	s.	d.
Per Mr. W. J. Hall	5	12	0
" Mrs. Bell	1	12	6
" Mr. Dillon	1	0	0
" Conway	1	0	0
" Miss Smith and Miss Harris	1	15	0

✠ P. MORAN.

[CIRCULAR.]

Palmerston North,
March 22, 1884.

DEAR SIR,—

In accordance with the wishes of some of the friends of the late Mr. John B. Dungan, a movement has been set on foot with the view of erecting a suitable monument to his memory.

To those who enjoyed the acquaintance of Mr. Dungan, it is unnecessary to recapitulate the many estimable qualities which still keep his memory green in the hearts of his numerous friends.

I have, therefore, the honour to solicit your co-operation in so laudable an undertaking, and beg to remain,

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS KING,

Hon. Sec. Dungan Memorial Fund.

NOTICE.

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

WANTED A TEACHER for the Catholic Boys' School, Invercargill. Applications, with testimonials, to be addressed to Rev. Thos. McEnroe, S.J., Invercargill.

TO HAWKES BAY SUBSCRIBERS.

Our Country Collector, MR. W. CUNNINGHAM, will visit the Province in a few days, and we would ask Subscribers to render him every assistance in promoting interests of the "TABLET."

DEATH.

BUCKLEY.—On the 22nd inst., at Naseby, Catherine, 5th daughter of Denis and Mary Buckley, late of Alexandra South, aged 11 years 11 months.—R.I.P.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 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.

POLITICAL AND PARTY SPEECHES.



HE politicians and the Press have a busy time just now; our leading men, as they are called, are earnestly engaged in shedding all the light they can on the present social economical and political state of New Zealand. Considering the result, we must say the result of their labours is little more than nil. All that has been said by the Premier, the leader of the Opposition, and their respective followers has been often said before, and as well. What, then, is the object of all this eloquence which is rolling like a torrent over the Colony? Of course we cannot answer this question, and we doubt if the speakers themselves, if they spoke candidly, would care to avow the real reason.

The only thing hitherto remarkable about these speeches is their treatment of the education question. We venture to say that there are not a dozen intelligent men competent to pass an opinion on this great question who are satisfied with our established system of education; and yet there is not one found to propose any amendment or modification of it—except the Bible-in-schools men. According to these the introduction of the Bible as a class-book will make it quite perfect. The compulsory exclusion of Catholics, which such an introduction would secure, is with them the greatest improvement, and, indeed, the amendment that is called for. All others are for leaving things as they are, with the exception of some, who, whilst allowing the system to be worked as at present, would give some aid to denominational schools. The undue proportion of the public revenue devoted to the free education of the children of well-to-do people is to continue to be a characteristic of its administration, and all the other anomalies connected with it are to be left untouched.

Mr. ROLLESTON will not amend the education law in any way, neither will his colleague, Mr. CONNOLLY. Even the Hon. the Premier, who is, as he declared in his speech at Hawera, dissatisfied with it, does not see his way to any amendment. Politicians of both parties are afraid to give their opponents an excuse for getting up an agitation on this question. If the party in office dared to be just and politically honest, the Opposition would instantly bring into the House of Representatives a want of confidence motion; and if the Opposition proposed to do justice to Catholics, the

Government party would instantly denounce them to the country as the enemies of the education of the people. Both parties are watching each other on this question, and neither is willing to forego its chance of office for even a short time, for the sake of justice to a minority, although it happens to be a very respectable minority. Thus it is that Catholics are made a shuttlecock with which politicians and Parliamentary parties amuse themselves, instead of seriously turning their attention to devising means to give the country a just and really efficient system of schools.

And so it will continue to be till Catholics learn to entirely dissociate themselves from all parties and treat all as enemies till all agree to do them common justice on the education question. What can be more monstrous than the present system, which gives a free and godless education to the children of all who make no sacrifice to enable them to discharge their first and most pressing duties, and punishes those who make very great sacrifices to educate their children as Christian children should be educated, by compelling them after providing for their own children, to pay for the free and godless education of the children of people who will not pay a penny towards the education of these children, leaving them to be entirely educated at the public expense. And not satisfied with upholding this system, and insisting on its continuance without change and modification, some of our members of Parliament hesitate not to call schools manfully supported by Catholics without public aid by opprobrious names, utterly forgetful of the fact that the schools frequented by their own children are maintained by money wrung from the earnings of all the unmarried people of the country.

There is a flood of words on every other question, whilst the one great and most important question, the one question which has contributed more than any other to the deficit in our public finances, is passed over with substantially the remark, No change, no amendment. Such is the policy of our statesmen! What an exhibition, what a want of courage, honesty, even of humanity! Is it any wonder that, with such rulers and legislators, the country should be in distress, an immense country with only half a million of inhabitants, and with perhaps greater resources than any other country in the world? In the Government of this country there is a lamentable want of not only statesmanship, but even of common sense and common honesty.

THE Most Rev. Dr. Moran will perform the ceremony of blessing the school-church at Oamaru on Sunday next.

In our note on Mr. Rolleston's speech the number of Canterbury land-holders spoken of is set down, by a typographical error, as 21, instead of 91.

WE learn that the friends of the late Mr. John B. Dungan have undertaken the erection of a monument to his memory at Palmerston North. There are many of our readers who will be glad to have an opportunity of contributing towards this object, and to take a part in bearing testimony to the esteem in which the deceased gentleman was held.—Subscriptions may be forwarded to Mr. Thomas King, Hon. Sec. Dungan Memorial Fund, Palmerston North.

ON Low Sunday the anniversary of the Bishop of Dunedin's consecration, was observed by the celebration of Pontifical High Mass at 11 a.m., the Bishop acting as celebrant, with the Rev. Fathers Walsh and Lynch as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. A sermon on the Sacrament of Penance was preached by the Rev. Father Lynch, who dealt with his subject controversially, and delivered a very instructive discourse. Haydn's Imperial Mass was sung with admirable effect by the choir.

AN entertainment was given on Wednesday evening by the pupils of St. Joseph's School, Dunedin, in aid of the Cathedral Building Fund, consisting of two plays and some vocal choruses.—“The Man with the Carpet bag” was first performed with capital humour and spirit, the young ladies who took part in it proving themselves far above the average of juvenile amateurs. “The Irish Lion” followed, and was carried through with equal excellence. The music sung was also very creditable to the young singers, being rendered with much sweetness and very correctly. There was a crowded audience.

THE *Nation* of March 15, has the following:—Mr. John. E. Redmond, M.P., and his brother, Mr. William Redmond, M.P., set foot once more on Irish soil on Saturday morning last, after an absence of sixteen months in Australia and America. They were received, as they well deserved to be after their arduous and successful efforts on behalf of the national cause, with a hearty *cead mile failte*. The National League, whose organisation they have so materially strengthened by their labours, sent a special deputation to Queenstown to meet them, and the Queenstown Town

Commissioners joined cordially in the enthusiastic welcome extended to both gentlemen. The popular demonstration which would have greeted them on landing would have assumed vast proportions if it had not been decided that the reception should be of a semi-private character. The reason for this privacy was that the remains of the distinguished Irish-American scientist, Mr. Jerome J. Collins, were lying in the cathedral awaiting interment in Cork on the following day. The deputation representing the National League consisted of Mr. Michael Davitt, Mr. T. Harrington, M.P.; Mr. John Clancy, T.C., Dublin; Mr. Peter McDonald, T.C., Dublin; Mr. John O'Connor, Cork; and Mr. John Bransfield, of Middleton.

THE *Southland News*, referring to the funeral of the little child who died on the 13th inst. at Invercargill, from the effects of accidentally falling, on the previous night, into a bath of scalding water, speaks thus:—“The sympathy felt for Mr. and Mrs. Powell and family in their sad bereavement was manifested by the large attendance at the funeral of their infant daughter. The cortège left shortly after 2 p.m. for the East Road cemetery, in the midst of a heavy downpour of rain, but this, before arrival, had abated, and the service at the grave, performed by Father McEnroe, assisted by Father Reidie, was relieved from its depressing influence. After the usual prayer in Latin, Father McEnroe, addressing himself to those present, remarked on the difference between the custom of the Catholic and other churches. The former offered no prayer for the young, made no sign of mourning—on the contrary, regarded it almost as a matter of rejoicing—in token whereof he wore the white stole—because of the consciousness felt that baptised children were sinless, and in leaving this world entered the next to eternal bliss. With adults the case was different. The best had erred, and for them there was mourning and prayer. A few words of sympathy with the parents and relatives of the deceased closed the address. Wreaths and bouquets of flowers were then laid upon the coffin by friends, and by a number of little girls, playmates and associates of the one who had gone before. We are desired to mention that a number of schoolfellows, dressed in white, were in waiting at the Convent School to accompany the procession, but the heavy rain precluded their doing so. As the cortège passed the bell was tolled the effect being deeply impressive.

THE *Port Elizabeth Herald* of November 30 speaks as follows: “The Very Rev. F. Hennebery, who has given a series of missions to the Roman Catholics of South Africa, leaves to-day by the ‘Clan Munroe’ for India. Father Hennebery's missions have been most successful. His advocacy of the cause of Temperance has brought peace and happiness to many a home. Last evening the good father preached to a crowded and attentive congregation at St. Augustine's and reminded them of the promises made during the mission. He strongly urged those who had taken the pledge to persevere in their good resolution. Father Hennebery carries with him not only the kind wishes of the priests and people of the Catholic Church in South Africa, but the kind wishes of all who know him. May he be long spared to advocate the cause of Temperance, and use his talents and energy for the good of his fellow-men.

WHAT Mr. J. E. Redmond said at Cork on his reception when he landed there, and which has been reported here in a garbled form, was this:—“The work which we have accomplished in Australia, I believe, will be a permanent work, and the sum of money forwarded as the result of our labours is but a small part of the good which will accrue to Ireland from our action there. We have left a permanent organisation consisting of some 300 branches, scattered over the vast Continent of Australia, all united together by a system of federal government, by which each individual district can take its own action in local matters, and when a crisis arises the whole of the three hundred branches can act as one man. But whether we shall continue to receive their support will depend on two conditions—First, that an active, vigorous, and uncompromising attitude shall be maintained by the organisation at Home; and secondly, the suppression, by every means in the power of the National leaders, of anything in the shape of outrage or crime (hear, hear). I am convinced more than ever, since my visit to Australia and America, that anything like crime in Ireland tends to injure the movement with the bulk of our brethren, and to alienate from us the sympathies of other nations. Therefore, if we expect to receive continued support from our brethren in Australia and America, the movement must be conducted on uncompromising, vigorous, and determined lines, and vigorous action taken to suppress outrage or crime which might stain the cause of our country (hear, hear).”—Irishmen in these colonies will admit that Mr. Redmond has thoroughly expressed their sentiments and shown that he had fully understood them.

MR. THOMAS BRACKEN, M.H.R., addressed his constituents at the Athenæum Hall, Dunedin, on Tuesday night. His speech was clear and straightforward, its principal feature, perhaps, being an uncompromising proposal for a return to some form of provincialism as the only form of Government suited to the peculiar conformation of the Colony. He professed himself a consistent member of the Opposition, as in favour of a land tax instead of that on property

as favouring protection, and as desirous of a largely increased population, but rather by means of the introduction here of capitalists than by an indiscriminate immigration, for which the Colony was not as yet prepared. Mr. Bracken took a hopeful view of the indebtedness of the Colony, and brought forward some very telling figures in support of his statement that there was nothing, after all, so very alarming in the large amount in question.—A vote of thanks and confidence was carried unanimously.

THE *Nation*, in an article on the mission of the Redmond Brothers, bears the following testimony to the abiding faithfulness, and patriotism of our Irish colonists:—It would be difficult to exaggerate the services of the Messrs. Redmond in Australia, to speak too highly of the moral and intellectual qualities they displayed in their campaign there, or to over-congratulate them on the splendid results of their labour; yet it remains to say that the merit is not all theirs. If they pleaded for Ireland in a manner worthy of the Irish cause, it is no less true that they found a ready and enthusiastic response from the noble-hearted Irish exiles of the Antipodes. The action of those exiles, indeed, during the campaign, appeals with a peculiar pathos to Irishmen at home. Separated by thousands of miles of ocean from their native land, expecting—most of them—never to see Ireland again, having all their hopes in life bound up in the country of their adoption, and surrounded by a population that sympathises with the enemies of Irish nationality, they still turn fondly back in imagination to the home of their fathers, they are still true to the instincts of Irish patriotism, and at the call of motherland never fail to give generously out of their abundance or their poverty, as the case may be, for the extinction of British tyranny and the establishment of blessed freedom amongst the kindred they have left behind. Englishmen are accustomed to sneer at and denounce the victims of their oppression and rapacity in this island for the "foreign" aid they receive from abroad. That "foreign" aid is a cause of intense pride as well as gratification to those who receive it, and it reflects honour and glory on those who give it, and who by the very fact of giving it prove that centuries of mean and brutal oppression have not sufficed to extinguish in the Irish nature the highest and noblest instincts of humanity. We repeat that the response made by the Irishmen of Australia to the appeal of the Messrs. Redmond was ready and enthusiastic. In many places it was heard high above the clamour of opposition; in all places it breathed love for the old land and the old cause, and defiance of the worst efforts of the common enemy.

An exceptional opportunity is now offered to persons desirous of obtaining good hotel property—the Melville Hotel, at Timaru, about the best property of the kind ever offered for sale in South Canterbury, being in the market.

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.]

The following paragraph appears in the *Paris*:—"According to the Khartoum correspondence of January 12 in the *Bosphore Egyptian* it is not impossible that Mr. O'Donovan, the famous *Daily News* correspondent, whose death has been announced, may have escaped the Hicks Pasha catastrophe. He owed his life to the fact of not wearing a uniform."

OTAGO LAND BOARD.—At Wednesday's meeting the license of T. B. Boulton and A. Gilbert for deferred payment sections, block II., Dart, was forfeited. It was resolved in the case of J. Henderson, sections 1 and 2, block XL., Swinburn, "That the sections be offered at auction at 20s per acre, with valuation for improvements." George Cockerill's application for grazing right, block II., Highlay, was referred to the district land officer. J. McPherson's license, section 3, block XII., Crookston, was forfeited. Consideration of Mrs. Greig's application for lease of ten acres township reserve at Kinlocks, was deferred for a week. "That G. Turnbull, J. M'Alister, and G. Sheath, Rankleburn and Glenkeich, be notified to attend the Board at its meeting on Wednesday, 21st May, to show cause why their licenses should not be forfeited for non-compliance with the conditions of their licenses as to personal residence." J. Le Fevre's application to purchase or lease section 53, block I., Otepopo, was referred to the County Council. Thomas Brook's application to purchase 12 acres, section 15, block I., Akatore, was referred to the ranger. Robert Ross's application to purchase section 17, block X., Waitahuna West, was approved. Tenders for perpetual lease were accepted as follows: John Graham, sections 6 and 7, block XIII. (136 acres each at 1s 8d); Thomas Livingstone, section 26, block XIII. (156 acres at 1s 9d); Patrick M'Atamney, section 4, block XVIII. (127 acres at 1s 6d); Blackstone; Robert M'Nally, section 25, block III. (181 acres at 1s 8d); Poolburn; David M'Ready, section 15, block V. (257 acres at 1s). Kyeburn; John Hamilton, section 7 (295 acres at 3s 3d, Lander; Gracie Jane Hamilton, section 8, block V. (295 acres at 3s 2d), Lander; and Thomas Hewston, section 5, block XIII. (165 acres at 1s), Tarras. William Dundass (200 acres deferred payment at 45s), section 28, block III., Poolburn. B. Johnston's application for reservation for mining outlets through sections in block XIII., Blackstone, was referred to the Chief Commissioner. Deferred-payment licenses were granted as follows: Thomas Howell, section 5, block XV., Maniototo; Thomas Healy, section 3, block IV., Swinburn; Joseph Ivings, section 15, block XII., Mount Hyde.

A DEAD MILLE FAITHIE.

(Dublin *Freeman*, March 15.)

Two young but representative Irish gentlemen landed at Queenstown on Saturday, to whom their country and the party of which they are members give a cordial "welcome home." After a lengthened absence, during which they travelled through Australasia and America on a National mission, the Messrs. Redmond have come back to swell the ranks of the Parliamentary body and to continue at home the earnest and useful work which they were engaged in before they set out, and which proved so fruitful abroad. We need hardly say that the greeting accorded to them by the deputations, on which were Mr. Davitt and Mr. Harrington, M.P., awaiting them on their arrival, was of the most cordial kind. The addresses made to them were happily worded, and the replies of the young gentlemen were very manly if modest, and indicate that their convictions and resolves in the cause of Ireland are strengthened by their experiences. Of the elder Mr. Redmond it is unnecessary to say anything in a country which does not forget. The younger, as he himself said, suffers only from his youthfulness, and that, if it be a fault, is one which mends every day. We believe that the organisation which the brothers Redmond have, in the face of difficulties which might deter older men, built up amongst their countrymen at the antipodes and in America is of immense moment—more valuable than even the substantial sums which they were enabled to remit in aid of the National movement—and must be reckoned with as a great factor in the demand for self-government and for the abolition of landlordism—by any statesman attempting to solve the Irish problem. The younger Mr. Redmond had, while away, an honour done him, and a recognition made to himself and his family of which he must be very proud. We refer to his election as successor to a young Parliamentarian who is a pillar of strength to his party in the representation of Wexford. The defeat of the distinguished O'Connor Don, the Whig candidate, by a boy sixteen thousand miles away, was an event not second in political import even to Mr. Healy's victory in Monaghan. We note that the elder Mr. Redmond's first words on his return are a declaration of unswerving allegiance to Mr. Parnell, and of faith in the lines of policy pursued by him as winning lines to sympathy outside and success at home. His emphatic denunciation of crime and outrage proclaims his belief that in no way can the noble cause which himself and fellows have at heart be more hindered or lowered than by acts of violence. We offer our best congratulations to the Messrs. Redmond, and wish them in common with their countrymen everywhere the happiness which merit brings, and which they have fairly won.

On Monday night a grand open-air demonstration took place in Cork to greet the Messrs. Redmond on their return to Ireland. It was a most imposing popular ovation, numbering several thousands, and including every class of the community. Tar barrels blazed at numerous points, and no less than six of the city bands joined in a monster torchlight procession. The reception accorded to the two hon. gentlemen was of the most enthusiastic character, and was in every way worthy of the patriotic people of the "beautiful City by the Lee." In the course of a happy and apposite address, Mr. J. E. Redmond braided as falsehood the statement by Mr. Archibald Forbes in the *Nineteenth Century* that he (Mr. Redmond) endeavoured to propitiate the loyal people in Australia by calling on them to cheer for the Queen, and he condemned the few in America who were opposed to Mr. Parnell, as advocates of a policy that could not be accepted by the Irish race.

A Loughrea telegram states that priests and people in the district have refused to pay the police tax, and that the authorities have threatened to put the full power vested in them for collection in force.

A false alarm of dynamite was caused in London on Saturday night, March 8, by the swinging of an open door of a third-class carriage on the Underground Railway, and the smashing of a window.

Mr. Henry George enjoyed a conspicuous success on Monday night, March 10, at the Guildhall, Cambridge. The celebrated economist had been announced to deliver a lecture, and hundreds of under-graduates were present intending to create a disturbance. Mr. George was received with some disturbance, but gradually fixed the attention of his audience. Having concluded his lecture, Mr. George was questioned at considerable length by prominent members of the university, and his answers were marked by great tact, readiness, and ability. A unanimous vote of thanks was then passed to Mr. George, and on leaving the hall, the undergraduates gave him three ringing cheers.—*Dublin Freeman*.

According to the *St. James's Gazette* uneasiness is spreading among certain circles in England in connection with Russia's occupation of Merv. Few are imposed on by the pretence that Russia's design in annexing the place is merely to secure an advantageous route from the Caspian Sea, and that the occupation of Merv is a final advance. Russia's designs on Afghanistan and through Afghanistan on British India have been patent to all statesmen for the last half century, and the dexterity with which she has outwitted successive English Cabinets is a chapter by itself in the history of diplomacy. On the present occasion there is no mistaking the Russian policy, for her Foreign Office has announced through Baron Jomini that the presence of English troops at Herat would be regarded as a menace to Russia's position in the East, and would cause action to be taken from her "new base of operations."

The Indian troopship *Euphrates*, which arrived at Portsmouth on her return from Bombay, reports that while the vessel was at Malta, on her outward voyage, a disturbance took place amongst the troops owing, it is alleged, to some complaint about the food, and so serious did it become that the marines had to be called upon to fix bayonets to preserve order. On the arrival of the vessel at Bombay several of the ringleaders were tried by court-martial, and sentenced to terms of penal servitude. About fifty malcontents broke out of the ship at Malta and bolted, but were recaptured.

HOME RULE FROM THE STAND-POINT OF HISTORY.

We Nation take the following passages from one of the able letters on Irish self-government which have been addressed to the *Weekly Register* by Mr. Orby Shipley:—

Home Rule viewed from the stand-point of history presents many hopeful features to the advocates for yielding greater liberty of self-government to the Irish people. Two noteworthy facts are traceable throughout the entire career of the Irish race, at least during its historic period. They are visible in the times of and succeeding to the dominion of the heathen Danes; when the ascendancy of the Norman barons was secured; and during the iron rule of the Tudor and Stuart kings, of course, including Cromwell's stern and bloody tyranny. The positive and obvious inability of the conquerors entirely to subjugate the people of Ireland has only been equalled by the apparent inability of the Irish people to live entirely free from the dominion of some other power extraneous to its own. It is a curious historical problem; and it is one which cannot be summarily dealt with by the commonplace of political science, nor by what goes by the name of the philosophy of history. Why Ireland, with advantages which are superior for defence than attack, or, at least, with advantages which make it harder to retain than to invade; with a population, at the several dates of conquest, sufficient in number to repel any force that practically was ever brought against her; and with a people not less brave and equally warlike with its many consecutive oppressors—why Ireland under these conditions should yet have been held in subjection to a succession of alien races for so many generations, is one of the insoluble questions of history. The problem has never been satisfactorily solved even on paper; nor, as I know, entertained. Will it be solved practically and peaceably in the domain of active politics? It is true that the Danes were eventually repulsed and expelled from Erin. It is true that the English Pale exercised but a limited authority over a small fraction of the country, and no authority at all over the major part of it. It is true that the cruelty, hardly paralleled in kind and savagery, and without a parallel in extent and duration, in the history of any European Christian nation—Poland not excepted—by which the later dynasties held the unhappy and by the power of the sword, vanquished and kept down without conquering the invincible Celt. But is also true—and this fact is encouraging if not prophetic to the Irish patriot—that, unlike many another European country, unlike the present position of the United Kingdom, Ireland and the Irish people have always and ever kept themselves distinct from the English conqueror and from the great bulk of his race. Nor is this the only national peculiarity to be noted. It has been often remarked, but it is well to repeat the observation—which sounds paradoxical, but is not really so—that the English, not to speak of Scotch and other settlers, who forced themselves or were forcibly planted on Irish lands, so far from absorbing the surrounding native population, became themselves absorbed. Whether or not these English immigrants were converted to the faith of the conquered nation, they eventually were inoculated with their political sentiments and social habits and national instincts, and became, or their children after them became, more thoroughly Irish than the Irish themselves. Indeed, to breathe the air and to walk the land of St. Patrick makes even a latterday traveller conscious of English ill-deeds and Ireland's woes of which he was not previously so clearly nor so deeply persuaded. But in England it was and is otherwise. Politically, socially, religiously, the Saxons first, and then the Normans and the people respectively conquered by them are now undistinguishable in English counties—saving perhaps in a very few isolated cases of noble or yeoman families. Though they differ in minor matters of religion, and to an extent in language and customs, Wales and Scotland are politically one with England as much as Yorkshire or Cornwall. But there is no approach even to unity between the Saxon garrison and the Celtic population in Ireland in any one particular of fact, or belief, or desire, or sentiment. A new vulgar tongue indeed, exists which tends outwardly to assimilate alien races who live under a common sway, and this to some extent minimises gradually, and exterminates eventually, many differences between the victor and the vanquished. But such unanimity is superficial—witness the ingrained and ineradicable national differences between Englishmen and Americans, though both speak the same common and sweet mother tongue. Even the style and title of the imperial British nation testifies to these truths. For whilst the name of the proud Scot has been utterly lost in the complimentary title of Great Britain, the name of despised but irrepressible Ireland yet holds its own as a still integral but distinct, and if not independent, an indestructible portion of an United Kingdom. Which fact may yet prove to become an allegory in the political future of the two countries!

The first declaration on the part of the Irish National League in opposition to Henry George's land scheme was made at a meeting at Cork on Sunday, March 2, at which the scheme was declared to be impracticable. Mr. George continues to lecture to large audiences in Scotland. He is also engaged in the organisation of a Scotch league for permanent agitation of the land question, on the basis of the views expounded in "Progress and Poverty."

Ninety-five persons, comprising the Catholic mission at Khar-toum, have arrived at Assouan. They assert that the Mahdi has eleven missionaries and a number of Sisters prisoners at El Obeid where the Arabs sacked the mission, with much ill-treatment of the women." This a Press despatch, dated February 8. Will the "patriots" who are howling for El Mahdi as a destroyer of British rule consider it? There is no doubt that the Catholic missionaries and the devoted Sisters have suffered and will suffer much from the barbarians who follow El Mahdi. If the British are cowardly enough to surrender the country to the horde that has over-run it, and France continues to show the impotence of a cripple, the lives of Catholics in the Soudan will be at the mercy of the fanatics who hate the cross.

—New York Freeman.

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ending 23rd April, as follows:—

Fat cattle.—The market to-day was glutted, no less a number being forward than 307 head. About the half were prime, the balance being only light and of medium quality. This number being far in excess of trade requirements, competition was dull all through. Several pens were withdrawn and prices were lower. Best bullocks brought £8 to £10 15s; others, £5 10s to £7 10s; best cows, £8 to £8 17s 6d; others, £3 10, to £6 10s. We sold on account of Mr. John Duncan, Chery Farm, cows at from £3 12s 6d to £8 17s 6d; J.C. Buckland, Tumai, cows at from £3 10s to £4; and quote prime beef 17s 6d to 20s; ordinary, 15s per 100lb.

Fat Calves.—Six were penned, and, under spirited competition, were disposed of at from 8s to 32s 6d each.

Fat Sheep.—There was only a small number penned, viz., 1029, of which about 125 were merinos of medium quality, the balance cross-breeds, most of medium quality, and a few prime. Considering the number forward biddings were not over lively; nevertheless a rise on last week's prices was apparent for good and prime. Best cross-breeds brought 16s to 16s 6d; others, 11s 3d to 14s 6d; merino, 6s 6d to 9d 9s. We sold, on account of Messrs. Buckland and other—merinos at 9s 9d, and cross-breeds at 12s, and quote mutton at 2½d per lb.

Fat Lambs.—115 were penned and sold at up to 9s 9d.

Fat Pigs.—101 were penned. Competition was not so brisk, and prices were scarcely so high at last week. Suckers sold at 16s to 18s 6d; porkers and bacon pigs from 28s to 71s each.

Flock Rams.—Privately we sold, on account of Mr. G. L. Sise, 65 two-tooth merino rams at a satisfactory price.

Store Cattle.—The present demand is not calculated to result in much business, graziers having to accept almost store prices for their fat stock.

Store Sheep.—There is still a demand for young ewes, both merino and cross-bred, but buyers are not inclined to pay the prices ruling a short time ago. Privately we sold 1000 full-mouth merino wethers, and at auction during the week 1200 fullmouth merino ewes.

Sheepskins.—We offered a large catalogue on Monday. The usual representatives of the trade were present, and the various lots offered were well competed for, prices being in advance of those of last week. Butchers' green crossbreds brought 1s 10d to 2s 8d; dry do. 2s 2d to 3s 4d; green merinos, 1s 9d to 2s 2d; dry do, 2s 8d to 4s 9d; dry pelts, 2d to 6d; green lambskins, 1s 9d to 2s 1d.

Rabbitskins.—There is a fair demand, but supplies are small. Prices are advancing in proportion as the season is advancing, and good summer skins are now worth 1s 2d to 1s 3d; medium, 9d to 1s; and suckers, 1½d to 6d per lb.

Hides.—We have no alteration to note. The market is steady, and all coming to hand are being disposed of at low rates.

Tallow.—Our supply on Monday was smaller than that usually offered. Competition, however, was brisk. Medium to good brought 31s; mixed, 25s to 25s 6d; and rough fat, 25s per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: The market in the meantime is confined to the operations of our local millers, who continue to buy no more than is sufficient for present requirements, and as hitherto really choice milling samples have not been in over supply, the price for this quality has been well sustained. There is no outlet at present for damp or inferior, unless at very low rates, and that in small quantities. We quote prime milling at 3s 10d to 3s 11d; fair to good, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; inferior and fowls' wheat, 2s to 3s, bags included.

Oats: There is a fair demand, and last week's values are still obtainable. The seasonable weather for the last fortnight has enabled farmers to thresh, and consequently the deliveries this week have been much larger, affording to buyers a better choice, so that only the choicest samples bring late rates. We quote stout milling at 2s 2d; short bright feed, 2s to 2s 11d; medium, 1s 9d to 1s 11d. **Barley:** There are a good many samples offering, but as the bulk is for the most part not yet threshed there are but few deliveries. Sales have been made of prime malting since our last report at 4s 1d, bags included. **Milling is worth 3s. Ryegrass Seed:** No demand.

PRODUCE MARKET.—APRIL 24.

MR. F. MEEHAN, Great King street, reports:—Who'sale prices for the week are as follows, including bags, Oats, 1s 10d to 2s 2d; milling wheat, 3s 8d to 4s; 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, new, £3 10s; straw, £2 5s; bran, £3 15s; pollard, £4 to £4 10s; flour, £9 10s to £10; oatmeal, £11; fresh butter, medium to prime, 9d to 11d; eggs, 2s 3d; salt butter, 8d to 9d; 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, 11d per lb.; ordinary butter, 9d per lb.; eggs, 1s 9d; roll bacon, 8d per lb.; good salt butter, in kegs, 9d per lb.; cheese, 4d per lb.

The Radicals of Lyons, France, have just received a lesson in tolerance from one whom M. Gambetta himself called "the great Frenchman." At a meeting to commemorate the foundation of the Geographical Society, M. de Lesseps said energetically, speaking of hospitals: "When I saw the Sisters chased from French soil I begged them to come to Panama; sixty of them accepted my invitation, and there is now no longer an exceptional mortality in the hospitals; I belong to no administration, but I do not like Republicans or Liberals who make war against religion as some have done." The editor of *Les Annales Catholiques* wonders what the Radical organs which have, in imitation of their leader, ostentatiously praised "the great Frenchman," will say to this!—*New York Freeman.*

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE, CHRISTCHURCH.

A VERY interesting gathering of this Branch took place at their rooms on the evening of Thursday, April 3, being the second ordinary meeting held since the commemorative banquet celebration on St. Patrick's night under the auspices of the League in this city. After the President had opened the meeting in the usual manner, Mr. Leahy, the Treasurer, at once proceeded to acquaint the members with a correct statement of the expenditure in connection with the banquet, also to make out an account of the number of tickets placed in their hands for sale at a previous special meeting, and likewise of the various sums of money obtained for such as were disposed of,—all of which consumed a lot of time, and was a work of some difficulty, fully exercising the abilities of Mr. Leahy as an accountant, though of no mean character. Indeed, as all thronged round him, each with a handful of tickets and money Mr. Leahy's pencil for a time had to move, as Te Whiti would say, in his customary figurative and imaginative style of diction, "with the speed of the wind." And had the prophet seen the table so completely strewn with such sums of money of all kinds, bank notes, gold and silver, it is easy for one to imagine, who is possessed of the least amount of knowledge as to his character and particular turn of disposition, what impressions would have risen up vision-like in his poetic mind. Assuredly the sight would have caused him to grieve and to weep at finding that the affairs of the world and money have still so deep a hold on the affections of men and occupy their attention so much, and at the more than Egyptian darkness that yet prevails among the *genus homo* in these parts, notwithstanding the vast amount of spiritual light we have received from his own inspired discourses—to say nothing of the noble exertions of the Salvation Army to enlighten us on these matters; and it is more than probable that he would have been tempted to think and say of the world at large, with the exception, of course, of his own followers, what he has been reported to have said of our Lords and Commons, and of State officials generally a little before that ever memorable military event took place—the siege of Parahaka. "These men," said he on that occasion, "come to us and talk about justice and right, but it is simply money and land they seek." Government men from the highest to the lowest, one and all, their object is money. Take away the purse and then they will do nothing at all for you. Even the Governor stands and holds out his hand for his wages.

The gratifying announcement being made that the banquet had proved a financial success, and other routine business concluded, a very animated discussion commenced for a second time among the members of the League, since its establishment in Christchurch, on what is perhaps the greatest of all political questions—the nationalisation of the land, and of the theories now being put forward on this question by such writers, as Henry George, of San Francisco. Especial reference was made to the interesting debate which lately took place in the Canterbury Literary Society, occasioned by the reading of a paper on these subjects before the members of that institute. Mr. Nolan, who is likewise a member of the Literary Society, and who was present at the time referred to, spoke first, and reviewed at some length in his usual caustic and exact manner nearly all the speeches then made, both for and against the state ownership of land, pointing out what appeared to him to be the weak and strong points of each, and dwelling especially on that made by the President, as his was considered to be the speech of the evening. Mr. Leahy next took up the question, after him Mr. Baxter and Mr. Milner, the result being that a considerable portion of the evening passed away both profitably and agreeably, and many important facts and new aspects of the question were satisfactorily elucidated and disposed of. After which Mr. Leahy narrated in a brief but entertaining manner the principal events in the life of James O'Kelly, as sketched by the *Melbourne Advocate*.

Altogether an enjoyable evening was spent, and as the attempt to render the meeting nights pleasant and edifying by supplementing the ordinary business with more attractive matter, such as readings, debates, and lectures, has ended so well, the objects of the League here, therefore, are now not only "to render such moral and pecuniary support as is in the power of its members," as the preamble to our code of laws states, "to those in Ireland who are endeavouring to obtain for their country the great blessing of a local government, by just and lawful means," but to revive, and having once revived, to foster a national spirit among Irishmen, also to educate them in the affairs of their native land, and as to their duties and obligations in its behalf. It is to be hoped, then, that those who live in these parts, as well as all who may sympathise with so noble a cause, and mutually feel for their fellow-men will have the good sense to regard the League in this light, and evince the same by joining it as soon as possible. Furthermore, when once it is joined, let those who have promised to advance the principles upon which it is based remain united and steadfast so that the League, not only in Christchurch, but in every other place where a branch has been started, may progress until its mission shall have been accomplished.

After a notice of motion had been given to the effect that the League should hold its meetings monthly, instead of once a fortnight as at present, the meeting terminated.

Mlle. Nevada, the American prima donna, has become a convert to the Catholic faith. She will shortly receive the Sacrament of Baptism at the English Passionist Church. Her real name is Miss Emma Wixon. She is the daughter of a Dr. Wixon and was born in a mining camp in Nevada County, Cal., where her father kept a small inn in 1857. Her voice was carefully cultivated and she made her first appearance in London at the Haymarket as Amina in "La Sonnambula" on May 18, 1880. It was not until May 17, 1883, that she appeared in Paris, where she made something of a sensation as Zora in Félicien David's "Pearl of Brazil" at the opera Comique. Mrs. Mackay will act as sponsor with M. Gounod at the reception of Mlle. Nevada, into the Church. The Rev. Matthew Kelly is her instructor and has prepared her for admission to the Church.—*Pilot*.

CATHOLIC BAZAAR AT NEW PLYMOUTH:

(The Budget, April 5.)

BAZAARS and fancy fairs are such very popular and well established social institutions, and are so much alike, that is rather a difficult matter to say anything fresh or novel, or something that has not been said before. The one held in the Alexandra Hall on Monday and Tuesday nights was in no way different to others of its kind. It was for the purpose of raising money, and in that we have no doubt the promoters succeeded. The money raised at this bazaar is to go towards helping the nuns in the erection of their convent, as well as assisting the Rev. Father Chastagnon to clear the debt off the church property. With regard to the convent, we may state that it is a branch of the order of Notre Dame des Missions, the mother house of which is situated at Lyons, in France, and the noviciate house for the colony, at Nelson. The Order was introduced about twenty-five years ago, and was the second order of nuns established in the colony. The order has several splendid conventual establishments in the Colony, the first monastery erected in New Zealand being at Christchurch, where the handsome three-storied brick building is one of the ornaments of that city. From the framework of the building which is being erected here it can be seen that the edifice is by no means a small one, and the fact of the ladies coming here and investing so much of their money in the building is a striking instance of their foresight—for, like ourselves, they look forward to a grand and prosperous future for the town and district. The prioress of the convent is the Rev. Mother of the Annunciation, and she has five sisters with her who came from Napier, Nelson, and Christchurch. It well known that the education given at these convent establishments is not of a superficial nature, but is of a substantial character; and although all the scholars have to conform to the general regulations of the establishment, the religion of those of other persuasions is never interfered with.

The bazaar was formally opened on Monday by His Worship the Mayor (W. Bayly, Esq.), the room at the time being graced with the attendance of some of the *elite* of the town and neighbourhood, who, by their presence—being connected with other denominations—showed that Christian feeling which His Worship referred to in his opening speech. Shortly after four o'clock, the Rev. Father Chastagnon ascended the platform erected over the orchestra and introduced Mr. William Bayly.

His Worship the Mayor then spoke as follows:—Ladies and gentlemen, it gives me much pleasure in opening this bazaar, and I trust it will be a great success. The ladies who have been preparing for it deserve every credit for their work, and as the ladies always made bazaars a success, I am sure those present will make this one a success also. I cannot conclude the few remarks I have to make without reference to the ladies of the convent who have lately taken up their abode in this town, and for whose benefit this bazaar is being held. The large and magnificent building they are erecting will be a credit to them and an ornament to the place, and I heartily wish them every success in their undertaking. It is a pleasure for me to see the Christian unity which exists among the people in this town, where everyone appears to be ready to lend a hand to assist the other. This I consider to be true Christianity, and success in all their undertakings is thus achieved. I will not detain you longer, as the fair stall-keepers I am sure, are wishing to commence their work. I therefore now declare the bazaar to be open. (Applause.)

We will now proceed to give a more detailed description of the bazaar. On entering the door the interior of the Hall presented a very pretty appearance. The goods offered for sale were very tastefully arranged on stalls running the full length of the room on either side. The things exhibited are almost too numerous and of too varied a description to enumerate in full, but we shall try to mention the most noticeable.

The prices for the articles ranged from threepence up to—well, any figure that the fair sellers could obtain without altogether sacrificing their consciences. Not the least attractive feature was the ladies—married, engaged, and single—in attendance to entice the customers by all sorts of feminine devices and bewitching persuasions. The ladies looked their best, and did their utmost; proving themselves most successful adepts in the art of legerdemain, for they successfully accomplished the most difficult of all feats—that of making the money pass from the gentlemen's pockets to their own.

The stall to the left on entering the hall was presided over by Mrs. Grey, Mrs. W. D. Francis, Mrs. O'Day, assisted by the Misses Grey, Duffin (2), Hearn, Revell, Scle, Salisbury, Russell (2), and Cousins. The articles on this stall were numerous and beautiful. Cushions were in variety, the work being very artistic, especially one made by the Lady Superior, which was much admired. The Arras-cene and Indian work was very much admired, as was also the gipsy table, the work of Miss M. Russell. There were also a doll, dressed as a bride (given by Miss Sheehan), fender stools, ornamental bead brackets, coseys, watch-stands, splash-work fern pictures, crochet work, pictures, children's toys in abundance, card baskets, portrait of the late Archbishop Vaughan (gift of Mr. W. D. Francis), and children's and ladies' underclothing in great variety. There were many other beautiful things, but our space is limited, and we must proceed with the description.

The stall on the other side of the room was presided over by Mrs. Seffern, Mrs. McGuire, Mrs. Boyhan, Mrs. M. Francis, Mrs. O'Brian, Mrs. J. Cook, and Mrs. Ryan, assisted by Misses Collins (2), Coggrave, Christie (2), Cholwill, Bennett (2), Bullot, Honeyfield, Pardy, Stockley (2), Swanson, Townsend, Willis, and Williams. This stall was conspicuous for its beautiful samples of Arras-cene, bead, and wool work, amongst which were a gipsy table and several cushions worked by Miss M. E. Collins; a fender-stool in bead-work by Mrs. O'Brien; and a quantity of work done by the nuns. Amongst other articles we noticed a fern table, case of stuffed birds, a handsome table lamp (gift of Mr. J. T. Davis), a picture (the gift of Mr. Okey), statuary, work baskets, toilet sets, a number of flowering plants (the gift of Mr. Mitchison), children's clothing, slippers, smoking caps, banner

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 LONDONDERBY 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 Suburbs, 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 LONDONDERBY BOOT AND
SHOE STORE,
106 GEORGE STREET,
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Repairs neatly executed. New Elastics put in.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART, QUEENSTOWN.

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

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(Branch of the Dominican Convent, Dunedin.)

Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. MORAN.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—An English Education in all its branches, Latin, French, German and Italian Languages and Literature, Music, Singing, Plain and Fancy Work, Drawing, Painting, etc., etc.

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(For Children under 10 years of age)

English and Rudiments of French 10s. per month.

Parents wishing to send their daughters to the Convent as Boarders should apply immediately.

Visiting Hours: From 4 to 5 p.m. On Business: 9 to 9.30 a.m.

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

The richest Mantles, Jackets, Dolmans, &c.

The Choicest Spring Millinery, Straw Bonnets and Hats.

The most fashionable Dress Materials.

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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.

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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 Maiden sand Guano—universally acknowledged to be a most Valuable Fertiliser.

Any further particulars will be furnished by

DONALD STRONACH, Manager, Dunedin.

Offices: Bond street, Dunedin.

TO THE READERS OF THE TABLET.

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

MONASTERY OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, NELSON.

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

TERMS:

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.

screens, dolls' cradles, prayer-books, jelly spoon (gift of Mr. Ruest), whatnots, and a Chinese fish (gift of Mr. R. Collins.) It is impossible to enumerate all the beautiful things, but we must not omit to mention the large doll dressed as a bride, with a number of small dolls as bridesmaids (the gift of Miss Cosgrave), the bridegroom being represented by the wax boy from the establishment of the New Zealand Clothing Factory, which was kindly lent by Mr. Simmonds for the occasion.

The refreshment stall was presided over by Mrs. Callaghan, assisted by Miss Billing, and on it were several handsome cakes, the centre ones having on the edges of it in sugar letters "The Bazaar."

The Rifle Volunteer Band kindly gave their services, which enhanced the enjoyment of the bazaar.

The bazaar in aid of the funds of the Plymouth Convent and for reducing the debt on the Catholic Church property was opened again on Wednesday. As a rule the description of one bazaar is but a repetition of the description of another, but in the present instance the bazaar is worthy of more than passing notice, for we do not remember to have seen a more varied, valuable, and useful collection of articles on any occasion than was here displayed. Instead of there being any scarcity there is a great plethora of fancy and other goods; and the various stalls were fully and tastefully loaded with exhibits. The work of the convent was much admired, as well as some done by the members of the congregation. Mrs. Callaghan had charge of the refreshment stall, on which were several large cakes. There was a good attendance and a brisk business seemed to be doing by the young ladies, although at a late hour the stalls were by no means bare.

The bazaar was brought to a close on Thursday night, when most of the articles remaining on the stalls were disposed of for what they would fetch. Shortly after nine o'clock the bazaar cakes were disposed of on the art union principle.—Miss Birch getting the first prize, Master T. Callaghan the second prize, and Mr. Hancock the third prize.

The Rev. Father Chastagnon, shortly before ten o'clock, closed the bazaar, thanking, in the names of the nuns and himself, the ladies and gentlemen for the assistance they had given in bringing the bazaar to so successful a termination. He thanked His Worship the Mayor for opening the bazaar, the Volunteer Band for playing at it, Mr. Courtney for disposing of the surplus goods, and the public generally for their liberal support. He said it afforded him great pleasure to see the unity in which the various denominations lived together in New Plymouth. They would find that no truly educated man was a bigot, and he was glad to find that no bigotted feeling existed in New Plymouth, but all were friendly, united, and respected each other's convictions. He concluded by again thanking them all for their assistance and support, and declared the bazaar closed.

The total amount taken at the bazaar, as far as we can learn, is £177 5s 1d, divided as follows:—Stall on the right, £80 2s 8d; stall on the left, £65 18s 10d. Taken at the door, £33 3s 7d.

ENCYCLICAL LETTER OF THE POPE TO THE BISHOPS OF FRANCE.

TO OUR VENERABLE BRETHREN, THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS IN FRANCE, LEO PP. XIII.

VENERABLE BRETHREN, HEALTH AND THE APOSTOLIC BENEEDICTION.—The most noble nation of the French, besides many splendid achievements in peace and war, has deserved from the Catholic Church praise for special services, gratitude for which will never die, and the glory of which will never grow old. Having embraced Christianity at the initiative of its King, Clovis, it was rewarded by this most honourable testimony to its faith and piety, the title of eldest daughter of the Church. From that time, Venerable Brethren, often have your ancestors been the helpers of Providence itself in the performance of great and salutary works, and especially has their valour been illustrated in defending Catholicism throughout the world, in propagating the Christian faith among barbarous nations, in delivering and protecting the more sacred places in Palestine, so that it is not without cause that the ancient phrase, *Gesta Dei per Francos*, has become proverbial. And thus it has been their happy lot, through faithful devotion to the Catholic cause, to become, as it were, associated with the glories of the Church, and to found many public and private institutions marked by a singular strength of religious faith, charity, and greatness of soul. And these virtues of your fathers the Roman Pontiffs, our predecessors, have been accustomed greatly to commend, and, with the favour due to desert, have more than once heaped praises upon the French nation. Great indeed are the commendations which Innocent III. and Gregory IX., those great lights of the Church, awarded to your ancestors; the former, in his letter to the Archbishop of Reims, saying, "We love the Kingdom of France with a kind of special and pre-eminent love, inasmuch as it has always been obedient and devoted to us and the Apostolic See before all the other kingdoms of the world"; and the second, in a letter to Louis IX., declaring that in the kingdom of France, "which could never be torn away from its devotion to God and the Church, ecclesiastical liberty has never perished, and Christian faith has never at any time lost its proper vigour; and that for the preservation of these blessings the kings and subjects of the said kingdom have not hesitated for a moment to shed their blood and expose themselves to many dangers." And God, who is the Father of Nature, from whom States receive on earth the reward of their virtues and good deeds, has conferred much prosperity on France, fame in war, the arts of peace, national glory and imperial power. And if France, forgetful, as it were, of herself, and neglecting the office conferred on her by God, has sometimes chosen to assume a hostile attitude towards the Church, yet, by a special mercy of God, she has not for long, or as a whole nation, remained in these evil dispositions. And would that she had escaped altogether unharmed from those disasters to religion and the State which times not far distant from our own have brought forth! But when the human

mind, filled with the poison of new opinions, had begun, in the pride of untempered liberty, to reject the authority of the Church, its downward course has been rapid and precipitate. For when the mortal poison of false doctrines had penetrated manners and customs themselves, society, to a great extent, came to fall away from Christianity. And in France the propagation of this plague was not a little promoted by certain philosophers in the last century, professors of a foolish wisdom, who set themselves to root up the foundations of Christian truth, and started a system of philosophy calculated the more vehemently to enflame the desires after unlimited license which had been already enkindled. Nor was the help of these wanting whom an impotent hatred of religion binds together in unhalloed bonds, and daily renders more eager in the persecution of Catholics; and whether emulation in this evil work was greater in France than anywhere else, nobody, Venerable Brethren, can be a better judge than yourselves.

For these reasons, therefore, the fatherly love we bear to all nations of the world, and which impelled us to recall the peoples of Ireland, Spain, and Italy to their duty, when the need arose, by our letters to their bishops—has induced us to turn our attention and thoughts to France. The designs of which we have just spoken are injurious, not only to religion, but are harmful and fatal to the State; for it is impossible that prosperity should follow a State in which the influence of religion is extinguished. The moment man ceases to be in fear of God, he is deprived of the most necessary basis of justice, without which—even in the opinion of the Pagan philosophers—society cannot exist; the authority of rulers will lose its weight, and the laws of the land their force. Self-interest will weigh more with every man than high principles, and the integrity of rights will be threatened, for the fear of punishment is but a bad guarantee for the fulfilment of duty; those who rule will easily be led to exceed the proper limits of their authority, and those who obey seduced into sedition and revolt. Moreover, as there is nothing good in Nature which is not to be referred to the Divine goodness, every human society which does its utmost to exclude God from its laws and its constitution rejects the help of the Divine beneficence, and deserves, also, that that help should be denied it. Rich, therefore, and powerful as it appears, that society bears within itself the seeds of death, and cannot hope for a lengthy existence. It is, indeed, with Christian people as with individuals—it is safety to follow the counsels of God, it is danger to fall away from them; and it often happens that when nations jealously retain their fidelity to God and the Church, they arrive, almost naturally, at the highest pitch of natural prosperity, but that when they fall away they perish. These facts are to be found in history; and we could cite to you more recent instances, even in your own country, had we the time to recall the events seen by a previous generation, when the impiety of the mob shook France to her very foundations, and Church and State perished in the same destruction. But on the other hand, these certain causes of the State's ruin are easily removed, if, in the constitution and ruling of the family and of society, the precepts are observed of the Catholic religion, for these are most eminently fitted to preserve order and the welfare of the State.

And first, as regards family life, it is of the highest importance that the offspring of Christian marriages should be thoroughly instructed in the precepts of religion; and that the various studies by which youth is fitted for the world should be joined with that of religion. To divorce these is to wish that youth should be neutral as regards its duties to God; a system of education in itself fallacious, and particularly fatal in tender years, for it opens the door to Atheism, and closes it on religion. Christian parents must, therefore, be careful that their children receive religious instruction as soon as they are capable of understanding it; and that nothing may, in the schools they attend, blemish their faith or their morals. Both the Divine and the natural law impose this duty on them, nor can parents on any ground whatever be freed from this obligation. The Church, guardian of the integrity of the faith—which, in virtue of its authority deputed from God, its Founder, has to call all nations to the knowledge of Christian lore, and which is consequently bound to watch keenly the teaching and up-bringing of the children placed under its authority by baptism—has always expressly condemned mixed or neutral schools; over and over again she has warned parents to be ever on their guard in this most essential point. To obey the Church in this is to obey the requirements of social utility, and to serve in the most excellent manner the common welfare. Those, indeed, whose early days were not enlightened by religious instruction, grow up without any knowledge whatever of the greatest truths, which alone can nourish in man the love of virtue, and repress in him his evil passions; such as, for instance, the ideas of God the Creator, God the Judge and Avenger, of the rewards and punishments in another life, of the heavenly help offered to us by Jesus Christ for the conscientious and holy fulfilment of our duties. Where these are unknown, all intellectual culture will prove unhealthy; young people, unaccustomed to the fear of God, will not endure the restraint of an upright life, they will not venture even to deny anything to their passions, and will be easily seduced into troubling the State.

Next, as regards those most beneficial and real principles relating to civil society and the reciprocal rights and duties of the sacred and the political powers. For, as there are on earth two principal societies—the one civil, the proximate end of which is the temporal and worldly good of the human race; the other religious, whose office it is to lead mankind to that true, heavenly, and everlasting happiness for which we are created—so these are twin powers, both subordinate to the eternal law of Nature and each working for its own ends in matters concerning its own order and domain. But when anything has to be settled which for different reasons and in a different way concerns both powers, necessity and public utility demand that an agreement shall be effected between them, without which an uncertain and unstable condition of things will be the result, totally inconsistent with the peace either of Church or State. When, therefore, a solemn public compact has been made between the sacred and the civil power, then it is as much the interest of the State as it is just that the compact should remain inviolate; because, as each power has services to ren-

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der to the other, a certain and reciprocal advantage is enjoyed and conferred by each.

In France, at the beginning of this century, after the previous public commotions and terrors had subsided, the rulers themselves understood that they could not more effectually relieve the State, wearied with so many ruins, than by the restoration of the Catholic religion. In anticipation of future advantages our predecessor Pius VII., spontaneously acceded to the desire of the First Consul, and acted as indulgently as was consistent with his duty. And when an agreement was reached as regarded the principal points, the bases were laid, and a safe course marked out for the restoration and gradual establishment of religion. Many prudent regulations, indeed, were made at that and at subsequent times for the safety and honour of the Church, and great were the advantages derived therefrom, which were all the more to be valued in consequence of the state of prostration and oppression into which the religion had been brought in France. With the restoration of its dignity to religion, Christian institutions manifestly revived, and it was wonderful what an increase of civil prosperity was the result. For when the State had scarcely emerged from the devastating waves and was anxiously looking for firm foundations on which to base tranquillity and public order, it found the very thing which it desired opportunely offered to it by the Catholic Church, so that it was apparent that the idea of effecting an agreement with the latter was the outcome of a prudent mind and a true regard for the people's welfare. Wherefore, if there were no other reasons for it, the same motive which led to the work of pacification being undertaken ought now to operate for its maintenance. For now that the desire of innovation has been unkindled everywhere, and in the existing uncertainty as to the future—to sow fresh seeds of discord between the two powers, and by the interposition of obstacles to fetter or delay the beneficial action of the Church would be a course void of wisdom and full of peril. And yet we are troubled and grieved to see that perils of this kind are at the present time arising, for certain things opposed to the well-being of the Church have been and are being done, in consequence of the aroused mistrust and hatred of hostile minds against Catholic institutions, which have been wont to represent them as the enemies of the State. We are also no less concerned and anxious at the designs of those who, with the object of dividing the interests of Church and State, would wish to break, more or less rapidly, the salutary compact concluded with the Apostolic See.

In this state of affairs we have neglected nothing which the times seemed to call for. Each time that it has appeared necessary to us, we have ordered our Nuncio to make representations to the rulers of the State, which they declared they received in a spirit disposed to do justice. We ourselves, on the law being passed for the suppression of the religious orders, made known our sentiments in a letter addressed to our dear son, Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church and Archbishop of Paris. Similarly, in a letter of June last to the President of the Republic, we complained of certain acts injurious to the salvation of souls and infringing the rights of the Church. We have acted in this manner for the double reason that it was the duty of our apostolic office, and that we ardently desire that France should preserve, with pious and inviolate fidelity, the religion it received from its fathers and ancestors. In the same manner, with the same firmness and the same steadfastness, we will never cease to defend the Catholic interests of France. In the carrying out of that just and strict duty, you have all, Venerable Brethren, been our strenuous supporters. Compelled to deplore the lot of the religious orders, you have nevertheless done all that lay in your power to prevent the fall of those, who deserved as well of the State as they had done of the Church. At present, as far as the laws allow, you are applying your most earnest care and attention to procure for youth numerous facilities for a good education, nor are you backward in demonstrating how pernicious to the State itself are the plans which some men entertain against the Church. No one, therefore, will have the right to accuse you of yielding to human considerations or of warring against the established order of things, for when God's honour, when the salvation of souls are endangered, the duty of your office is to take up the protection and defence of all such matters. Continue, therefore, to fulfil with prudence and firmness the duties of your episcopal ministry; teaching the precepts of heavenly doctrine, and pointing out to your people the path to follow amid the great wickedness of the times. There must be a perfect union of mind and will, and where the cause is the same, the mode of action should likewise be the same. See that schools are never wanting in which the young may be carefully imbued with the ideas of the rewards of heaven and of their duties to God, and in which they may obtain accurate knowledge of the Church and learn submission to her teaching, so that they may understand and feel that they should be ready to brave all risks for it.

France is rich in instances of eminent men who have not feared to face, for the Christian faith, all misfortunes and even the loss of life. In the social upheaval of which we spoke just now, many men of unconquerable faith were to be met with who maintained the honour of their country with courage and their blood. We see virtue worthily maintaining itself, with God's help, in the midst of snares and perils. The clergy are attached to their duty, and fulfil it with the charity ever ready and apt to help our neighbour, which is proper to the priest. Large numbers of laymen openly and boldly profess the Catholic faith; they rival one another in the multiplication and variety of the testimonies of their devotion to the Holy See: they provide, at great cost and at great trouble, for the education of youth; and they come forward in aid of public needs with admirable liberality and munificence.

All this good which affords the best hopes for the future of France, must not only be preserved, but increased by united efforts and constant watchfulness. Above all, care must be taken that the ranks of the clergy shall be more and more filled with worthy and capable men. Let the authority of their bishops be sacred to the priest; let the latter be convinced that their ministry will be neither holy, nor profitable, nor respected, if it be not exercised under the guidance of their bishops. The prominent laymen also, those devoted to our common mother, the Church, and who are able

to render useful service to the Catholic religion by their word and their pen, must multiply their efforts in the defence of the Church. To obtain these results it is an absolute necessity that wills should be in harmony, and the action unanimous. There is certainly nothing more wished for by our adversaries than dissensions between Catholics, who should avoid nothing with greater care than any disagreement, mindful of the Divine words: "Every kingdom divided against itself shall be made desolate."

But if anyone is compelled, so that union may be preserved, to renounce his own private opinion, let him do it cheerfully for the common good. Catholic writers must spare no efforts to preserve this harmony in all things; let them prefer that which is of general utility to their own private interests; let them favour common action; let them willingly submit to those "whom the Holy Ghost has set as bishops to rule over the Church of God"; let them respect their authority, and never undertake anything against the will of those they should look on as their leaders in the battle for Catholic interests.

Finally, following the invariable custom of the Church in times of difficulty, let all the faithful, under your direction, unceasingly pray and beseech God to look down on France that His mercy may overcome his wrath. The unbridled license of speech and of the Press has many times outraged the majesty of God; men are not wanting who not only ungratefully repudiate the benefits of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the world, but even go so far in their impiety as to glory in no believing in the existence of God. To Catholics will fall the duty of making reparation by a great spirit of faith and piety for these perverse aberrations of mind and deed, and of publicly proving that they have nothing more at heart than the glory of God, nothing dearer than the religion of their forefathers. Those, especially, whose life is passed in more intimate union with God in the cloister should excite themselves to more and more generous charity, and strive to appease the Lord by their humble prayers, voluntary self-denials, and offering of self. And thus, with the help of the Divine mercy, we are confident that the strayed will come to repentance, and the name of France will regain its ancient greatness.

In all that we have hitherto said, Venerable Brethren, you will see the fatherly love and deep affection which we bear to the whole of France. We doubt not that this testimony of our most keen anxiety will tend to strengthen and tighten the necessary bond between France and the Holy See—a union which has ever been at all times a source of mutual, numerous, and important advantages. Gladdened with this thought, Venerable Brethren, we implore for you and your faithful the greatest abundance of heavenly graces; and we grant you most lovingly in the Lord as a pledge and testimony of our especial good-will, to you and to the whole of France, the Apostolic Benediction.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, the 8th day of February, 1884, in the sixth year of our Pontificate.

LEO PP. XIII.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

New Ulm, Minn., Feb. 23.

EDITOR of the *Pilot*:—In a recent number of the *Pilot* we noticed a communication from a Morris, Minn., correspondent, advising his Eastern friends to come West. We join with this Morris scribe in urging the over-worked and under-paid bread-winners of the East to come West, but we advise them to give Morris and Big Stone wide berths. We have lived in this Western Country for twenty-seven years, and we ought to know something about it.

We spent a couple of winters on the western prairies, in about the same longitude as Morris and saw people living on bran, coffee, boiled wheat, and the commonest kind of gravy, and twisting hay for fuel, and when a genuine Minnesota "blizzard" came along, and which was twice a week, on an average, and the air was filled with flying snow, and old Boreas travelling at the rate of 60 knots an hour, they couldn't get to their hay stacks and back without taking a line, with one end fastened to the house, to feel their way back by. Two years ago it took the train from the 27th of January till the 15th of April to get 150 miles west of here, on account of the snow blockade. From where we are writing we can see five engines and a force of forty men clearing the track of snow. This force has been two days making a distance of one mile and a half. Land out West is worth just what you can get for it; a quarter section is worth all the way from a mortgage to a mule team, and every puny newspaper in everyone of those mushroom towns on that Western desert knows it, and so does the Morris correspondent. We believe that if the Morris writer didn't think the editor of the *Pilot* was big enough already, he would advise him to pack his type in cigar boxes and come West to grow up with the country.

Let the poor Eastern man who comes West settle among the pleasant groves and glimmering lakes of Le Sueur and Blue Earth counties, in south-western and southern Minnesota. If he is able to purchase but forty acres in this fertile region he need never envy the owner of a whole section in the Morris or Big Stone country.

DON.

The great Meissonnier painted the portrait of the rich Mrs. Mackay (Bonanza's wife), who was dissatisfied, called the picture a caricature and actually burned it! All Paris is mad at the Vandalism. They say that one picture by Meissonnier is worth a million commonplace women. *Figaro* says:—"Foreign millionaires have rights to be used among us so long as they employ their wealth in purifying the artistic genius of France, and not in destroying its productions by axe blows. One might avenge one's self on his bootmaker by paying his bill and throwing the goods in the fire, but to treat in this fashion a great artist, an illustrious old man with an irreproachable artistic conscience, is to attack the genius of the country and its respect for the men who make it illustrious."

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The proprietor desires to inform his numerous friends and the general public, that he is prepared to receive Boarders and Visitors. His long connection with the above house is sufficient guarantee that they will find a comfortable home at most reasonable terms. Plunge and Shower Baths.

BEST BRANDS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEERS.

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ADMITTED TO BE THE GRANDEST SCENERY IN THE WORLD.

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Coaches from Christchurch to Hokitika, Kumara, Greymouth, Reefton, Westport, and Ross, leave Springfield for the above places every Tuesday and Friday, on arrival of the first train from Christchurch, returning to Christchurch on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Special to Tourists.—Dunedin to Hokitika in 3 days.

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CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND
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Princes-street.Every description of Jewellery made to order
Ships' Chronometers Cleaned and Rated
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Watchmaker, all work entrusted to his care
will receive his utmost attention**IMPORTANT NOTICE.****SAVE MONEY** and obtain Com-
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WALTON PARK COAL.Order it from your Coal Merchant, and be sure
you get a**GUARANTEE TICKET,**

One of which is given with every load.

THOMAS POWERhaving rebuilt the Old Club Livery
Stables, MacLaggan street, offers thorough
accommodation for Livery Horses; also
Ladies' and Gents' Saddle Horses, Single and
Double Buggies, Carriages and Waggonettes
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Proprietor.**ALEXANDER SLIGO,**Has just received "Boy's and Girl's Own
Annals," "Every Boy's and Girl's," "Chatter-
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Wholesale and Retail.**DOUGLAS HOTEL,**

OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

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Having made several extensive repairs
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patrons, hopes by strict attention to business
to meet with a fair share of Public Patronage
First-class accommodation for Boarders and
Travellers. Terms moderate.The Hotel is centrally situated, close to
the Shipping and Railway Station:

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

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

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Easy Terms.

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tablishment, where he trusts, by careful
attention to the wants of patrons, to merit a
continuance of the support so liberally
accorded his predecessor.Passengers by early trains can rely upon
being called in time.

Meals at all Hours.

WINES SPIRITS, BEERS, &c., of the
Best Brands.**LOFT AND CO.,**Having purchased from the Trustee, in the
estate of Messrs. Suckling and Co., Christ-
church, 169 trunks of imported Boots and
Shoes, and intend offering the whole at less
than manufacturers prices. Those Goods are
now opened and we invite inspection.**LADIES** Kid E.S. Hessians, with
Fancy stitched fronts, all sizes, 5s 9d.**LADIES** Calf Kid E.S., with Patent
Toes and Brass Heels, 5s 9d; splendid
value.**LADIES** Superior Goat Levant with
Patent toes, 6s 9d; usual price 9s 6d.**LADIES** extra high-legged plain
Kid Balmorals, 8s 6d; never before
sold under 12s 6d, only 2 trunks of this line.**LADIES** extra good E.S. Blocked
fronts, plain, 8s 6d; a marvel of cheap-
ness.**LADIES** Kid E.S. with Mock
Buttons; a beautiful Boot, 10s 6d,
usual price 14s 6d; all should see this line.**CHILDREN'S** E.S. and Lace, 150
different styles to choose from; all
mothers should inspect them.**GIRLS** in Laced Buttons and E.S.;
splendid assortment.**MEN'S** French Calf Sewn Shoes,
English made; a really good Boot,
only 10s 6d.**LADIES** Lastings with Military
Heels, 4s 9d; season now on.**THE** above are only a few of the lines,
This is a rare opportunity and all
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9, 10, and 11, ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN

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THAMES & WEAIR STREETS, OAMARU,
JAS. MARKHAM - - - ProprietorThis magnificent hotel is now open to the
public, the proprietor having spared no ex-
pense in making it the finest appointed house
in New Zealand.There is a **SPLENDID BILLIARD SA-
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Alcock's Best Tables and appurtenances.All Wines, Spirits, etc., guaranteed to be of
first-class quality.Visitors patronising this hotel may rely
on being made comfortable.JAS. MARKHAM,
Proprietor.**INDENTS.****GIBBS, BRIGHT & CO.,** Dunedin,
continue to**RECEIVE & EXECUTE ORDERS FOR
GOODS**Of every description from all parts of the
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RATRAY STREET (near Princes street),
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BAILEY'S OLD SHOP,

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Good Paddock Accommodation.

**TO FOUNDRY PROPRIETORS, BLACK
SMITHS, AND OTHERS.****WE** beg respectfully to inform you
that we are now in a position to
supply the favourite Smithy Coal from the
A. A. Company's Mine, Newcastle, N.S.W.This Coal is soft, strong, and very clean,
and therefore makes the best Smithy Coal.
It is quite free from dirt, being double
screened before sending out.All Coals will be charged at Lowest Possible
Rates.We respectfully ask a Trial, knowing the
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MARTIN AND WATSON,

Wholesale and Retail Coal Merchants.

OFFICES: CORNER OF OCTAGON AND
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DEPOT: CASTLE STREET**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
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The best Kaitangata Coal, 28s per ton for cashDelivered to all parts of the Town and
Suburbs.GIBSON AND SMART,
CRAWFORD STREET, CORNER OF WATER
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(In line with Railway Station).

200, 300, and 400-gallon Iron Tanks for sale.

THE "WHEEL WITHIN A WHEEL" CONSPIRACY.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes the first of a series of articles under the head of "The Truth about the Fenian Murders," by "A Leader of the Irish Republican Brotherhood," from which we Dublin *Freeman* take annexed paragraphs:—

"Up to February, 1869, the Fenian conspiracy was carried on in such a way that even its fiercest enemies and calumniators could not attribute to any of its members any overt act in connection with it, such as murder or attempted murder. During the closing months of 1865, however, an inner circle, or 'wheel within a wheel,' was formed having for its object the doing away with spies or informers, such as the notorious Pierce Nagle, Power Schofield, and others, whose evidence was consigning so many of their brothers to penal servitude for life. For some time I knew nothing of this inner circle—I was not even aware of its existence—and the other responsible leaders of the movement were in the same state of ignorance as myself. Subsequently I was informed that it was composed of desperate men, who had taken an oath to be loyal to one another in the extreme projects they contemplated carrying out. Many of the members did not know their chiefs, the strictest measures of precaution were taken against detection, and signs and countersigns were resorted to on every occasion on which any important step was to be taken. The society was not long established when it commenced operations. In February, 1866, three or four of its members were told off to slay a Fenian brother named George Clarke, who was reasonably suspected of having supplied the authorities with information which led to the discovery of the Fenian armoury at Dublin and the seizure of arms and ammunition which were kept there awaiting the insurrection. The secret emissaries met the doomed man on the banks of the Royal Canal, Dublin, late at night, and 'dealt' him several revolver shots, leaving him almost lifeless on the roadside. Shortly afterwards a policeman arrived on the scene, and with the aid of a few bystanders Clarke was conveyed to the Mater Misericordiarum Hospital, where he expired from the effects of the wounds and injuries he had received. I remember well the night in question. A few of the other leading men of the I R B who had not yet been arrested were closeted with myself, discussing the prospects of the coming revolution. A rumour was in circulation that Clarke was to be victimised, as he was suspected of being an informer. I told the members present that such a crime, if carried out, would be as impolitic as it was odious—impolitic because it would probably bring Ireland under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and fill the jails with men whose presence shortly on the battlefield was imperatively necessary, and odious because the killing of Clark meant the execution of a man whose guilt was not proven satisfactorily enough to warrant such a punishment. At that very moment however the deed was being done, and in a few days afterwards what I anticipated had taken place. The British Lords and Commons suspended the Habeas Corpus Act with enifing speed and unanimity, and the Irish American officers and others whose services were needed in other quarters were thrown into prison and left there on suspicion for many a weary month.

"The more tyrannical the Government of the country became the more active became the operations of the Inner Circle. Schofield, a German American, who was a member of the Fenian Society in America, and had wormed himself into the confidence of the late John O'Mahony, only to betray the movement to the British Consul in New York, and swear in Green-street Courthouse, Dublin, to the connection subsisting between the Irish and Irish-American Fenians, was the most obnoxious person destined to pay the penalty of his treachery. Immediately after the trials, in which Schofield played a rather prominent part, side by side with his associate Pierce Nagle, his as well as Nagle's removal was decided on. Schofield was the first to fall. He was stabbed to death in Dublin, and his body having been literally cut to pieces was flung into an inglorious grave. The public never heard of this deed, nor did Miss Schofield, and the Inner Circle had every reason in the world to keep the affair as quiet as possible. And so well has the secret been guarded that this, I believe, the first time in which at account of the transaction has found its way into the columns of a newspaper.

"Power, another paid spy and informer of the British Government met the same fate at the hands of the conspirators, who, on the whole, used to execute their plans with such rigid exactitude and impenetrable mystery that in my opinion they may be aptly compared to those picked henchmen who were accustomed to carry out the dread unwritten laws of the Carbonari so surely and so swiftly in the dead of night at the point of the dagger.

"The name of Warner, the Cork informer, was next put on the 'black list.' It was, however, exceedingly difficult to discover his whereabouts. At length he was detected skulking through one of the bye streets of Dublin by a Mr. W S——, one of the conspirators, who afterwards went to America, returned to Ireland on the Jacknell expedition, and was lodged in jail, where he died from the effects of the harsh treatment to which several of the political prisoners of the day fell victims. So great was S——'s indignation on eig. Warner that he fell immediately on him and a tussel ensued, in the course of which one of the informer's eyes was ignominiously kicked out, and his aggressor was fortunate enough to escape. *Agropos* of this incident an anecdote may be not inappropriately put on record to show the animus of the Irish people against the betrayers of their brethren. S——, after having acquitted himself of his task to the best of his abilities, paid his respects to an old and patriotic lady, a friend of mine, who had a vivid recollection of the rebellion of '98, and who heartily sympathised with the efforts that we were making to revolutionise Ireland. 'I have good news to tell you, madam,' said S—— with a chuckle. 'What's that?' she quietly asked. 'I'm after kicking an eye but of Warner,' he ejaculated. 'Ah,' cried the aged dame with bitterness, 'ah, the d——l was in your foot that you did not kick the other out too!' Shortly afterwards Warner was attacked by an I R B man, a Mr. M'C——, a sergeant in the British army, who met the informer in Howth, and stabbed him so seriously that I do not think that the wretch ever recovered from his wounds.

Sergeant M'C—— himself related the entire story to me several years ago in the United States, but I do not remember whether he told me that Warner met or did not meet a tragic end there and then. If Warner survived the assault—and I doubt very much if he did—he was, as far as I am aware, never heard of afterwards."

The writer appears to have been in close relations at one time with Nagle the infoemer, and he gives a history of that notorious individual's career from the time he was folding newspapers in the *Irish People* office until his body was found mutilated under one of the arches of a London bridge. He also describes the efforts made to assassinate Corydon and Massey, in pursuance of the decree of the "Inner Circle." He believes the latter has escaped, and is at present in France, but as to the fate of Chrydon he is uncertain. He touches briefly upon the murder of Talbot in Talbot in Dublin, and the killing of Barrett who betrayed Col Bourke and Casey in 1867, and states, as a matter of original information, that Mullany, who "sold" Barrett about the same time, was tracked to Australia and kicked to death in Melbourne. While admitting that all these murders were carried out by order of the Inner Circle, he states that the men who swayed the destinies of the organisation from 1862 to 1867 refused to sanction them, and that the future struggles of the Fenian body for Irish independence would be prosecuted "concurably, enthusiastically, and well."

A CHEERY REPORT FROM KANSAS.

St. Dominic's Colony Rice Co., Kan., Feb. 21.

EDITOR of the *Pilot*:—I told you in my last letter, which is over two years ago, I had bought eighty acres of land in the northwest part of Rice County. It took the first year to break up the land, which was in 1880; the second and third years we realized over 500dols each year, on grain alone, beside the profits from the weekly sale of butter, eggs, and increase of stock, which would amount to about 200dols more each year, which I think is a good margin from an outlay of 272dols; that is all the land cost. The first crop about doubled the payment on the land; there never was a better prospect for a good wheat crop than at present. In that part of the county, the members of the Colony are flourishing and a marked improvement is noted by the number of new dwellings being built, an increase of cattle and buying up more land since we have settled there in 1879. We have seen a new railroad built through the county, which brings us nearer to market; there is another railroad located that will bring us within three miles of a market; so I think the Colony is settled in one of the best parts of the State. Kansas I think holds out better inducements for a poor man with limited means than any other State, on account of her mild winters, cheap land, healthy climate, and is one of the best States for stock raising. The best of land can be bought in Rice County, for from six to eight dollars per acre, on eleven years time by yearly payment. With interest on six years time, a discount of 20 per cent. would be allowed; on two years time a discount of 30 per cent. would be allowed; for cash a discount of 3½ per cent. would be allowed.

John Traynor.

AMENDING THE LAND ACT.

(Dublin *Freeman*, March 8.)

WE publish to-day one of the most practical pronouncements, pregnant with substantial fruit for Ireland, that it has been our fortune to communicate to the public. It regards the Purchase Clauses of the Land Act, and it concerns not only the tenants but the landlords of Ireland. In response to a memorial signed by over eighty of the Irish members of Parliament of every class and shade and creed, and to which the Irish Hierarchy, including the Cardinal, his Eminence's three contemporary Archbishops, and almost all the other Bishops have given their signatures, the Prime Minister has sent a direct reply to Captain O'Shea, the member for Clare, that the Government Bill for the Amendment of the Purchase Clauses of the Land Act extending the facilities for purchase will be introduced immediately after Easter. Mr. Gladstone expresses the hope that the Bill will be supported so unanimously that its passage into law will not be hindered. We have over and over again urged the advance of the whole of the purchase money, and the extension of the period for repayment. This is now the prayer of the memorial. We have no hesitation in saying that if the Government really desire their Bill to pass, and the greatest strength of the Land Acts to become operative, they will comply with this prayer. The tenants are not more anxious for it than the landlords. Lord Castletown's Committee show that the landlords are anxious to sell. At present three-fourths of the purchase money are advanced, and the period for repayment is thirty-five years. The requirement is that the entire sum shall be advanced, and that the period for repayment shall be extended, so as to make the annual redemption more nearly correspond to the rental of the holdings. We need not say that up to this the Purchase Clauses of the Land Acts have been almost inoperative. The tenants must be afforded inducements and facilities to buy before they will avail of the Purchase Clauses. The State will be only following the example of Continental Governments when they adopt measures to create a peasant proprietary, which is the backbone of a country. The interest excited by the anticipation of an extension of the Purchase Clauses is second only to that aroused by the announcement of the Land Act itself. We await the proposals of the Government Bill with anxiety.

A writer in *Chambers' Journal* says that he cleared his house completely of rats by catching two in a trap, smearing them generously with tar and turning them loose. The rat is a wonderfully clean animal, and the writer's conviction is that the mishap which befell their two comrades induced all the rats in his house to forsake the dangerous premises. At any rate, they have not reappeared since he administered the tar cure in 1875.

**TOOTHACHE ! TOOTHACHE !
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The Greatest Discovery of the Age for Allaying Human Suffering.

KENNEDY'S

PATENT ODONTIA**TOOTHACHE POWDER**

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.

Prepared only by

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Market Square, Blenheim, New Zealand.

Price, 2s 6d. Price, 2s 6d.

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

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED GROCERY BUSINESS IN DUNEDIN**MERCER BROS.,**

Having secured a large parcel of first-class Colonial Ale and Porter, are prepared to sell for Cash at prices hitherto never attempted in the City. Consumers will find it cheaper and better than buying in bulk.

Colonial Ale... 7s per doz.

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Every description of Goods at Lowest Prices for Cash.

Boxes of Tea at 17s 6d are 'pleasing everybody.

MERCER BROS.,

Princes street South.

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?

HALLY & CO.,
95 George St.

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

HALLY & CO.,
95 George St.

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

HALLY & CO.,
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WHO can supply Men's Cotton and Merino Shirts and Pants at a moderate price?

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WHO has the latest styles in Collars and Scarfs?

HALLY & CO.,
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WHO is determined to give the men of Dunedin the best value in kinds of Hosiery?

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95 GEORGE STREET

Opposite J. Neil Herbalist.

WANTED KNOWN

REDUCED IN PRICE.
Dr. Pipes of all descriptions; Flower Pots, Chimney Pots, Crocks, Floorings, Bricks, &c.

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North East Valley

**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,
DUNEDIN.

MR. JOHN CUNNINGHAM,

AUTHORISED AND LICENSED
SURVEYOR,
Dunedin.

Second Floor Albert Buildings,
Princes Street.

J. FLEMING

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PRODUCE MERCHANT
PRINCES-STREET DUNEDIN

Cash buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoes
&c. &c.

GLACIER HOTEL,

BEALEY,

Hokitika and Christchurch Road.

JAMES O'MALLEY ... PROPRIETOR,
(Late of Ahaura).

Desires to intimate to Tourists and the Travelling Public that he has taken the above Hotel, and hopes by attention business to obtain a large share of support.

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SUMMER 1883-4.

SAUNDERS AND COMPANY

have pleasure in announcing that they have Just Opened, ex direct and Orient steamers,

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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THE PRINCES STREET CASH EMPORIUM

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WE have determined no effort will be spared to stock our CIRCULATING MUSICAL LIBRARY With every class of Music, including the Standard and Popular Works of the day both vocal and instrumental. The new compositions of merit will be added to the Library shortly after publication.

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

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Intending Subscribers are requested to send in their names as early as possible.

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To have the use of Four Pieces (sheet music or Books to the value of 8s, which may be exchanged once a week.

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(Six months subscription, £1 5s)
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To have the use of Twelve Pieces (sheet music), or Books to the value of 30s, which may be exchanged daily if desired.

Country Subscribers to have double the quantity of Music, which may be exchanged once a month.

MESSRS. CHAS. BEGG AND CO.,
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WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

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.

THE STORY OF REFORM.

The *Newcastle Chronicle*, writing of the history of Reform in the House of Commons, says:—

The first Reform Bill was introduced by Lord John Russell, on the 1st of March, 1831. The debate—on leave to bring in the bill—occupied seven nights, and 71 members spoke. The measure was carried by a majority of one—302 voted for it, and 301 against it—on March 21st. But, a few days afterwards, when it was going into committee, General Gascoigne moved an amendment, which stipulated that the number of members in England and Wales should not be diminished, and this was carried by a majority against Lord Grey's Government. A dissolution ensued immediately, in spite of Lord Wharncliffe's attempt to prevent it by the introduction of an opposing resolution in the Lords. The king attended in person and dissolved the Parliament. The new House of Commons met in June, when the Reformers were in a great majority; and the second reading of the second bill was carried by 367 to 230. The bill was greatly obstructed in committee. People who talk about obstruction at the present time might usefully refer to the debates of that period to see the sort of obstruction that existed long before the Home-Rulers were organised—when, indeed, Mr. Biggar was in petticoats and Mr. Parnell was not born. The bill, however, was rejected in the Lords in the 8th of October by a majority of 41. Parliament met again in December. A third measure was brought in and carried through the Commons by a majority of 162. The second reading was also carried in the Lords by a majority of nine; but, on the other hand, a motion made in committee, adverse to the bill, was carried on May the 7th by a majority of 35. Upon this the Ministers resigned. The Duke of Wellington was then invited to form a Government, but was unable to do so. As the king gave Lord Grey power to create sufficient peers to carry the bill, the reformers took office again; and it was then found that the mere possession of the authority they had obtained was sufficient to bear down all opposition, and the fourth bill was passed into law in August, 1832. Parliament was dissolved in the following December, and the first reformed House met in January, 1833. It will be seen, therefore, that Lord Grey introduced four measures before he got one through, and the discussion on them ran on for nearly two years. Lord Russell introduced a Reform Bill in 1854, but it was abandoned in consequence of the Russian war. Mr. Disraeli submitted a measure in 1859, which was defeated, and led to the resignation of the Ministry. From 1861 to 1865 the question was allowed to rest so far as the Government was concerned; but in 1866 Mr. Gladstone brought forward a bill, and, after many evenings' debate, it was carried by a majority of only five votes. In a division taken in committee at the instance of Lord Dunkellin—who proposed to substitute a rating for a rental franchise—the Government were beaten by eleven; and the bill being thus lost, the Ministry resigned. In 1867 Mr. Disraeli submitted three schemes of reform. In the first one he proposed to proceed by resolution; but as this was found impracticable the plan was abandoned. Then he introduced what was facetiously called the Ten Minutes' Bill, which proposed to give a £6 franchise in boroughs and a £20 in counties. This also was dropped, and a new bill was submitted on the 27th of March. That measure constitutes the foundation of the Act now in existence. This last bill contained the principle of household suffrage, but it was bound round by a number of qualifications. Mr. Gladstone gave notice that he would propose a resolution in favour of a £6 franchise rather than a household suffrage, but a number of Liberals—including Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Seeley, Mr. McCullagh Torrens, Mr. Grant Duff, and others—rebelled against the proposal, and held a meeting in the tea-room. They afterwards interrogated Mr. Disraeli, and upon his giving them an understanding that he would stand by the principle of household suffrage, they voted for him against Mr. Gladstone, and the amendment of the Liberals was lost. The bill underwent a great transformation in its progress through the House; but Mr. Disraeli stuck to his promise, never abandoned the principle of household suffrage, and the tea-room party had the satisfaction of knowing that their courageous action, at a trying crisis, led to the fixing of the franchise on its present basis.

[ADVT.]—For close confinement, want of air, sedentary habits, and brain and nerve tire, trust in Hop Bitters. Read.

The estate of a Mr. Briscoe, in the county Westmeath, was put up for sale in the Land Court on Friday, Feb. 29, and withdrawn at £5,500. Judge Flanagan said he could not allow the sacrifice of property which a few years ago was purchased in that court at £10,300.

The tenants of the county Clare have reason to be indignant at the extraordinary block which appears to have occurred in the local Sub-Commission Courts. At the court held in Killaloe last week 125 cases were listed. Of these five were struck out for various causes, five more were settled, about twenty were heard, and all the rest were adjourned to Ennis, where, however, only fifteen cases were gone into. Our Killaloe correspondent informs us that although there are upwards of 1,000 cases in the county awaiting investigation, some of which have been lodged for more than eighteen months; the sub-Commissioners have, in the midst of the work, packed off to Limerick, where further business awaits them. This is a piece of inexcusable bungling, for which the Legislature offers no remedy. If it were provided that the judicial rent should be dated from the time of serving the originating notice, the prospect before the Clare tenants would be stripped of much of its hardship; but here it happens that besides being subject to all the anxious and distracting influences of impending litigation, the rack-rents are still falling due, and must be paid. However convenient such a dead-lock as this is for the landlords, bankrupt and otherwise, it is little short of ruinous to the tenants. The appointment of a special sub-Commission is, we think, imperative, although, as our correspondent assures us, if it were appointed to-morrow it could not dispose of the pending cases for two years to come.—*Dublin Freeman*.

General News.

Mr Plunkett, England's new Minister to Japan, is a Catholic. During the past year the Catholic population of Wisconsin has increased nearly 17,000.

A despatch from Halifax, N.S., says:—"Numerous desertions take place daily from the Nineteenth Regiment, which is under orders for Malta, the men fearing that they will be sent to Egypt for active service.

The following is the exact text of Mr. Parnell's amendment to the Address in Reply to the Queen's speech:—"That the recent policy and conduct of the executive in Ireland have not tended to the interest of tranquillity or peace amongst the Irish people, and that we particularly deplore the wanton prohibition of legal and constitutional public meetings throughout Ireland, whereby the right of the exercise of free speech has been practically extinguished in that country; also that we condemn the Irish Executive for having permitted magisterial bodies to make with impunity public declarations applauding the conduct of Lord Rossmore (an ex-magistrate, superseded for disturbing order and for provoking ill-will and strife between different classes of your Majesty's subjects in Ireland), which public declarations have directly incited your Majesty's subjects in Ireland to illegal acts and disorder; and furthermore, that we humbly assure your Majesty of our firm conviction that the policy of forcing or stimulating by the agencies of the State the emigration of the Irish people out of Ireland should be definitely and at once abandoned.

Death has just stricken down one who in a former day occupied a prominent position in political and civic life in Dublin. After a somewhat lengthened and severe illness, Commandatore Peter Paul M'Swiney died at his residence in Baginbun, Dublin, on Wednesday evening. He had reached the advanced age of 74 years, and throughout the greater portion of his long life he was an active figure in the political struggles of his country. He was an ardent Repealer, and the political principles of O'Connell were strenuously advocated by him whenever occasion arose. In later years he refused to associate himself with the popular party in Ireland, and for an extended period he had withdrawn altogether from the strife of politics. He was known everywhere as an active and devoted Catholic, and the various charities of Dublin, and indeed of Ireland, found in him an indefatigable friend. The staunchness of his Catholicity was recognised at Rome, and, on the occasion of his visit to the Eternal City some years ago, he was created a Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great by the late Pope Pius the Ninth. In the municipal affairs of Dublin he bore a prominent part, and he was twice elected mayor of the city. He filled the civic chair for the first time in 1864 and he was again called to it in 1875, the year of the O'Connell centenary. He was the head of the well-known mercantile house of M'Swiney, Delany, and Co., and in commercial circles he was justly esteemed for his unimpeachable integrity. May he rest in peace.—*Nation*, March 1.

The patriotic men of Cork can say as the exiled Irish soldiers were able to say at Fontenoy, "The field is fought and won." Right well did the spirited electors of the Southern city respond to the call of Ireland on Saturday last, when it became their duty to elect a Parliamentary representative in succession to Mr. John Daly. By a larger majority than was ever known in any previous election, they returned the national candidate, Mr. John Deasy, to serve in the House of Commons as the colleague of Mr. Parnell. At first it was announced that Mr. Deasy had won by 997 votes, and it was subsequently discovered that his actual majority was 972—the numbers being, Deasy, 2,125; Goulding, 1,153. If the Irish Tories and Whigs were not such exact counterparts of the Bourbons in never learning anything, this election should teach them the absolute futility of forcing a contest on any of the popular constituencies in Cork. It is, however, too much to expect that this latest experience will make them wiser in the least degree. The overwhelming victory won by Mr. Deasy will at once be apparent when the number of votes cast for him is contrasted with the support received by the popular candidates in former elections. In 1868 Mr. John Francis Maguire polled 1,894 votes, 1872 Mr. Bonayne received the support of 1,883 electors, and at the general election in 1880 Mr. John Daly polled 1,923 votes, while Mr. Parnell polled 1,505. It will be seen from these figures that the newly-elected member has won by 620 more votes than were given at the general election to the Irish leader.—*Nation*, March 1.

"Royal" Meath—the constituency of Frederick Lucas, John Martin, and Charles Stewart Parnell—has proved anew that it is an impregnable stronghold of the national cause. Whatever chance of success the Irish Whigs and Tories may think they have elsewhere, they know well that in Meath their West-British principles would not be tolerated for an instant. They very wisely, therefore, steer clear of the county altogether. Thus it was, as we fully anticipated that the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Alderman Meagher, found himself returned to Parliament on Thursday week without having been put to the expense or inconvenience of a contest. The Lord Mayor's candidature was received everywhere throughout the constituency, with the greatest enthusiasm, and we are quite confident that his lordship's career in the House of Commons will fully repay the confidence which Meath has reposed in him. In his speech returning thanks for his unopposed return the Lord Mayor, as might have been expected, voluntarily promised that he would give a loyal adherence to the Irish party led by Mr. Parnell. The Land Act and the Labourers Act were both condemned by him as inadequate, and he declared that it was absolutely necessary to amend both before they could be made to work beneficially. The mere amendment of these measures would not, however, satisfy his lordship. No laws, he emphatically said, no matter how constructed, or with what intention they were enacted, could be satisfactory to the Irish people as long as those people were debarred from legislating for themselves in their own country.—*Nation*, March 1.

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