

New Zealand Gazette

VOL. XII.—No. 4.

DUNEDIN: FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1884.

PRICE 6D.

Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD

"THE PITY OF IT."

THERE are those who may suppose that the people of Dunedin are a grateful people—thankful for nothing; and that they are, to boot, a trustful people—confident in, if possible, still less than nothing. Those who have heard that a vote of thanks and confidence was passed with enthusiasm to Sir George Grey the other night may suppose all this, but those who were present in the hall, and saw how many refrained from taking any part in the vote, and how many merely acted in fun, are unable to accredit the people of Dunedin with extraordinary gratitude or confidence. Sir George Grey said he had seen the faces of the people whom he addressed at Christchurch, and noted the intelligence and honesty marked upon them—implying that he did not see the faces before him in Dunedin—but not, of course, by any means, that those faces were not, if anything, still more the mirror of intelligence and honesty—for Sir George Grey would not, for the life of him, drop a word to the effect that his audience was not composed of the very best people in all the world, and the most deserving to be flattered and cajoled. Had he been able to see many of the faces in Dunedin, nevertheless, he must have read there, besides the marks of intelligence and honesty, a strong expression of amusement, or even a trace of indignation and disgust, notwithstanding his "soothing" of the Scotch. The people of Dunedin, in fact, must be very wanting in intelligence, while their honesty must, on the contrary, be guileless and unsuspecting in the extreme, were they not able to fathom the speech of Sir George, and find in its shallows every paltry device to flatter the mob, every stratagem employed to secure the support of unreasoning, ignorant, prejudiced masses. If they did not perceive it to be an insult to them to be so addressed, they must have been stupid indeed—although respect for Sir George Grey's past, as well as the reverence due to his old age, rightly restrained all manifestations of their displeasure, and won for him their indulgence. There were, nevertheless, here and there, passages in which the sublime and the ridiculous came so overwhelmingly into contact that the audience found it impossible to preserve their composed attitude. Such, for example, was that in which Sir George passionately described those hearts in the North that "throbbed" when the news of the founding of our Dunedin Trades and Labour Council reached the ears of their owners—poor, palpitating beings. And, indeed, if we are to judge by the reception given to the Council's representatives, who essayed to address the meeting when Sir George had concluded, we must admit that there is a very moving element connected with it—hardly one, however, that touches the heart. As to Sir George's speech in itself it is not necessary to say anything of it, for it seems to us that we have here a case in which, as the saying is, "The least said the soonest mended." It consisted of extremes of every kind—of the Liberal programme made more liberal, and urged by appeals to ungrounded fears on the part of the hearers, and inappropriate experiences at the other end of the world on that of the speaker. The spectre of coloured labour appears to be a constant nightmare oppressing the bosom of Sir George—but then, perhaps, he would be ready to replace it by any other nightmare that would better serve his purpose. He continues as resolute in his determination that journalists shall become distinguished lawyers as he does in that of their becoming his own devoted adherents, and the only new one among his hobbies that we noticed on this occasion, was that for impressing upon every boy in the Colony his own indisputable claim and perfect right to be a civil servant, and partake, in a lion-like degree, of course, of the public loaves and fishes;—an admirable step, we may remark, in forming a hardy and independent race of settlers. But the chief feature about this speech and the only one worth noticing, in fact, is "the pity of it." The pity of seeing a man of Sir George Grey's antecedents descended to such a place—become an exceedingly diminished kind of an Egalité; in spite of all his gentlemanly manner and bearing, of all his aristocratic tone, become a mere vulgar, mischief-making demagogue. As a public

man there is no lower depth which Sir George Grey can reach than that at whose bottom he now stands—and we would gladly have been spared so pitiable a sight.

HOPE FOR MEXICO.

THE American correspondent of our contemporary the *Dunedin Evening Star* gives his readers a sketch of Mexican history, taken from the highest possible Protestant stand-point, and bright with the most glaring "no Popery" tint. We do not know, however, that the sketch in question is bright with much else—for the boast of all the great things that Atheists have brought in their allies, pious Protestants, to do in a Catholic country is by this time rather dull, and stale in an intense degree. We may also pass over for what they are worth the correspondent's statements about the closing of schools by the priests, the shedding of Protestant "martyrs' blood"—as if any Protestant would venture to encounter the danger of any such thing—etc., etc., etc. The correspondent's comparison, nevertheless, of the myriads of tracts, Bibles, and hymn-books that are now broadcast over the country, to "autumn leaves," is not inapt, for are not autumn leaves good for nothing, all in the very process of decay, and hastening to corruption and utter destruction? It is true, again, as this writer says, that the Church had acquired a large property in Mexico, valued at one-third of the available land and houses in the country, the ecclesiastical bodies who held the property in question being such easy landlords that it was common for their tenants to let the lands held from them at a rent ten times greater than that they paid. This property, moreover, was fully confiscated by President Benito Juarez, the cruel executioner of the unfortunate Maximilian, who, by the way, had himself leaned overmuch towards the anti-clerical party, and the Atheistical persecutor of the Church. It is, indeed, a little thing if American Methodists have purchased one of the churches whose desecration as a conventicle may match the desecration by Juarez of another of them as a café, and one of the convents left desolate by this arch-enemy of Christianity and tool of the secret societies. This pioneer, preparing the way for an "Evangelical" propaganda as others of his tribe have done elsewhere, but with small fruits returned to the labours of our pious friends. Ah, no! Protestantism is not much, but even such as it is, the devil will not permit of its growth in the fields that he has now devastated. The weed has served his purpose, and he visibly casts it from him as a retrogressive thing. There were, however, certain people who received a great benefit by the confiscations made by Juarez. The Mexican Government, it is true, continued as poor as before, and, to do him justice, so did Juarez himself, among whose bad qualities avarice does not seem to have been included, but, with his connivance, many of the other-revolutionary leaders immediately became enormously rich. The country now, indeed, at length, begins to show some signs of recovery and progress, but that is due to the severe lesson learned by its principal men and the people, who have come to the resolution, as they themselves say, that "a bad government is better than a good revolution," as well as to the fact that improved means of communication and transport in its interior parts are throwing it open more and more to English and American enterprise. Therefore, as we see, pious writers, like the correspondent of the *Star*, who, according to their kind, confound material progress with spiritual enlightenment, and accept Atheistic revolution as a heavenly revival, cry out that the country lies open to the Gospel."

WHAT shall we say of Miss Dargon; or rather MISS DARGON what shall we not say? There is so much that IN DUNEDIN. might be said that how to begin or, having begun, how to end may well form an object for consideration.—We had heard very much of Miss Dargon's powers; the Australian papers had teemed with her praises, and nothing seemed too flattering for them to say, but, although it often happens that disappointment follows on high praise, we may say with truth we had not been prepared for the reality when it fell to our lot to witness it. Magnificent tragic power, deep pathos, fire, spirit, humour, occasionally a stately grace of gesture, recalling, to those who remember her, the late Madame Grial in some of her grander parts—as, for example, "Norma"—there is no quality requisite for the true interpretation of the most admirable creations of genius that the

lady in question does not possess in an eminent degree, and in attempting to criticise the various parts taken by her the critic may be led by his own particular tastes rather than by the different merits of the performance.—To the Irish listener we need hardly say Thomas Davis's stirring poem "Fontenoy" will be of particular interest, and he will be delighted with a recital of it which arouses all his sympathies and appeals to the deepest feelings of his heart.—Vivid description, generous appreciation of the enemy, impetuous bravery, passion, revenge, everything that in itself or combined goes to make the delivery of the verses most telling, and most forcible in awakening a noble patriotic pride, enters into Miss Dargon's recital.—There is no true Irishman in the Colony who would not feel himself repaid amply by this one poem alone for any trouble he might be put to in coming to hear it. And we expect to find that many of our friends on the West Coast especially, who will come up out of their claims, travel over rough roads, and cross dangerous rivers for the purpose, will bear us out in this statement. Miss Dargon, moreover, has the power of making this poem acceptable even to an English audience.—The Sydney *Echo*, for example, writes: "She then recited 'Fontenoy, or the Charge of the Irish Brigade,' a poem whose sentiment scarcely fits it for recitation to a patriotic British audience. It says much for the genius of the elocutionist that she should have won the unrestrained applause of her hearers to such a poem." "Fontenoy," nevertheless, by no means exhausts Miss Dargon's powers, and quite as magnificently does she give Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade," a poem, by the way, also of exceptional interest to Irishmen, since more than one half of the gallant fellows who rode on that wild world-astounding race were their countrymen.—The poem, however, as recited by Miss Dargon needs no other recommendation to any audience than her treatment of it. The "Yankee Charge," again, as Miss Dargon calls "Sheridan's Ride," is a splendid piece of elocution; the poem is brilliant, spirited in the extreme, and with the peculiar quaintness of distinctively American poetry, and in every respect it is more than done justice to. Poems of a different kind are "Beautiful Snow" and "Bingen on the Rhine"; the first calling for exceptionally varied expression in its delivery—from the delight of the snow-flakes falling, to the horror, the passionate pity, and despair of the concluding verses, all of which are rendered in perfection—the second giving scope for the deepest pathos, of which the speaker is a perfect mistress. But to follow Miss Dargon through all her parts, and try to convey to our readers an idea of her unlimited versatility, or make them realise the merits of her performance would be a hopeless task. An essay might be written on her tragic parts alone, and it would take a powerful pen to describe with any degree of justice the fierce heart-broken indignation of her "Deborah," the intense passion of her "Mary" or "Elizabeth," or the weird horror of her "Lady Macbeth. Her lighter representations, again, are as versatile and realistic as those that are more grave. The provoking, good humour of her "Lady Teazle," is nature itself, and her "Lady Gay Spanker" is a perfectly charming interpretation—the description of the fox-hunt, with which this scene from "London Assurance" concludes, might almost renew the youth of the octogenarian sportsman, and send even those unacquainted with the delights of the chase away to "hunt in dreams." On Monday evening Miss Dargon varied her programme once more by reading with admirable feeling "Not Understood," one of Mr. Thomas Bracken's poems, and which she introduced with the graceful, and not wholly undeserved, remark that it was one of the sweetest poems in the English language.—Perhaps the highest praise that we, for our part, can give the verses in question is to say that they sounded by no means at variance with the place accorded to them.—Their recital was, moreover, warmly applauded by the audience. But, positively, we must not end a critique without some kind of fault-finding, and, on racking our brains, the only flaw we can discover in Miss Dargon's performances is her reading, for example, of such compositions as the "Widow Bedott Papers." Inimitable as the reading is, we cannot but feel that she descends over-much to it, and is for the time out of her proper place. It must be admitted, nevertheless, that to excel in every kind of humour is no common gift. We may congratulate our readers, then, in the various places to be visited by Miss Dargon, on the opportunity that will be afforded them of enjoying the instruction, amusement, and delight which her appearances are capable of affording, and we advise them by no means to let the opportunity pass without availing themselves of it. The dates of the tour are so far arranged as follows:—Riverton, 15th; Queenstown, 19th; Lawrence, 21st. From Christchurch, where she will go by Oamaru, Timaru, and Ashburton, Miss Dargon will proceed to the West Coast, and visit the principal towns there—a somewhat difficult undertaking for a lady, particularly at this season of the year. Her tour, however, will be made more easy by the knowledge of the country, and of all the shortest and safest routes, and best modes of travelling possessed by her energetic agent, Mr. W. K. Bishop. The inhabitants, moreover, of the most hospitable district in the Colony will do all that lies in their power to make the tour, which they should also remember is that in great part of a lady travelling in pursuit of health,

agreeable to her. She will bring them a great deal, and they will requite her also as they are wont to do; of that we are persuaded.

NO
WONDER.

THE complete change that Mr. Larnach's mind towards the Education Question seems to have undergone during the past year may have surprised many people; there is, nevertheless, nothing so very wonderful in it after all. Last year Mr. Larnach professed himself satisfied with the present Act; but last week in addressing his constituents at South Dunedin he spoke as strongly against the Act as we ourselves have done—making use, moreover, of arguments frequently urged by us. He told his hearers that the cost of education was greater than the Colony could bear; that the system would make the people dependant, looking to the State continually for help; and that the State was no more bound to educate children than to clothe and feed them—and all this we ourselves have repeated over and over again—*usque ad nauseam*. And how any man in his senses who thinks at all of the matter can avoid seeing all this is more than we can understand. We are not surprised, therefore, to find that Mr. Larnach, having been obliged at last to think of the matter, has had his eyes opened to the truth. That he has had the honesty and boldness to confess the truth to his constituents is, however, another thing, and he may be congratulated on having done so; it being hoped, besides, that the example set by him will be generally followed, for there can be no doubt that his opinions are shared in by many who do not dare to avow them—and the result is that the Colony is being ruined before the eyes, and to the certain knowledge of many of those who are pledged to save it and advance its interests. This, as it may well be acknowledged, is a very lamentable state of affairs, and one most discreditable to those engaged in it. But dishonesty and inconsistency are common to the supporters of the present Act, and the conduct of some of its most ardent advocates is inconsistent in the extreme. We allude particularly to some of those who are now foremost in the cause of local government and financial separation, and who insist that not a penny of the people's money, that can possibly be avoided, shall be spent out of their own particular districts. But the heaviest of all the taxes that the people pay—that for education, and which amounts to 11s 6d per head of every man, woman, and child in the Colony—is largely spent out of the districts of those by whom it is paid—and not only unmarried and childless people, and Catholics generally are paying heavily for an advantage in which they have no share, but the fathers and mothers of long families are, in many instances, paying far more for the education of other people's children than they are for that of their own. Country people, and people in more remote places are paying as dearly for the schools, which, as Mr. Petrie, the Inspector, tells us, are at least comparatively inefficient as are the people who have at their doors the best schools in the Colony—and now if Sir George Grey's plan for rearing the whole population as possible civil servants be carried into effect, the people in comparatively backward places will be paying for the children of strangers to be educated in order that they may compete on favourable terms with their own children for the public prize. Not one of the foremost advocates of local government, or financial separation, nevertheless, objects to this expenditure, or says a word about the unfairness involved in it. As to the people concerned themselves, they are befooled by the false notion that their children are being educated free, and, blinded by meanness, they are at once indulging and fostering the pauper spirit, and being heavily mulcted for the inferior education of their own children, and the support of schools of a superior order for the education of the children of other people. Mr. Larnach's exposure of the system in question may, perhaps, do something towards opening the eyes of the public, but it will not do much unless it be followed up by like utterances on the part of other popular representatives. We shall see whether such will be made.

A HOME OF
REFORMERS.

BUT what is it that American evangelists have to give to Mexico? This country into which, as they boast, atheistic hands have paved for them a highway, and where the devil himself, according to their own teaching, has set them up a fort—that they may overturn his ancient kingdom—for your modern devil, it would appear, has forgotten the prudence he knew of old and is now most commonly divided against himself. Shall our evangelists, then, lead in their wake, for example Mormonism—for that has risen up amongst them at home? Shall we find the book of Mormon also among their autumn-leaves, and, sooth to say, as full of sense as many of them? Or will they vary Mormon polygamy by the introduction of the divorce system which has come into its fullest play among their most pious communities? The Mexicans are an honest people, again, as travellers testify who relate marvels of the safety in which their belongings were found among these, but they are capable of becoming very sharp thieves, as we learn also from the experience of travellers who have encountered among them here and there a dishonest person. And, according to "Jacob Terry," thieving prevails in very high places among the fellow-countrymen of those, who, finding no

occupation for their charitable hands at home, have gone out to reform a "Popish" people:—"An investigation into the city affairs of New York," writes the correspondent of the *Daily Times*, "displays a state of corruption in every department exceeding that of the Tweed régime. There is not so much open stealing, but there is more general and systematic fraud. The police and judiciary, the controller, assessor, and all the heads of departments are tarred with the same brush. Under such conditions, is it wonderful if the people should rise in righteous indignation and sweep away a social system which only protects crime and money, at the sacrifice of truth, public decency, and virtue?" We do not know, again, whether sensuality prevails in any extraordinary degree amongst the Mexicans, but if it does, are their would-be reformers the men to diminish the vice. Let the Protestant Bishop of Central New York inform us as to what the exertions of such reformers have accomplished at home:—"Apart from the great matters of personal religion which the Prayer Book, the Scripture lessons and the voice of the ministry will press upon you, let me call your attention particularly to two public perils which threaten immediately, and on every side the society in which we live. One of them is sensuality, in the three principal forms of luxurious living, intemperance in drinking, and impurity. No one of these three gross sins is confined to one class of people; for although wealth may be said in some sense to be necessary to luxury, yet among the middle and poorer ranks, hardly less than among the rich, in country and city alike, we see an eager passion for excitements and indulgences which are in no true sense moral or intellectual but animal. We see the spreading poison of inflamed and pampered appetites. We see it at the tables and in the evening parties of well-dressed persons who are ambitious of a certain sort of gentility, but who eat and drink as if eating and drinking were the chief relish of life, rather than conversation, or books, or the arts of beauty, or any useful service to God or the neighbour. We see it in the vile illustrations of shop windows and the dainty foulness of a literature soaked in corruption. We see thousands of men and women of every grade of education whose aims and efforts, if the truth were plainly told, bear mainly upon pleasures which are of the body, and not of the mind or spirit. It is a degrading confession. It ought to put every one of us upon sober thinking. With all our boasts of progress and knowledge, we are yet living at so low a rate. Our public schools, free suffrage, general information, and enormous outlays in machinery have lifted us no higher than this." Nor does the bishop give us grounds to place much reliance on the future efforts of such reformers in their own country. "If," he continues, "you ask yourselves the question how and where most of the boys and girls now growing up among us, are expected to get a thorough and consistent training in the principles and practice of Christian morality, or in the elements of Christian character, you will, probably, in shaping your answer, come upon the appalling fact that I refer to. It will be acknowledged that such a training is not to be found, for a majority of the children, anywhere. It is left by the families to the common schools, and by the common schools, utterly engrossed with secular studies, to the Sunday-schools, and by unsystematised and ill-governed Sunday-schools (where vast numbers of the children never appear) to chance. We hear the note of alarm. Juvenile crime increases at a fearful pace. Crowds of the young of both sexes, without parents or any protection whatever from the worst harm, are seen on the streets every evening. Their manners in public conveyances and other places are rude and even immodest. They are already on the verge of ruin. In cities they are drawn into pool-rooms, theatres, saloons, innumerable pitfalls. In rural spots, too, they are not secure, because their moral life has not been nurtured and strengthened along with their physical and mental life." Here, then, is a promising state of things—here are the enlightened and most Christian people from among whom teachers can be spared to convert "benighted Papists" in Mexico. Or would it not, perhaps, be better that even the Pagan Indians, still to be found in that country, if such there are, should be left in their comparative innocence? Let us, at least, feel no surprise when hy-and-bye, we shall see a squad of the Salvation Army proceed to convert the converted, and fully and reasonably satisfied that the services of their big drums and trumpets are as much required by the congregation gathered together in that fine Jesuit church purchased by the Methodists from the Government, as by the denizens of that other church turned by Juarez into a café. In fact, if things in converted Mexico are to resemble things in "Evangelical" America, and we may believe "Jacob Terry," the probabilities are that the Salvationists will find even worse people prominent in the conventicle than in the café, for, speaking of the Mormons, the writer in question says, "The Christian pulpit in Eastern and Western cities resounds with demands for fire and sword to extirpate 'the twin-relic of barbarism'—polygamy, and yet these bloodthirsty gossellers set in the high places of the Church, men and women, however infamous their lives, if they are rich and condescend occasionally to patronise their ministrations."—So much for the Churches, then, all of whom, according to the *Star's* correspondent, have found an "inviting field" in Mexico.

MARK TWAIN ON BELFAST PROTESTANTISM.

MARK TWAIN, writing some time since on a visit of his to Belfast says:—

Belfast is a peculiarly religious community. This may be said of the whole of the North of Ireland. About one-half of the people are Protestants, and the other half are Catholics. Each party does all it can to make its own doctrines popular and draw the affections of the irreligious toward them. One hears constantly of the most touching instances of this zeal. A week ago a vast concourse of Catholics assembled at Armagh to dedicate a new cathedral; and when they started home again the roadways were lined with groups of meek and lowly Protestants who stoned them till all the region round about was marked with blood. I thought only Catholics argued in that way, but it seems to be a mistake. Every man in the community is a missionary, and carries a brick to admonish the erring with. The law has tried to break this up, but not with perfect success. It has been decreed that irritating "party cries" shall not be indulged in, and that persons uttering them shall be fined 40s and costs. And so, in the police court reports, every day, one sees these fines recorded. Last week a girl 12 years old was fined the usual 40s and costs for proclaiming in the streets that she was "a Protestant." One of the Belfast local jokes was very good. It referred to the uniform and inevitable fine of 40s and the costs for uttering the party cry—and it is no economical fine for a poor man, either, by the way. They say that a policeman found a drunken man lying on the ground, up a dark alley, entertaining himself with shouting, "To hell with!" "To hell with!" The officer smelt a fine—informers got half.

"What's that you say?"

"To hell with!"

"To hell with who? To hell with what?"

"Ah, bedad, ye can finish it yourself—it's too expensive for me to do it."

I think the seditious disposition restrained by the economical instinct is finely put in that.

SYMBOLS AND TRADITIONS CORROBORATING SCRIPTURE.

(From the *Catholic Mirror*.)

Rev. J. F. X. O'CONNOR, S.J., of Woodstock College, delivered the third academic lecture of the season in the hall of Loyola College, on Monday night, on "Egyptian Picture Writing and Cuneiform Inscriptions," in which he showed, by means of stereopticon views, the striking similarity between the picture writing of the ancients and that of the North American Indians and the Aztecs. Even our own familiar English, he said, is not free from these cabalistic marks, as instance the common symbol for dollars, which is popularly but erroneously supposed to stand for "Uncle Sam."

The study of the ancient lore hidden in the cuneiform characters of legends of the East, is not merely a movement valuable in its gratification of the learned and curious, but also from the fact of its inadvertent corroboration to Holy Writ. Not, indeed, that the Scriptures need other confirmation to us than the simple words of God, but it is a satisfaction to be able to answer the enemies of Christianity with records of history outside of Holy Writ. In the newly-deciphered language we have an account of the Creation, a description of the Garden of Paradise, and a legend of the Deluge. The analogy between these accounts and the narrative in the Bible is most striking. It is the same tradition evidently applied in a different sense.

Since the Hebrew and Assyrian have substantially the same tradition, and since the evidence clearly points out that they were not taken one from the other, the remaining explanation is that they were taken from the same original tradition handed down in different ways from the lips of Noe. Thus in the Scriptures we have an account of the Deluge. Outside the Scriptures, and in no way connected with them, we have another account of the fact. What other reasonable explanation can there be than the truth of an original tradition from which both were taken?

If the Chaldean cuneiform narrative translated by Berosus is remarkable for its resemblance to the Scriptures, the Assyrian cuneiform narrative of the Deluge is simply astounding. If the future Chaldean and Assyrian discoveries are of equal importance to what has been made known, they cannot be published too soon. The chief idea in all is that the flood was sent as a chastisement. Genesis says, "Noe opening the window of the ark which he had made, sent forth a raven, which did not return."—"He sent forth also a dove after him . . . but she not finding where her foot might rest, returned to him into the ark."

The Chaldean legend is as follows: "Xisthrus loosed some of the birds; these finding no food nor place to alight on, returned to the ship. A few days later Xisthrus again let them free, but they returned to the vessel their feet full of mud. Finally, loosed the third time, the birds came back no more." The cuneiform interpretation draws much closer to the Scriptures. Izdober states that successively were sent out a dove, a swallow, and a raven: The two former not finding a place to alight came back, but "the raven saw the corpses in the waters, ate, rested, turned and came not back." In the Mexican legend, Tezpi sends out a vulture which does not return. Among the Greeks and Latins the legend is preserved by the fables of Ovid, and the odes of Horace.

As the cuneiform inscriptions date back at least 2,000 years before Christ, and thus probably anterior to the time when Moses wrote down the traditions of the Jewish people, we get some idea of the value of their testimony. We must recollect, too, that the tower of Babel was built shortly after the Deluge, and when all the earth was of one tongue, and the traditions of the primitive revelation which had been preserved from the time of Noe were yet fresh in their minds.

PROSPECTUS.

THE DRAPERY AND GENERAL IMPORTING

COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND (LIMITED).

Registered under "The Companies Act, 1882."

CAPITAL, £125,000, IN 250,000 SHARES OF 10s. EACH,
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £250,000.

Head Offices and Warehouse :

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

BENDIX HALLENSTEIN, Chairman of Directors.

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

Bankers :

NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND (LIMITED).

Solicitors :

MESSESS, SEIVWRIGHT AND STOUT.

Auditors :

MESSESS, 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.

ROBERT LUMSDEN

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

47 GEORGE STREET,

(Next door "Little Dust Pan.")

DUNEDIN.

N.B.—Special Attention paid to the Watch-repairing department by R. LUMSDEN.

SHAMROCK HOTEL

SPEY STREET,

INVERCARGILL.

THOMAS SCULLY ... PROPRIETOR

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

Note the Address :—

SHAMROCK HOTEL, SPEY STREET.

CALLAN & GALLAWAY,

SOLICITORS,

BOND STREET DUNEDIN,

Have several sums OF MONEY TO LEND on Good FREEHOLD SECURITY, at Current Rates of Interest.

SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE FOR 1884

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

Leave Lyttel-ton.	Leave Well-ing-ton.	Leave New Plym'th	Leave Napier.	Leave Thames.	Leave Anck-land.	Arrive 1 mdon.
Feb 2	Feb 3	Feb 4	Feb 5	Feb 6	Feb 7	Mar 15
Mar 1	Mar 2	Mar 3	Mar 4	Mar 5	Mar 6	Apr 12
Mar 29	Mar 30	Mar 31	Mar 31	Mar 29	Mar 31	Apr 10
Apr 26	Apr 27	Apr 28	Apr 26	Apr 28	Apr 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

WINTER, 1884.

MOLLISON,
DUTHIE,
& CO.,

DRAPERS,
CLOTHIERS,
AND TAILORS.

195 AND 197
GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN.

MOLLISON, DUTHIE, & Co. would draw special attention to their DRESS DEPARTMENT, which is well stocked with all the Newest and Most Fashionable Fabrics in Plain, Check, and Stripes; also a Large Stock of Colonial Dress Tweeds in Plain, Striped, and Checks, from 2s 11d; and as their workroom is under the supervision of a LADY OF ACKNOWLEDGED ABILITY, they can with confidence guarantee PERFECT SATISFACTION to ladies favouring them with orders. MOLLISON, DUTHIE & Co. having completed their arrangements for the WINTER SEASON, are now showing a Large Selection of New GOODS in every Department, all of which have been marked at prices that cannot but please the most exacting.

MOLLISON,
DUTHIE,
& CO.,

TAILORS,
CLOTHIERS,
AND DRAPERS.

195 AND 197
GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN.

S. S. BANNISTER,

CHEMIST

By Examination,

(From Robert and Co. Paris.

OCTAGON DRUG HALL,

Corner of GEORGE STREET AND OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

All Prescriptions Dispensed under immediate Supervision of the Principal.

NOTICE.

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

STEPHANIE.

BY LOUIS VUILLLOT.

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

CHAPTER XXVI.—(Continued.)

While I was wrapt in these thoughts the viscount chattered away, but got no answer. He complained at last and bewailed his misfortune. He reminds me of people in comedies who come to pierce their hearts at the feet of an ingrate; how quietly I could say, "pierce, by all means." But as he has no sword, and as it is a weapon for which, I fancy, he has no particular predilection, I may make my mind easy. Forgive me, most charitable Elise; for, really, when I think how he threatens to spoil my life, as he has already half-spoiled my heart, I lose all patience. He and his mother alone have given me all those hard, bitter feelings which you condemn in me. Germain had left off watching us, and was standing in a corner with M. de Tourmagne. The count seemed to be speaking hotly about something, while Germain listened with a calm, almost obstinate air. What could be the matter? A sort of presentiment of coming ill seemed to sink down and settle like a cloud upon my heart. I wished that Germain would at least look over again; but no; you would think he had made a compact with his eyes, so persistently did he keep them fixed on the ground without stirring a lid.

The quadrille over, the viscount took me back to my place. I could hardly contain myself, I felt so put out. Madame de Sauveterre bent forward and asked me if I felt ill. Poor Madame de Sauveterre, can she never lose an opportunity of making me dislike her? I fancied she was spying on me, and I felt indignant at her pretended interest. Oh! I must take care, for sometimes I think and act in anything but a Christian manner. I answered shortly that I was quite well; and, then, without caring what she thought, and to show her that I saw quite well, I got up and went straight over to the spot where M. de Tourmagne was still talking to Germain, not exactly knowing what I was going to say. They were so entirely absorbed in their conversation that neither saw me approach.

"It is folly," M. de Tourmagne was saying very emphatically; "utter folly."

"But it must be done," answered Germain, sadly and firmly. I was quite close to them. Germain jumped up, looking very much put out, and M. de Tourmagne looked at me with an expression half of annoyance and half of bewilderment.

You are going to find me mistress of myself, my dear Elise, and, perhaps, too, a bit of a dissembler; for I had sufficient control over myself to look quite unconcerned and to say smilingly; "If it is a question of the 'Pharaohs' which is under discussion, I shall plead ignorance and withdraw."

"Yes," replied M. de Tourmagne, still with his brows knit. "It is a question of the 'Pharaohs'—confound them for all the follies that they lead sensible men into. Here is M. Darcet wanting to start off after them again. If you have charity, Stephanie, pray that he may come to his senses."

"I assure you," said poor Germain, with a smile that went to my heart, "the more I listen to reason, the more do I see that I must go."

"But what will your mother and sister say, M. Darcet?" I cried. "Thanks to the minister and all the good friends I have found," replied Germain. "My mother and sister do not want me; they will go into a convent, and be quite happy."

"Happy!" I echoed; "happy, and yet so far away, in the middle of yellow fever, perhaps!"

"Yellow fever is an old acquaintance of mine," he said; "and there are other fevers in Paris to which I am less accustomed. I must go back to my desert."

"Folly," repeated M. de Tourmagne; "folly, even if it were folly of learning."

"And such it is," put in Germain. "No, no," cried the count, "it is the folly of a very young man. Do not fancy that I will help you to its accomplishment; there is not the slightest necessity for your going back to Egypt."

"Provided I leave Paris," said Germain, "it is all the same to me where I go. I have something to do in Bengal, and then I may make a regular tour around the world."

"It is Paris that you find fault with then," I said. "It is Paris that I find fault with," he answered; "I can do nothing of any value here, and I am likely to fall into misanthropy; so, M. de Tourmagne, I beg that you will see the minister to-morrow."

"Be perfectly certain that I shall do nothing of the sort," said the count; "and moreover, I shall do all in my power to oppose you."

"Mademoiselle," cried Germain, "I beg you to use your influence with M. de Tourmagne in my behalf."

"Why, what would Madame Darcet say to me?" I laughed. "Oh, no, you must not count on me."

There was a quadrille forming just at that moment. I was not engaged, and I saw that another couple was wanting to complete the figure. Not seeing a pair to fill the place, I turned to Germain, and asked him to join it with me, gayly excusing myself on the plea that it was part of my duty to see after the pleasure of our guests.

"In all Paris you could hardly find a worse dancer," he said, as we took our places.

"And this accident will probably make you more than ever in a hurry to leave us?" I said.

"I would answer yes," he said, "if I could explain my meaning."

"And why can you not explain?" I asked.

"Do not ask me; it would be a dissertation," he said.

"Indeed," I went on, "I do not wonder at anyone hating the world."

"But I do not hate the world," said Germain. "Only things do not always go just as I would wish to see them; and when I can do nothing, I would rather go away from the sight that saddens me."

"And you go away without regret?" I asked.

"No," he replied; "I go away with hatred. Perhaps it is I who am mistaken and the world that is reasonable. We judge differently, that is all."

Neither of us mentioned M. de Sauveterre's name; but the figure and false glitter of my noble admirer was at the bottom of our conversation, and we both felt it. I drew Germain on with my questions; he tried to evade me for a while, but I knew that in the end he was glad to tell me some of his thoughts.

"And in what do you differ with the world?" I persisted.

"On many, many points."

"I should like to know some of them."

"But I cannot tell you," he cried; "I do not want to leave you with a bad impression of my taste, and I fear that my antipathies would be at variance with your sympathies."

"Do you think you know my sympathies?" I returned; "but, I assure you, monsieur, you are mistaken; and I, who know your antipathies, assure you that they do not jar on me in the least. No," I went on, as he looked at me in surprise; "I have no taste for the tinsel and hollow glitter which I know you despise. I never loved the frivolity we see around us, never for one instant was I dazzled or charmed by its eternal whirl and prattle, and the patience which I show with all this comes, at times, less from the spirit of submission to the world than from the secret contempt which I have for it."

"I am very happy to hear you say so," cried Germain; "and, may I add, that I have always suspected as much. But I think you are the only one here who feels in this way."

"Well," I said, a little stiffly, "and is that nothing?"

"It is everything," he murmured, "everything."

I went on without pretending to hear him: "But I am not the only one here who feels in this way. Without speaking of M. de Tourmagne, whom you will hardly accuse of overlooking real merit, there are many around us, with my aunt at the head, who would, were the question seriously put to them, acknowledge that they are very little deceived by this outward brilliancy. It draws a smile from them, often a smile of compassion; but their hearts, their sympathies, their esteem, they reserve for the good and true. The world is not as silly as you think."

"And I," said Germain, "do not think it as silly as you believe I do. The false spirit of which we have spoken is like the moss growing on the rocks; under the moss is a solid substance called name, position, anything you like; to this the world tenders its esteem, authorized, I know, by very powerful reasons. In a word, they believe that they can build a future on a mere ancient name, as men build a strong castle on a sterile rock."

That night, when I went up stairs, I opened the window of my boudoir—the one that overhangs the garden—and sat down to think, on the cushioned seat where you and I spent so long, one night, chatting happily about your approaching marriage. The bright stars peeped out, and wafts of balmy air came up from the quiet garden. All seemed so calm that I half wondered at my own restlessness, and things began to get dim and dream-like. How sad the future looked. I might see that garden change and re-change, the limes drop their leaves and bud again, the fragrant mignonette come and go, before my sad soul shall have won back, not its lost hopes, but even peace itself, or have even grown used to sorrow. Until then, no scene, no matter how beautiful, or peaceful, or sweet, could console me. Can it be that God would condemn us to such ceaseless sorrow? Oh, no, I would not say that. In the greatest sorrow which Providence sends us we shall find good; and God always pours balm into a suffering soul. If I did my duty, I told myself, God would work out His wonderful designs, and never forsake me. Over the ruins of my dearest hopes I would walk confidently, knowing that the divine help is never refused to us in our misfortune. I would smile as my dying father smiled; for I am come of a race that never forsook its God in sorrow.

CHAPTER XXVII.

August 15.

You must pray for me, my own Elise; I am in dire want of prayers, for I am at the very turning-point of my life, and my courage, which a fortnight ago I thought so high, is now sinking little by little just when I have most need of it. Since my last letter I have seen neither Germain nor Madame Darcet, and Jeanne knows nothing. I have, however, had at talk with M. de Tourmagne, which, I think, will interest you.

"My poor child," he began, "I want to put you on your guard about something. The De Sauveterres, for whom, I fear, you have no great love, are becoming more dangerous than I expected. The countess has managed to work her way to the Dauphiness. She has quite enough of tact to win the favor of the good princess, and quite enough cleverness to know how to interest her in her plans."

"Oh, M. de Tourmagne!" was all I could say.

"My authority is only too good," he went on; "you must be on your watch for every stroke from this point. As long as M. de Sauveterre had only your aunt and his mother to back him up, the matter was really in your own hands, to accept or to refuse. But if her Royal Highness draws your aunt aside some fine day and tells her that she wishes you to marry the Viscount de Sauveterre, she can never refuse her, and nothing will be left to you but obedience."

"Oh, M. de Tourmagne!" I cried, passionately, "they little know me. I'll never obey—I'd rather die at once."

"I quite believe that," returned the count; "but, perhaps, it would be better if possible to spare your kind aunt the annoyance of giving unpleasant explanations to her Royal Highness. Is there no means of foreseeing and arranging all this without noise or trouble?"

"I do not know of any," I answered, in tears, fairly beaten by this new trouble.

(To be Continued.)

MUSIC.

MR. CHARLES WAUD
begs to announce that he has Vacancies
for Pupils desirous of learning Singing, Piano,
Violin, Violoncello, and Double Bass.

For Terms, apply at his residence,
Moray Place.

WILLIAM REID,
Wholesale and Retail
SEED MERCHANT, NURSERYMAN, &c.
PRINCES STREET CUTTING
(Joining Queen's Theatre), DUNEDIN.

Catalogue and Price List on Application.

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

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

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

THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND.

HEAD OFFICE:

Bond and Rattray streets, Dunedin.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

E. B. Cargill, Esq., Chairman.
James Hazlett, Esq. A. Scoullar, Esq.
James Hogg, Esq. W. Gregg, Esq.
F. Meenan, Esq. H. Guthrie, Esq.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCES

Of Every Description at
LOWEST RATES.

W. C. KIRKCALDY,
Manager.

Agents and Canvassers Wanted for Town,
Suburbs, and Country.

VISITORS to CHRISTCHURCH

and those with engagements in the
City requiring the convenience and comfort
of a home—near the business centre, and in
the immediate vicinity of the church and
Convent Schools,—should stay at MISS
KEENAN'S ENNISKILLEN BOARDING
HOUSE, Barbadoes Street South.

Ladies wanting good Catholic servants
should apply to Miss Keenan.

CROWN HOTEL

RATTRAY STREET,
DUNEDIN.

This Hotel is situated in a most central
position, and affords splendid Accommoda-
tion to the public.

Single and Double Bedrooms. Suites of
Rooms for families.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. Passengers
called for early trains.

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.
Terms liberal.

P. KELIGHER, Proprietor.

BUY NO OTHER MAKE BUT



CHADWICK'S

SUPER SIX CORD

COTTON

It is unsurpassed.

To be had at all Retail Drapers.

Sole Wholesale Agents.

SARGOOD SON & EWEN,

Dunedin,
Christchurch,
Auckland,
Invercargill.

THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY

Effects Insurances on every description
of Property at
LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

Claims Promptly Settled.

Office: LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN.

FRANCIS MEENAN

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT

GREAT KING-STREET, DUNEDIN

(Opposite Hospital.)

JAMES WISEMAN

(Late of Evans and Co.)

Begs to intimate to his friends and the
public generally that he has commenced
business on his own account as a House,
Land, and General Commission Agent in
Rooms over the Commercial Property and
Finance Company's Office, and is desirous of
securing the patronage of

Persons requiring Money on Freehold
Security at lowest rates of interest
Persons requiring Tenants for Houses in
Town or Suburbs, and
Persons in search of Comfortable
Homes.

Note the Address—

J. WISEMAN,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
Moray Place (opposite Criterion Hotel).

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

J. LEWIS desires to inform the pub-
lic that he still continues the UN-
dertaking BUSINESS as formerly at the
Establishment, 152 George street, Dunedin.

Funerals attended in Town or Country
with promptness and economy.

MARK SINCLAIR

(Late Sinclair and Morton),

GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN,

COACHBUILDERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CARRIAGE MATERIAL

Carriages constructed from the latest and
most approved designs. The finest finish, the
best material and workmanship guaranteed.
Orders from the country will receive
prompt attention.

Received First Prizes at Dunedin and Taieri
Shows, 1879, and awarded Special Prize for
Largest Prize-taker in New Zealand man-
ufactures at Dunedin Show, 1880, and Three
First Prizes at Taieri Show, 1880.

W. M' LAREN,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

PRINCES STREET,

(Second door from Dowling Street)

DUNEDIN.

SUPREME COURT HOTEL

STUART STREET, DUNEDIN.

C. O'DRISCOLL ... Proprietor

CHRISTCHURCH.

152 HIGH STREET, Next Proctor, Optician.

A. H. BLAKE, Family Baker
to intimate that he has Removed as above.
Digestive Bread a speciality: Parties Sup-
plied or Catered. Note the Address.

H. W. JOHNS

PATENT

ASBESTOS

MATERIALS.

ASBESTOS ROOFING

ASBESTOS LIQUID PAINTS

ASBESTOS BOILER COVERINGS

ASBESTOS STEAM PACKING

ASBESTOS MILLBOARD

ASBESTOS GASKETS

ASBESTOS SHEATHING

ASBESTOS LINING FELT

ASBESTOS COATINGS, CEMENTS, &c
F. W. PETRE AND J. P. SPRING,

General Agents for New Zealand and
Australian Colonies.

Sub-Agents wanted in different towns in
New Zealand.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA,

Established 1869, and incorporated by Act
of Parliament, is the second oldest mutual
office in these colonies, and was the first to
free assurance from harrassing restrictions.

J. P. SPRING, AGENT.

J. P. SPRING,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

MONEY, SHARE, AND LICENSED
LAND BROKER,

Agent Mutual Life Association of Australasia
" European, Eastern Telegram Agency
" H. W. Johns' Asbestos Goods.

Loans negotiated. Transfers and mort-
gages prepared. Several sums to lend at
current rates.

SMITH AND SMITH,

OCTAGON, DUNEDIN;

PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS AND GLAZIERS
SIGN WRITERS & DECORATORS.

Importers of White Lead, Oils, Varnishes
Glass, Paperhangings, &c.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

G. AND T. YOUNG,

Importers, Watchmakers and Jewellers,

80, Princes street, Dunedin,

Have Just Landed, ex ship Dunedin, and
Suez Mail Steamer, large shipments of Gold
and Silver Watches; Gold and Silver
Jewellers; English, French and American
clocks; Silver and Electro-plated goods, etc.,
selected by their Mr. George Young, from
the leading manufacturers in England and
the Continent.

G. and T. Young, from the fact of their
buying from the manufacturers direct, and
for cash, and having no commissions to pay
are in a position to supply the very best,
quality of goods at prices considerably lower
than those who purchase in the markets here.

Note the address:—

80, Princes street, Dunedin; Great North
Road, Timaru; and Thames street, Oamaru.

SUMMER GOODS.

I. MARTIN

HAS JUST LANDED
15 CASES NEW GOODS.

Summer Coatings
Summer Suitings
Summer Trousering
Summer Vestings
Celluloid Collars
Titanic Umbrellas.

I. MARTIN'S

FIRST-CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT;
Princes Street.

INVERCARGILL CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

A COMPLIMENTARY entertainment was given by the members of the above society at their usual meeting place on Wednesday evening, the 30th ult., to their friends and members of the Church. The attendance was large considering the inclemency of the evening. The chair was taken at eight sharp by the President, Mr. M. O'Brien, who briefly introduced the speakers of the evening, and reminded the audience that it was unnecessary for him to detain them at any length on matters connected with the Society as the Secretary would give a statement of its progress.

The Secretary then came forward and spoke at length on the progress of the Society, and said its object when established was to offer facilities for the improvement of education and literature generally, as many young men had received a good education in the Home country, and when driven to the most remote parts of the country to toil for a livelihood are deprived of any opportunity of practising that education which, in many cases, after an elapse of years is forgotten altogether. After giving a brief explanation as to the nature of debates, and the knowledge derivable from the practice of taking part in such discussions, the speaker proceeded to bring before the notice of his hearers the superior advantages offered by the Literary Society compared with kindred societies in this town by its having a large library. Still the membership is below the average of that of other societies possessed of an inferior advantage. The membership of the Society at present is about twenty-five of which there are about twenty financial members. Since the formation of the Society about two years ago the total receipts are £78. The greater part of that amount was paid for books, and still there is a credit balance to the Society's credit in the bank of £14 (applause).

The next item on the programme was Mr. Bradley's recitation, "Modern Logic," which was well rendered. Messrs. P. and J. Reid appeared next with a dialogue, "Fitz-James and Roderick Dhu," which was done full justice to. The next item was an address, "Ireland a Nation," by Mr. McCann, who was received with applause. The programme terminated with a long and interesting essay on "Food" by Mr. O'Brien.

CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

Christchurch, May 9.

AT the usual weekly meeting of the above Society on Monday evening, May 5, one candidate was balloted for and duly elected. The President apologised for the unavoidable absence of a gentleman who was to deliver a lecture on that occasion to the Society. He had, however, arranged with Mr. Nolan, who had consented at a very short notice, to fill up the programme.

Mr. Baxter briefly introduced a motion to the effect that ladies be allowed the use of the library on payment of one shilling per month. This was seconded, with great pleasure, by Mr. Cox, who would be very pleased to see ladies—who have a great taste for reading—admitted to the use of the library.

Mr. Kennedy moved an amendment that ladies may become honorary members on payment of three shillings per quarter. This was supported by Mr. Leahy, who considered it would be a great boon to the ladies, who would thus be able to procure some really sound Catholic literature, the spread of which was one of the main objects of the Society.

Rev. Father Bower would not support the admission of ladies as honorary members, but would be pleased to see them become subscribers to the library. This would be a means of spreading and diffusing Catholic literature, which was a thing to be very much desired in these colonies. He furthermore impressed on the members the necessity of paying their subscriptions punctually, especially as the amount was so small.

Mr. O'Connor thought the Society was treading on dangerous grounds in introducing such a proposition, especially as there was no precedent for it with any other Catholic society.

Mr. Milner did not agree with the last speaker, as he had a very great experience of ladies as subscribers when he was librarian, and he found that they were extremely careful of the books. He was sure great good would result from this, as there was a dearth of Catholic literature.

The President was opposed to the admission of anyone to the use of the library who was not a member of the Society. If anyone wanted the books, he could very easily join, but it was an injustice to those who were members, if persons outside the Society had the same privileges as themselves. Not alone would anyone becoming a member have the use of the books, but also the right of attending entertainments, which might be given oftener if the membership increased. He would support the admission of ladies as honorary members.

Mr. Adams suggested that the money so obtained be devoted to library purposes.

Finally it was agreed that ladies be admitted to the use of the library on payment of three shillings per quarter, payable in advance.

The remainder of the evening was devoted to a short lecture by Mr. Nolan, on "Light, Heat, and Solid Bodies." Mr. Nolan illustrated his remarks by the use of a radiometer, by means of which he showed that heat, as well as light, has the power of acting on that instrument.

Mr. O'Connor complimented the lecturer on his researches, and thanked him for having entertained the members with a very interesting lecture.

Dressmaking Department.—Mrs. Carter is now making deesse 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.]

JUSTIN M'CARTHY.

(Dublin Freeman's Journal.)

KNOWN to his countrymen, as well as to the world in general, only as a hard-working and successful literary man, long a resident of London, and unidentified with any of the preceding political parties no one at the time he took his seat in the House of Commons would have blamed or wondered, had he come as the representative of an English or a Scotch, instead of an Irish city.

Yet, there are a few who, when they saw him pledging his allegiance to the Irish National Party, recognised the fulfilment of the promise of his youth. Those knew in detail that past which we briefly outline here.

Justin McCarthy was born in Cork in 1830. He profited to the utmost of the splendid educational advantages then attainable in Munster's capital; and when he left school at the age of seventeen, was not only a fine English scholar, but read Greek fluently and wrote, as well as translated, Latin with grace and ease. Later, he taught himself French, German and Italian, and mastered the literature of the three languages. Being left to his own resources he turned to journalism for his livelihood.

He began as a reporter on the Cork *Examiner*. He had taught himself shorthand, and the first important exercise of his skill was in reporting the trial of Smith O'Brien and his colleagues at Clonmel. The young journalist was an enthusiastic member of the Cork Historical Society, which was mainly a recruiting ground for the Young Irelanders. Not daunted, as were so many of his associates, when John Mitchel was allowed to be drafted into penal servitude, nor by the final catastrophe of 1848, McCarthy clung to the last surviving Confederate Club; and in 1849 threw himself heart and soul into another movement, the forlornest of forlorn hopes, which perished after a brief but stormy existence, and left scarce a trace behind.

Baffled in his patriotic aspirations, he turned with renewed zeal to his profession, and to London as affording the most promising field for its exercise. He had the usual struggle for a place; the usual novitiate of dull, hard, and apparently unrecognised journalistic drudgery. From 1852 till 1860, he was on the staff of the *Northern Times*, Liverpool. In the latter year he became Parliamentary reporter on the *Morning Star*. In intervals of this occupation he successfully attempted essays and novels. His star was in the ascendant. John Bright and John Stuart Mill became his friends. In 1865 he was editor-in-chief of the *Morning Star*, which under his management did magnificent service in the cause of Ireland at a time when that cause seemed most hopeless, and prison, exile or the scaffold was the accepted risk of its personal champions. John Bright had an interest in the *Morning Star*, but, in 1868, when he sold it out, and it was plain that he was going to be a Minister, Mr. McCarthy resigned the editorship.

Soon after he went to America, whither his literary reputation had preceded him, and he found only the pleasant embarrassment of deciding on the best in a multitude of eligible offers. There he spent nearly three years writing, lecturing, and profiting by his exceptional advantages for seeing the country and studying the people. In 1871 he returned a wiser and a richer man to London. He at once accepted on the London *Daily News* the honourable, but most exacting and laborious position of Parliamentary leader writer; kept on producing novels of ever increasing interest and brilliancy; and, in 1878, surprised everyone with his "History of Our Own Times"—in tone and temper a very exemplar of contemporary history—which proved the author's wonderful versatility, and had an almost unprecedented run on both sides of the Atlantic.

He was at the height of his literary fame when he was chosen Member of Parliament, and cast his lot with the Irish Party. He had much to lose, and from a worldly stand-point nothing to gain. But with characteristic disinterestedness he gave his unreserved trust and support to Parnell, in whom he saw the long-desired leader of the Irish people; discountenanced every attempt of his colleagues to bring himself into prominence; and never failed to show forth by word and example his conviction that, in the face of the enemy, the Irish party should be as one man—individual predilections renounced for the general good—the minority always submissive to the will of the majority. He had no sympathy with that variety of patriot who makes "independence a euphemism of disunion."

Since the famous nine weeks coercion fight in 1881, Mr. McCarthy has had a chance to prove his loyalty to Ireland by personal sacrifice—loss of old and attached friends and social prestige, and diminished literary profits. All through his Parliamentary career, whenever need has arisen, he has cheerfully borne his part in the most irksome labours. Were his delivery equal to his command of beautiful and expressive language—in the latter faculty he has no rivals save Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Sexton—he would be among the foremost speakers in the House. His was the best among the effective answers to Forster's celebrated attack on Parnell.

In him are combined genius and modesty, a rational enjoyment of a granted good, with immense capacity for self-sacrifice, and courage in bearing misfortune. This last has been severely tested; for just as he had attained the zenith of his literary and political eminence, his beloved and gifted wife, to whose tender appreciation and wise counsels his every success was referable, was taken from him by death. He has two children, a son and a daughter, both in fullest sympathy with his political convictions, and the former inheriting no small share of his literary ability.

Grace Greenwood and Robert Collier have both distinguished themselves by daubing taffy on the Prince of Wales, but after all it takes a native artist to do it with unction. The editor of the *Monthly Magazine*, published at Windsor, is such an artist. Says he: "The Psalmist, with all his experience, would never have written, 'Put not your trust in princes,' had he ever known the Prince of Wales."—*Pilot*.

J. E. B O N E,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
140 GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN.

Father Matthew, by Maguire, 9d
View of Irish History, by Duffy, 3s
Out of Court, Mrs. Hoey, 6s 6d
Irish Plesantry and Fun, J. F. O'Hea, 6s 6d
Lover, a biographical sketch, 3s

W. H. T E R R Y,
ARCHITECT,
Hislop's Exchange Court,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

DENTISTRY.

H. R O B I N S O N
SURGEON DENTIST,
No charge for advice.
Painless extraction by the aid of nitrous
oxide gas.

Address—
Dodd's Buildings,

Corner of GEORGE ST. & MORAY PLACE.

**DUNEDIN ELECTROPLATING
AND GILDING WORKS.**

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

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

THE PUBLIC ARE NOTIFIED

That the

**COLONIAL INSURANCE
COMPANY**

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

F. E. ELEY,

Manager for Otago.

Offices: Colonial Bank Buildings.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

H U G H G O U R L E Y
desires to inform the public he still
continues the Undertaking Business as
formerly at the Establishment, corner Clark and
MacLaggan streets, Dunedin.
Funerals attended in Town or Coun with
promptness and economy

LOOK, WHO WOULD HAVE
THOUGHT IT!

J. A. A L L E N
wishes his friends and fellow-citizens
to know that he started business on his
own account, under the style of

J. A. ALLEN AND CO.,
AERATED WATER AND CORDIAL
MANUFACTURERS,
MACLAGGAN STREET.

Nothing but first-class goods turned out
An early inspection will oblige.
NOT TO BE RUBBED OUT.

GREIG, MEFFEN AND CO.
Wholesale and Retail
GROCERS,
TEA AND COFFEE MERCHANTS,
EDINBURGH EMPORIUM,
Corner of George and Hanover Streets.
(late Kerr's Drapery Warehouse.)

Greig Meffen and Co., desire to inform their
numerous customers and public generally,
that they have removed to the above com-
modious premises and trust by care and
attention to merit a share of the public pa-
tronsage in addition to their present trade.
Families waited on for orders. Groceries
delivered free in City and Suburbs.

Country orders receive special attention
and are carefully packed and sent as directed.

K I L G O U R A N D C O.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
KING STREET,
DUNEDIN.

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

Cordials and Liqueurs of the
finest quality.

A. A N D T. I N G L I S,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS
Hosiery, Haberdashers,
Woolen and Carpet Warehousemen,
Clothiers, Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
Cabinetmakers, Upholsterers, Fur-
nishing Ironmongers, Under-
takers, Importers
of Table Glass, and English
and Foreign China.

Houses furnished from Cottage to Mansion
throughout, complete with every re-
quisite, at the most reason-
able prices.

A. & T. INGLIS,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.
Manse Street, Dunedin;
THAMES STREET, OAMARU;
and at London.



By special appointment to
SIR GEORGE BOWEN, K.C.M.G.

H. J. K I T T,
TRUNK AND PORTMANTEAU
MANUFACTURER.

Sample Cases, Travelling trunks, and ladies'
Bags.

173 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Next Morris, Photographer).
Trunks, Portmanteaus, and bags of all kinds
Repaired.

ESTABLISHED IN DUNEDIN. 1861.

M R. J. P. A R M S T R O N G,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST,
55 PRINCES STREET
(Opposite the Criterion Hotel.)

S T E P H E N S O N ' S
BALSAM OF LINSEED.

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

Being pleasant to the taste, children take
it readily.

Prepared only by
F. P. STEPHENSON,
(Late Howard and Raymond),
DISPENSING CHEMIST AND PHARMACIST
30 Princes Street, Dunedin

S A M U E L R E A D I N G
DIE SINKER, LETTER CUTTER,
AND OFFICIAL SEAL ENGRAVER.

Name Stamps, Brass Plates, and Stencil
Plates.



BATH STREET, DUNEDIN.

(Off Stuart and George Streets).

K I T C H E N R A N G E S all Sizes
SPECIALLY DESIGNED for burn-
ing New Zealand Coal, both portable and
for building in, fitted with either high or low
pressure boilers.

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

H. E. SHACKLOCK,

General Iron and Brass Foundry, Crawford
street, Dunedin.

K I N C A I D, M ' Q U E E N & C O.
VULCAN FOUNDRY,
Great King Street, Dunedin.

Engineers, Boilermakers, Iron and Brass
Founders, Millwrights, Iron
Shipbuilders, &c.

High Pressure and Compound Steam
Engines, Turbine and other Water Wheels,
Quartz Crushing and every description of
Pumping, Winding, Mining, Stone-breaking,
Woolwashing, Drying, Flour Mill, and
Dredging Machinery made and repaired.
Cast and Wrought Iron Ripples and Sluice
Plates.

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

J. A N D W. S T E W A R T,

COACHBUILDERS,

GREAT KING STREET,

(Nearly opposite Bacon's Stables),

Have for Sale—

Single and Double Buggies, Waggonettes,
Pony Phaetons, Station and
Express Waggon.

Also Made to Order—

Every description of Hose Reels, Hook
and Ladder Carriages, Fire Brigade Plant
&c., &c.

All of their own make. Workmanship and
Materials guaranteed.

H A R P O F E R I N H O T E L
QUEENSTOWN.

Mrs. M'BRIDE ... Proprietress.

The above commodious and comfortable
Hotel offers first-class accommodation
Tourists and others visiting the Lake scenery

C I T Y H O T E L, D U N E D I N

MRS. N. MURPHY ... Proprietress

On and after 3rd December, Mrs Murphy
will OPEN her DINING-ROOM for LUN-
CHEON to the General Public from Noon
Daily, and trusts by attention, civility, and
reasonable charges to merit a share of Pub-
lic Patronage from her many friends, as well
as from the merchants and others in Dunedin
and neighbourhood.

A Separate Room for Ladies, with Wait-
resses in attendance.

The Prices of the various Articles will be
attached to the Bill of Fare for the day.
Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, etc., at all hours.

Board and Residence in the Hotel as per
arrangement.

CITY HOTEL, DUNEDIN

November 22, 1883.

J A M E S C O U S T O N

PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-WORKER

&c., &c.,

WALKER STREET, DUNEDIN.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

(Melbourne Advocate, April 26th.)

It takes no one by surprise that a majority of the Royal Commission which has been so tediously inquiring into this question have resolved to report unfavourably to the Catholic claim. No other result was expected by Catholic, Protestant, or Secularist. Every one concerned could have confidently predicted what the report would be, so far, at least, as Catholics are concerned. In the first place, it was never intended at the appointment of the Commission that it should prove of the slightest advantage to Catholics. The nomination of its members was in the hands of Ministers who were resolutely opposed to Catholic claims, and they took good care that a majority of the gentlemen selected for the task should be of the same mind as themselves. In the course of the inquiry one or two of the members, whose prejudices, or convictions, in favour of the secular view of the case were unalterable, exhibited their partiality in an unseemly manner, and, according to one of the morning papers, the bias so displayed was one of the strongest recommendations a gentleman since provided with a comfortable berth had to that preference. However others may have regarded the investigation, we ourselves looked upon it as little better than a farce, for we felt assured that the result would be what it has been. Not even at the time when the Catholic witnesses were being examined and their evidence established a case unanswerably strong did we entertain the slightest hope that the decision would be favourable to our denomination. The bitter unfriendly feeling manifested in some of the questions put to Catholic witnesses, the tone of the Press which prejudged the question at issue, and the aversion of public opinion to any radical change in the Act, all forbade us to hope that the report would be different from what we are told it is to be. It was obvious that the hostile influences would outweigh the strongest evidence, and the result would be unfavourable to our denomination.

It is, however, satisfactory that the chairman, Mr. Rogers, is in favour of granting relief to our body. His decision as to the existence of a grievance will have more weight with impartial minds than the united opinions of the two or three members who constitute the majority. From his training as a lawyer, from his experience and habits as a judge, and, above all, from his high character, he was eminently qualified to form an unbiassed and sound opinion on the evidence adduced, and his decision in our favour will make a deep, though it may be an acknowledged impression on the public conscience. In a moral sense the victory is with us, though the declaration is against us. The evidence stands, and it is entirely in our favour. In the opinion of a gentleman of high judicial capacity, whose qualifications for pronouncing upon the evidence is far above the united intelligence of those opposed to him, we have proved our case, and are entitled to relief. This, under the circumstances, is the most that could have been expected. The evils resulting from a godless system of education were in some measure exposed by the inquiry, but the inevitable corruption of morals has not yet, it would seem, extended so widely or deeply as to alarm the public conscience and before that salutary impression has been produced it would be vain to look for any modification of the Act favourable to the Catholic view of the case.

In an article rejoicing at the decision at which a majority of the of the Commission have arrived, the *Argus* contrives to draw in the Redmond Brothers. These gentlemen are now 12,000 miles away, and are, we may be sure, as forgetful of the *Argus* and its impotent attempts to injure them as if that journal had never vilified them. In their case there was no bitterness of feeling to keep alive the remembrance of their revilers. Having overcome all opposition, and gained their purpose, they are too happy in the contemplation of their success, and of the generosity of their countrymen in Australia, to give a thought to their unscrupulous traducers in the Australian Press. But the mind of the *Argus* is not equally at ease on the subject. Completely baffled as it was by these "two young men," it cannot soon forget or forgive them. Far away though they are, they are still a plague to that journal. Its remembrance of them is constant, bitter, and humiliating, and accordingly an afflicted public are again and again reminded that these gentlemen snapped their fingers at the threats of the *Argus*, and most effectually accomplished their purpose in spite of an opposition on its part that was unparalleled in vindictiveness and impotency combined. In season and out of season the *Argus* betrays its soreness on this point, and, if not for its sake, in their own interest its readers must very much desire that the wound left by the brothers will soon heal. The evidence of its existence in a very raw state is thus betrayed:—"Add, moreover, any influence the Commissioners could exert on behalf of a special vote had been nullified beforehand by the visit of the Redmond Brothers. The free use these gentlemen obtained of the Roman Catholic school-rooms, and the ill-judged vapouring in these buildings of the younger of the Roman Catholic priests, were features of the agitation; and it will be found, we believe, that quietly but rapidly the idea spread that the State money must not go to strengthen a disloyal political organisation." As we have a clear comprehension of the painful condition of mind under which this nonsense was written, our duty is to deal with it indulgently; and so we shall forbear from pointing out what we shall describe as inconsistencies with truth or reason. The impulse to bring forward King Charles' head upon every possible opportunity is not a symptom that any humane person should be guilty of treating with levity least of all when this is done with a gravity in which there is no consciousness of the absurdity of the proceeding. In a case of this kind patience becomes a duty; and on the present occasion we can exercise it without pretending to magnanimity, as the *Argus* has never done Catholic or Irish interests the slightest injury. If we could ignore its intentions our obligations to it on that score would be so heavy that we could never hope to repay them.

[ADVT.]—£500 will be paid for any case that Hop Bitters will not cure or help. Doubt not. See.

News of the Week.

FRIDAY.

THE following regulation is gazetted:—"Any person taking salmon trout or other introduced salmonids or whitefish in or from any river, creek, stream, water-course, water-race, lake, pond, or estuary, within the Provincial District of Otago, without the authority of his Excellency the Governor, or other lawful authority previously obtained, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50, to be recovered in the manner provided by 'The Salmon and Trout Act, 1867.'"

A man named Thomas Symons was killed on Tuesday at Palmerston North by a falling tree while felling timber at Kairanga. Deceased was an elderly man, and had been long resident there.

The small rush which has set in at Nelson Creek is considered to be merely a patch. There are a great many idle men about Greymouth, and a very dull winter is anticipated.

Sir George Grey addressed a crowded meeting at Lyttelton last night, and received a unanimous vote of thanks. He expressed a wish to secure for every youth in the Colony an equal chance of entering the Civil Service, and to have the advantages of higher education brought within the reach of all.

At a meeting of Directors of the Prospecting Co., at Wanganui, yesterday, a letter was read from the prospecting party at Tuhua to the effect that they had arrived within sight of the Tuhua lands, and were waiting the arrival of Ngatia to enable them to go through. A resolution was passed to urge the Native Minister to use his influence with Ngatia, Tamate, and other chiefs on behalf of the party, as they were going up in compliance with the request of the Natives. It was also decided to request the Minister of Mines to grant a pound-for-pound subsidy to the Company to enable prospecting operations to be carried on.

Major Ropata was presented at Gisborne yesterday with a numerously-signed letter expressing the feelings of the residents in regard to his past services, and the injustice done him by the Government in reducing his allowances by two-thirds, also hoping that Parliament would rectify the matter. The old chief in a brief reply quoted the Maori proverb of a dog fed by its master as long as it could limp, but being knocked on the head when no longer of use. He said he had for years expected to be sent to arrest Te Kooti, but whatever the Government might do, he and those under his influence would remain steadfast and loyal. He was received with great enthusiasm, and was visibly affected.

It is stated that when the division of the Costley estate is made the share of each of the bodies participating in the legacy will be about £12,000. A large portion of the money is at present on fixed deposit, drawing interest.

Henry Ding, a bushman, was accidentally killed by being jammed between two logs in the bush at Mangakahu.

The British King took from here for England 71,670lb, cheese, valued at £1479.

Intelligence has been received that the steamship State of Florida, trading between Glasgow and America, which is several days overdue, came into collision with a barque in the Atlantic, and sank almost immediately. Of the 167 souls on board only 44 were rescued by the barque or saved in the steamer's boats.

The Oriental Bank Corporation, which suspended payment on the 30th inst., was compelled to adopt this course in consequence of the rapid and unexpected withdrawals of deposits at its Eastern branches. The examination which has been already made of the available assets show that the depositors will probably receive 17s 6d in the pound, and in the meanwhile the liquidator will undertake the management of the Company's estates in Mauritius.

SATURDAY.

A report was made to the Auckland police that between 10 and half-past 11 o'clock on Thursday night someone was firing from the beach, near the foot of College Hill, in the direction of a block of buildings lying along the gully. One resident's house was repeatedly struck by bullets, and the windows of an adjacent house in course of erection were riddled with bullets. The police are investigating the matter.

Daniel O'Neill, fireman on board the Kawatiri, at Westport, fell off the gangway on Thursday night and was drowned. He was drunk at the time, as was his companion, who was therefore unable to render any assistance.

The Oriental Bank are indebted to the Victorian Government for £195,000 on loan account, £185,000 on fixed deposit, £14,000 on current account, and £30,000 in drafts. Mr. Service has written to the Associated Banks contending that they are all jointly liable for any deficiency in the public account that may arise by the failure of the Oriental Bank, but no reply to his letter has yet been returned.

The catalogue at Thursday's wool auctions comprised 11,000 bales. The tone of the sale was firm; combing wools and cross-breeds were in good demand; faulty descriptions dull. Since the opening of the sales 94,400 bales have been catalogued, and 8,600 withdrawn.

Lord Derby has privately condemned the Recidiviste Bill as an infamous scheme, and states that any attempt to deport criminals to New Caledonia must be stopped.

At the Crystal Palace Exhibition Mr. Gladstone was blamed for the delay which has taken place with reference to the relief of Khartoum.

News is to hand of a disastrous explosion which occurred at the factory of Nobel's Explosive Company at Stevenson, Ayrshire. Ten girls employed in the works were killed. Other employees were more or less seriously injured.

The Cape Ministry have resigned.

General Gordon has succeeded in cutting a trench between the palace of Khartoum and the position where the rebellious portion of the inhabitants are situated.

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. Hennessy, M.R.I.A. Edited by Rev. C. P. Meehan, M.R.I.A. 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d.

CARDINAL NEWMAN.—THE STORY OF HIS LIFE, by Henry J. Jennings, with fac-simile of the original copy of "Lead kindly light," and several portraits of the Cardinal, taken at various times in his life-time 4s 6d, by post 5s.

OUTLINE OF IRISH HISTORY, by Justin H. McCarthy (son of Justin McCarthy, M.P.). 2s, by post 2s 6d.

YOUNG IRELAND, by Sir Charles Gavau Duffy. Complete cheap edition 2s 6d, by post 3s 6d.

JAMES DUNNE,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, ETC.,
141 George Street, DUNEDIN

CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART, TIMARU.

Conducted by the Religions of the Sacred Heart.

Under the patronage of his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. REDWOOD,
Lord Bishop of Wellington.

The Convent is a fine spacious building, most favourably located in one of the pleasantest parts of the city. The site is elevated healthy and beautiful, commanding a splendid view of the ocean and distant snowy mountains. The Grounds are extensive, allowing a great range for out-door exercise and amusements; and the buildings are provided with every recent improvement conducive to health and comfort.

Payments to be made, at least, quarterly, *in advance*.
For further particulars apply to the

REV. MOTHER SUPERIOR.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE CATHOLIC READING PUBLIC.

GOOD NEWS! ANOTHER STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION!

A NEW PERIODICAL!—

CATHOLIC MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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

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

The love of country and of religion occupies the first place among the highest sentiments of Irishmen. With them patriotism and religion seem so entwined that the cultivation or neglect of the one implies the cultivation or neglect of the other; hence, as this MAGAZINE will circulate principally among Irish readers, one of its aims will be to fester 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.

The promoters now look for the patronage of the reading Catholic public.—They hope to make the periodical worthy of such patronage;—a medium for conveying much solid and attractive information and a good opportunity to develop Catholic talent. By securing articles and contributions from the pens of the most competent Catholic gentlemen in the Colony, the promoters will make the magazine particularly interesting and inviting.

ROSS & McNEILL,

IRONMONGERS,

PRINCES STREET,

DUNEDIN.

HAVE IN STOCK:—

Harvest Tools, Guns, Powder, and all kinds of

SPORTING AMMUNITION,

Cheese Presses, Curd Mills, Chaff-Cutters,

Fencing Wire, Wire Netting, Barb Wire, and all kinds of

FURNISHING & GENERAL IRONMONGERY.

BROWN,

EWING

& CO

Now Showing

NEW GOODS IN EACH DEPARTMENT.

EVERY ARTICLE MARKED AT THE LOWEST REMUNERA-

TIVE RATE OF PROFIT

VALUE AND VARIETY UNEQUALLED.

JOHN HARBOROW,

PROFESSIONAL SHIRT CUTTER,

VICTORIA CHAMBERS, MANSE ST.

DUNEDIN.

White Shirts,
French Cambric Shirts,
Oxford Shirts,
Flannel Shirts,
Sleeping Suits,
Night Shirts,
Collars and Cuffs,
Etc., Etc.

MEASURE
OR
PATTERN
ONLY.

Patterns of Coloured Material,
and Instructions for Self-
Measurement, Post Free on
Application

Address:
JOHN HARBOROW,
Manse Street,
DUNEDIN.

SHIRTS RE-FRONTED ETC

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 to AUCKLAND at FACTORY PRICES.

BLANKETS,

MERCERY,

HATS, AND

HOSIERY

At Wholesale Prices.

DUNEDIN BRANCH—

CORNER OF OCTAGON, PRINCES STREET.

M. Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the *London Times*, writes that if the Australian colonies are not clamorous in regard to the Recidiviste question, the wisdom of the French Senate and the costliness of the scheme will probably prevent the measure from being brought into active operation.

MONDAY.

Sir Julius Vogel has expressed his willingness to stand for the East Coast constituency if there is a general desire that he should do so. He says that he has no intention of remaining permanently in New Zealand, but the present position of the Colony is such that he feels he might be able to do some service in Parliament during the next few months. Probably the principal of Mr. S. Locke's supporters will induce him to retire in favour of Sir Julius and wait till the general election.

Mr. A. P. O'Callaghan addressed his constituents on Saturday night at Lincoln, and announced his intention of voting against the Government on a want-of-confidence motion, though generally agreeing with their policy. They had lost his support because of the grain tariff, which is unjust and unconstitutional. Mr. O'Callaghan was awarded a vote of thanks.

An extensive fire occurred at Upper Opukongaro, about seven miles from Wanganui, on Saturday night, the residence of Mr. Spencer Peel being burnt to the ground. Nothing was saved except a valuable diamond in a gold bracelet, which was afterward recovered from the debris and a gun which cost 60 guineas at Home. The origin of the fire is not known, as Mr. and Mrs. Peel were absent for the evening, having taken every precaution before leaving. The insurances were in the Colonial for £700—£200 being on the house, £300 on furniture, and £200 on the other contents. The loss on the contents is estimated to be much above the insurances.

Another disastrous fire occurred at Invercargill on Saturday morning, when the premises known as the Leviathan Gift Depot in Dee street, occupied by L. Rodgers and Co., booksellers and fancy goods warehousemen, were destroyed. The building was of brick, and had on one side the Imperial Hotel, and on the other Hayes' chemist shop, both of brick. The alarm was given shortly before 2 a.m. by the nightwatchman, who observed a glare in the studio of Nicholas and Dougall, photographers, who occupied the rear portion of the upper storey. Within a comparatively short time some members of the new Brigade and some of the old ones had arrived, but it was a matter of difficulty to get a good supply of water on to the place where the fire was. In half an hour from the starting of the fire the flames had made their way through the floor into Rodgers' warehouse below, from which people had been carrying out goods until driven away by the smoke. The interior of this shop was speedily a mass of flames. The stock was also removed from Hayes' and the Imperial Hotel, both of which were for a time in great danger. The means taken, however, were successful in confining the fire to the building in which it originated, although the efforts made were to some extent neutralised by the want of a "rose" on the suction-pipe in the case of one of the engines, causing it to bring up gravel and so interfere with the pumps. The flames burst out very suddenly, and it is surmised that some of the chemicals in the photographic studio must have exploded. Men are still working at the pumps to drown out the smouldering ruins. The rear wall and upper part of the front are alone standing. A good deal of Rodgers' and Hayes' stocks was removed, but from their perishable nature they were greatly damaged.

It is announced that the Turkish Government are willing to adhere to the proposed European Conference provided that the whole Egyptian question is discussed. The Porte urges that the Conference should meet at Stamboul.

The latest news received from Peking states that the Imperial Chinese Council has condemned the proposal submitted by Li Hung Chang, Secretary of State, in favour of the immediate conclusion with France.

Mr. Heaton, of Sydney, urges the formation in London of an anti-Recidiviste Society.

Intelligence is to hand from Zululand that a serious rising of tribes has occurred there, and Mr. Osborne, British Resident, has asked the Imperial authorities for immediate military assistance.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone stated that Egyptian finances would form the basis upon which the Conference would be held, but that this would not preclude any Power from arising other questions.

Egan and Daly, the dynamiters who were arrested three weeks ago at Birkenhead and Birmingham, have been committed for trial.

The Egyptian commanders at Dongola and Korosko, towns on the Nile to the north of Berber, have sent communications to the authorities, in which they express themselves as anxious for the safety of these towns. The Government have accordingly ordered reinforcements to be sent to strengthen the garrisons of both places. Dispatches have been received from the Governor of Dongola announcing that the country to the southward of Debbeh is in open rebellion, and that Khartoum is completely invested by rebels. The messengers whom he had despatched to the latter place have been unable to reach it. It is reported that Lord Wolseley will, in October next, lead a force of 10,000 men to the relief of Khartoum.

TUESDAY.

By an Order-in-Council, dated 18th October, 1881, the time during which it is prohibited to buy, catch, or kill seals was extended from the 1st of November, 1881, to the 1st of June, 1884. It has now been decided by the Government to extend the time for two years longer.

A memorial to the Governor praying him to proclaim the King country as a district in which liquor may not be sold has been almost unanimously signed by the Kingites. All the leading chiefs have signed it.

Barry and M'Donnell, who had been prospecting for gold at Tuhua and were arrested by the Natives, have arrived at Auckland. They state that after their capture by the Natives their specimens were taken away from them. The Natives then brought them over

to the valley of the Waipa, where, after a conference with Wahanui, they were allowed to depart, and came on to Auckland. They say there is no doubt that rich reefs exist at Tuhua.

Three attempts to fire buildings in Invercargill have been made within three days. The culprit in the case of the South Public School is said to have been a boy of nine years, who had been told that he would get holidays if the school were burnt, so he went under the building and put a match to some rubbish. He was severely chastised yesterday. The second case was the Presbyterian Mission Hall, at East Invercargill. It was found on fire between the lining and the wall. A hole had been cut with a knife through the weatherboards, and it is supposed the boy had dropped a match in there. The fire was extinguished without much damage. On Monday night an attempt was made to fire the premises of Mr. Ashley, carpenter, in Don street. Material had been piled against a side door and fired. The door was burned half way up, and a quantity of Baltic timber stacked adjoining was badly charred. Two men passing got water, and extinguished the fire which would speedily have consumed half a block, as there was no water on the street. A serious renewal of the fire in Dee street occurred on Sunday evening about eight o'clock, the cause being the burning joists in the party wall abutting on those of the adjoining building, which was set fire to on the upper floor of Mr. Hayes (the chemist's), who had returned his stock to the shop after the first fire on Saturday morning. The building, which was also occupied by Messrs. Macpherson and Prentice, grocers, was entirely ruined, and has been partly pulled down for safety. This second disaster will also increase the cost of renewing Rodgers and Co.'s premises as the walls are now wrecked. Great excitement prevails over the incendiary scare and the frequency of fires.

A meeting of the principal residents of Gisborne was held yesterday morning, when the feeling expressed was that all the candidates should give way to Sir Julius Vogel. It was decided to call a public meeting to see what the public think of the matter. Messrs. Locke and Gannon were present, and expressed their willingness to stand aside if Mr. Rees agrees to do so. Mr. Rees left for Auckland on Sunday, and is being telegraphed to on the subject. A great public meeting was held last night to consider the question of Julius Vogel's candidature, Sir Julius sent a long and most interesting address on the condition of the Colony, which was read at the meeting. In it he goes minutely into the present depression and its causes. He asserts that the main cause is the uncertainty and disquietude caused to property owners during the past few years by the various taxes and proposals for taxes, so that confidence in the value of property has much decreased. As a remedy he would abolish the property-tax, believing that some other taxation is desirable, which shall not have such disastrous indirect effects. Amongst other subjects, he asserts his belief that, in the matter of education, an equally good article could be got at much less cost. In telegraphed replies to inquiries re Native matters, Sir Julius says: "I have not closely followed the Native land policy alterations. Before leaving I favoured a bill by which the Government were to act as agents for the sale of Native lands, charging a commission. How far this is practicable now I can't say. I do not think, in good faith, the Government can resume the old pre-emptive right. I am strongly of opinion that the Natives should be treated honourably and justly. At the same time it may fairly be questioned whether they should not in some shape contribute to the cost of railways which, passing through their lands, make them of great value. The question is involved in considerable difficulty. I am profoundly anxious to see the North Island settled, as it is capable of supporting an immense population. The whole Colony is interested in promoting such settlement."

The latest intelligence from the Soudan has caused much alarm here. It is to the effect that the Mahdi has ordered Osman Digma, a leading rebel chief in Eastern Soudan, to attack and capture Dongola, and thence advance into Upper Egypt. Nothing is yet known regarding the force that Osman Digma has now at his command.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from a special correspondent announcing that a treaty has been concluded at Tientsin between France and China for the cessation of hostilities and the settlement of the Tonquin difficulty. By the terms of the treaty it is agreed that China shall recognise a French protectorate over Tonquin and Anam, with the existing frontiers; that the towns of Kuanghai, Quangtung, and Yunnan, shall be opened to international trade. It is also agreed that the French Government shall waive its claim to a war indemnity.

Telegrams from Tonquin state that numerous skirmishes have of late taken place between the French troops and a large force of the Anamese pirates, culminating in a battle which extended over four days. The French were ultimately victorious, and their loss was inconsiderable. It is believed that the natives suffered heavily.

It has transpired that the Porte consented to forego its demand that the projected Conference on Egyptian affairs should take place at Constantinople, and agreed to the proposal that the delegates should meet in London.

The Governments of the several Australian Colonies have sent by telegraph to the Imperial Government an identical Note protesting against the action of France, and urging the Imperial Government to use continuous and vigorous efforts to prevent the carrying out of the French proposals regarding recidivists.

Deposit notes of the Oriental Bank are selling for 13s 6d in the pound.

WEDNESDAY.

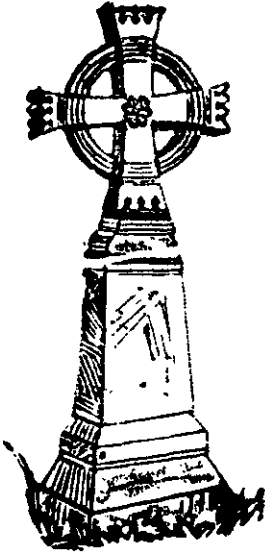
Mr. Rees, in an interview with a *Star* reporter, stated that he would oppose Sir Julius Vogel for the East Coast seat at all hazards. He will be an uncompromising opponent of the Government. A meeting attended by 700 persons, the Mayor presiding, was held at Gisborne on Monday night. The meeting was almost unanimously in favour of Sir Julius, only about ten of those present dissenting. Mr. Gannon, one of the candidates, took the lead in advocating Sir J. Vogel's candidature, and proposed a resolution that the rest should stand aside, which was carried with three cheers for Sir Julius. George Whitmore was among the speakers, and he pointed out that

W. STOCKS
MONUMENTAL MASON

CHRISTCHURCH,

Established 1872.]

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



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

Designs and Estimates forwarded on application

MONUMENTAL WORKS
MADRAS STREET SOUTH

SPECIAL NOTICE.
JAMES MOWAT, TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
1, PRINCES STREET,
(Next Wilkinson's Medical Hall.)
J. M. has always on hand a large and well-selected Stock of Woollen Goods suitable for a First-class Tailoring Establishment. Prices strictly moderate. Inspection respectfully solicited

REMEMBER THIS.

IF YOU ARE SICK

If you are sick, HOP BITTERS will surely aid Nature in making you well again when all else fails.

If you are comparatively well, but feel the need of a grand tonic and stimulant, never rest easy till you are made a new being by the use of

HOP BITTERS.

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for

HOP BITTERS

are a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney Disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to

HOP BITTERS.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of

HOP BITTERS.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malarial, epidemic, bilious, and intermittent fevers—by the use of

HOP BITTERS.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, HOP BITTERS will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath, health and comfort.

In short, they cure ALL Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, etc., and

£500

will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle.

Will you let them suffer?

CLEANSE, PURIFY, AND ENRICH THE BLOOD WITH

HOP BITTERS,

And you will have no sickness or suffering or doctors' bills to pay.

THE ILLUSTRATED NEW ZEALAND NEWS for May

Contains two excellent Coloured Engravings,

"OUR COAST DEFENCES,"

and

"A GROUND,"

And Fine Portraits of SIR H. B. LOCH, (the new Governor of Victoria),

And the late DUKE OF ALBANY.

Also Sketches on Lake Wanaka, Mining at Gabriel's Gully, and views of many interesting places throughout the Colonies.

To be obtained from all News agents.

J. M. J.

SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,
HUNTER'S HILL, NEAR SYDNEY.

CONDUCTED BY THE MARIST BROTHERS.

Under the Patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of Sydney.

The site of the College is one of the most magnificent about Sydney Harbour, and is all that can be desired for beauty of surrounding scenery, healthiness of position, facilities for salt-water bathing, and all the requirements of an Educational Establishment.

The course of Instruction, besides Christian Doctrine, Scripture and Church History, includes—Reading and Declamation, Spelling and Dictation, Grammar and Analysis, English Composition, Geography and the use of the Globes, Astronomy, Ancient and Modern History, Penmanship and Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra, Mensuration and Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Music, Drawing, French.

The Terms for Board and Education (including school books and stationary, washing, and repairing of clothes), are 30 guineas per annum, to be paid quarterly in advance.

An additional charge of £3 will be made for pupils remaining at school during the Midsummer vacation, and £1 10s for Mid-winter.

The pupils have the use of all necessary Bedding during their residence, by payment of £4 at the time of admission.

A reduction of £3 per annum is made in the case of two brothers.

The only extra charges are:—Piano, 2 guineas per quarter. Latin, 2 guineas per quarter.

Application for Prospectuses or for further particulars may be made to the Brother Director, or to the Marist Brothers, Wellington or Napier.

At the University Public Examinations recently held at Sydney University 6 pupils passed, obtaining 32 passes, 19 "high"; Junior Examination, 2 passed the Senior Public Examination; 2 passed Surveyor General's Examination, one of the lads, Carl Morath, obtaining FIRST place against all competitors.

MARIST BROTHERS' SCHOOL,

WELLINGTON.

A FEW VACANCIES FOR BOARDERS.

The Terms are:

Board and Tuition £36 per Annum.
Bedding and Washing 3 do.

Fees payable quarterly in advance.

Boarders are charged nothing extra for French and Drawing Piano, two guineas per quarter.

Boys prepared for Civil Service Examinations.

For Further particulars apply to

REV. BROTHER DIRECTOR,
WELLINGTON.

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

NEW WINTER 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,

WINTER 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.

SACRED HEART HIGH and SELECT SCHOOLS
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Conducted by the

RELIGIOUS OF "NOTRE DAME DES MISSIONS,"

BARBADOES STREET, CHRISTCHURCH

Re-opened on Thursday, 24th of January, at 9.30 a.m.
Application for boarders and day pupils to be made, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

For further particulars apply to the Rev. Mother Prioress.

WELLINGTON COACH FACTORY
Manners-street and Taranaki Place,

WELLINGTON

MICHAEL BOHAN PROPRIETOR

COACHSMITH, WHEELWRIGHT, FARRIER, AND GENERAL BLACKSMITH,

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

Good Workmanship Guaranteed. Estimates given

Orders from any part of the colony will receive prompt attention

Sir J. Vogel could render service in London in getting a loan for the district. Mr. Locke and Mr. Gannon are willing to retire.

News has been received from Dongola, stating that a serious panic has occurred among the inhabitants of the town and in the neighbourhood in consequence of the expectation that an attack will shortly be made upon the town by the rebels under Osman Digma.

Lord Derby has written to the Governors of the various colonies stating that if the colonies will vote a certain sum towards the expenses, the Queen will assume authority over the coast of New Guinea.

The intelligence that the treaty of peace has been concluded between France and China is now fully confirmed.

Telegrams from Natal state that a party of malcontent Zulus recently made a determined attack upon Mr. Osborne, the British Resident Commissioner. The latter, with the aid of an escort and a number of friendly natives, repulsed the rebels with heavy loss. Intertribal quarrels in Zululand are reported to have assumed a serious phase.

In the House of Commons on Monday Sir Michael Hicks-Beach introduced his motion censuring the Government for the delay which has occurred in the arrangements for rescuing General Gordon and the garrison of Khartoum. The mover made a lengthy speech, to which Mr. Gladstone replied, and said that the Government would not embark on a mission to re-conquer the Soudan, as they have a duty towards the nation as well as towards General Gordon. Steps would be taken to assist the latter if he were proved to be in danger. It was, however, necessary to consider the season and climate of the Soudan before despatching troops. The debate still continues.

THURSDAY.

A deputation, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Chamberlin, Messrs. T. B. Hill, C. O. Davis, and A. Cox (secretary of the Gospel Temperance Mission), waited upon the Governor yesterday with the Native petition re the King Country being proclaimed against the liquor traffic. The Governor promised that the petition should have due consideration. The petition is signed by Wakani, Rewi, and other influential chiefs.

An inquiry was held yesterday into the origin of the fire which destroyed the Theatre Royal, Provincial Hotel, and other buildings at Invercargill three weeks ago. Evidence was taken at considerable length, and the jury, after deliberation, returned a verdict "That the theatre was wilfully and feloniously set on fire by some person unknown." A suspicion has existed that a man named Luke O'Brien, who has been prowling about town for some weeks in a vagrant fashion, might be implicated in several fires that have occurred. He was convicted of the theft of liquor from the hotel while it was on fire, and was again found guilty of stealing the coat in which he had placed the liquor, and also of stealing photos. from an album in the Supreme Court Hotel. He was seen by several parties at and before the time of the fire in its vicinity, and was the first to ring the bell. He was brought up at the inquest, identified, and examined. His statements were at variance with those of other witnesses, but the man is said to be weak minded. The Coroner therefore said that his statements one way or the other were not to be relied on.

Stephens avows that the new Fenian organisation intend to embarrass England through her Colonies.

The French Government insist on the exclusive possession of the trading facilities to the southern ports of China.

The division on Sir M. Hicks-Beach's motion censuring the Government with regard to their Egyptian policy, took place in the House of Commons yesterday, and it was defeated. Two hundred and seventy-five members, including the Parnellite party, supported the motion. Those who voted with the Government number 303. The *Times* states that the result of the division does not represent the universal conviction of the country.

It is reported that Osman Digma has defeated the friendly natives in the neighbourhood of Souakim. It is reported that Major-general Gordon made an attempt to escape from Khartoum, but was compelled to return to the city. The Mahdi has directed his lieutenant to capture Dongola and then march on Cairo.

MACGAHAN'S SEVEN YEARS' WORK.

THE Ohio Legislature has done a proper act in making provision for the return of the body of J. A. MacGahan, the famous American war correspondent, from the cemetery at Scutari, on the Bosphorus, to the family burying plot in Perry County, Ohio. J. A. MacGahan was one of the brightest men in journalism; but so modest was he that no one ever heard his many daring feats in the search for news from his own lips. He was at the Law school in Brussels when the Franco-Russian war broke out in 1870, and he turned his eyes towards the field at once. After the war he made his memorable ride to Khiva, the story of which lives in his admirable book, "Campaigning on the Oxus." Another turn of the wheel found him in Cuba, where he remained until the settlement of the troubles arising out of the Virginia affair. Thence he hastened to England and sailed with Allan Young in the Pandora to the Arctic regions, penetrating to Peel Strait. It was a voyage of great hazard. Allan Young was knighted; MacGahan published a book, "Under the Northern Lights."

MacGahan was sitting in his rooms in London one afternoon in the Spring of 1876. The first rumours of the massacres in Bulgaria were contained in a paper that was brought to him. He read the brief dispatch and acted on the impulse of the moment. He put on his hat and walked around to Bouverie street, and when he returned a quarter of an hour later he had closed a contract to go at once to Bulgaria for the *Daily News*. MacGahan left the following evening. In a month's time he had put a new face on "the Eastern question." The great struggle between Christian and Turk was no longer confined to "the petty quarrels of a few monks over a key and a silver star," as defined by Kinglake, but assumed proportions that could be discerned in every club and drawing-room of Imperial London. Englishmen saw every morning staring them in the eyes in their

most enterprising journal the legend: "Moslem-Massacres in Bulgaria;" MacGahan had begun his ride. He visited Batak and painted in gold type what he saw. He held up the figure of Achmet Aga, so that all England saw in him the counterpart of Namá Sabib. The dead Bulgarian girls in the shambles at Batak and twenty other pillaged towns cried out for vengeance through his pen. All Christian Europe rose in their cause. The "Jingo" Ministry sent its fleet to the Dardanelles, but dared not land a man or fire a single gun. Popular England repudiated "the unspeakable Turk" in language so unmistakable that politic England was forced to leave the "Sick Man" to his fate. MacGahan's letters forced that attitude upon Beaconsfield. The wily Premier rose in his place in the Commons and denounced the charges as fabrications intended to destroy sympathy for England's old ally, the Turk. Next he caused telegrams to be forwarded from Constantinople discrediting the *Daily News'* letters. But MacGahan rode onward and wrote sheaves of letters. Our Government directed Eugene Schuyler, American Charge d'Affaires, at Constantinople, to visit the scenes of the atrocities. He found everything as MacGahan described it and so reported to the Washington Government. In every hamlet MacGahan said: "The Czar will avenge this. 'Courage, people; he will come.'"

Two months more and the Russian army was mobilized at Kischeneff and the Czar reviewed it. Then the order to cross the Pruth came, as had been foretold. Attached to the staff of the Commanding General, MacGahan rode through Roumania and crossed the Danube amongst the first. Through the varying fortunes of the war, he wrote, rode, and laughed. Some of this work, fortunately preserved in permanent form, is equal to anything of its kind in our language. The assault of Scobeloff on the Gravitza redoubt, known as the battle of September 11, is a masterpiece of writing. When Plevna fell and Ghourko crossed the Balkans MacGahan accompanied him. His horse threw him, but he was at the hand-to-hand fight in the Shipka Pass and wrote of it in words that breathed of fire and smoke. This accident lamed him for life, but did not check his ardour nor quiet his pen. Adrianople next, and finally the spires and minarets of Constantinople! At San Stefano, a suburb of the capital on the Sea of Marmora, General Ignatieff drew the famous treaty of that name. MacGahan's digest of that remarkable State paper, his comments thereupon and his predictions that it would not stand have become historical.

Before that treaty was torn up, poor MacGahan was stricken down with the spotted fever and died, June 9, 1878. General Skobeloff, whose friendship dated back to the Kirgitz Steppe and the shores of the Aral Sea, closed his eyes and was chief mourner at his grave. He was buried in the little Catholic cemetery at Scutari, on the Asian bank of the Bosphorus. The anniversary of his death is commemorated in every city and hamlet of Bulgaria, where services for the repose of his soul are said. When the Grand Duke Nicholas was informed of MacGahan's death, he said: "Too bad. He would have been Governor of Bulgaria." Such, in brief, is the story of seven years of this young correspondent's life. He died at the age of thirty.

For years the name of Latour d'Auvergne, "first grenadier of France," was called at nightfall in every regiment of the Imperial Grenadier Guard. When the name was heard the first grenadier in the rank would answer: "Dead, on the battlefield!" So every writer, proud of this knight-errant of the newspaper, will salute the name of MacGahan and say, "Died gloriously."—Exchange.

OTAGO LAND BOARD.—At Wednesday's sitting the deferred-payment license sections 17 and 18, Block III., Lauder, held by Messrs. Naylor were declared forfeited, the Board recommending that the land be offered at the upset price of 40s per acre. John Howatt's license, section 3, block XII., Rankleburn, was forfeited at his own request, Mr. Connell remarking, "He is one of the best settlers in the whole district, but as the law exists and is administered he is hunted off the land." The following applications were approved of: J. C. Mackley's to purchase 40 acres, block VIII.; J. M'Gatchie's to purchase section 26, block IX., Glenomaru; H. Herslet's for permission to absent himself for three months from his section at Waikouaiti; those to purchase under deferred-payment lease as follows: John Robertson, section 14, block I., Robert Dunlop, section 6, block IV., Waikaka; William Turnbull, section 4, block V., Waipahi; John Cowan, section 57, block VII., Waitahuna West. W. Agnew's application to purchase sections 8 and 10, block III., Blackstone, was declined. H. Kidd's application that section 44, block X., Glenkenich, should be put up for sale was referred to the ranger. It was resolved—"That it is expedient to lease again for depasturing purposes, with the approval of the Government, the lands within runs 177 and 257 for the term of two years, at the upset prices of £290 and £37 10s, the present rentals, the Board believing that the 7000 acres formerly reserved from these runs, and about to be surveyed, will meet all present requirements of settlement; run 398 to be re-let for 10 years, at the upset rental of £100." The following applications for gold-mining certificates were approved of:—Matthew Fitzpatrick, section 99, block XIX., Shotover; W. L. Davies, section 90, block XI., Skipper's Creek; Samuel Johnston, section 14, block XVIII., Tuapeka West. On the application of Joseph Clarke, section 64, block XVIII., Tuapeka East, was ordered to be put up for sale at the upset price of 25s. per acre. The application of G. Cockerill to lease sections, block II., Highlay, in consideration of clearing off rabbits, was declined, and settlers willing to be responsible for destruction of rabbits were requested to furnish their names. Thomas Fahey's certificate of application, section 13, block II., Tuapeka West, was approved of. W. A. Johnston's application for sections 1 and 2, block III., Blackstone, was submitted for the Governor's approval.

The current number of the *Illustrated New Zealand News* contains in addition to some excellent wood cuts of colonial scenery, two large and handsome coloured engravings issued as supplements—"Our Coast Defences" is a particularly interesting and suggestive picture.

DUNEDIN CATHEDRAL BUILDING FUND.

ARCHDEACON COLEMAN'S COLLECTION.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Most Rev. Dr. Moran	50	0	0	Altar Boys	2	0	0
Mrs Murphy	50	0	0	Mr. E. Sheedy	2	0	0
Rev. P. Lynch	20	0	0	Mrs. E. Sheedy	1	1	0
Mr. F. W. Petre	12	0	0	Mrs. Bartlett	1	0	0
Mr. Bunbury	50	0	0	Mr. T. Gartland	1	1	0
" Roche	20	0	0	Miss E. Walker	1	0	0
" F. Meenan (1st instal. of £30)	10	0	0	Mr. O'Connell	1	0	0
Mrs. Ferguson (1st instal. of £5)	3	0	0	" Power	1	0	0
" McCormac	2	0	0	Miss B. Coleman	1	0	0
Mr. N. Smith	5	0	0	Mr. C. McDermot	1	0	0
" J. Horan	2	0	0	" J. Flanigan	1	0	0
" J. Mulrooney	5	0	0	" J. Mulholland	1	0	0
" J. Hucker (1st instal. of £4)	3	0	0	" Pledger	1	0	0
Miss S. Potter	2	0	0	" A. Wilson	1	0	0
Mr. J. B. Callan (1st instal. of £10)	5	0	0	" J. Burke	1	0	0
Mrs. J. B. Callan (1st instal. of £5)	1	0	0	Miss Mahony	1	0	0
Mr. Reynolds	2	0	0	Mrs. Lennon	1	0	0
" M. Fleming	5	0	0	Miss Hogan	1	0	0
" McGuire	5	0	0	Mr. J. Dunne	1	0	0
" Reaney	2	0	0	Mrs. Nesbit	1	0	0
" T. Murray (1st instal. of £15)	5	0	0	Mr. E. Connell	1	0	0
" O'Neill	3	3	0	" T. Donlon	1	0	0
A Friend	5	0	0	" Lavery	1	0	0
Dominican Convent	5	0	0	" Donnelly	1	0	0
Messrs Bates, Sise & Co.	2	2	0	" Keogh	1	0	0
Miss A. Fitzpatrick	2	0	0	" Donohue	1	0	0
				" M. Corcoran	1	0	0
				" W. Lyons	1	0	0
				" T. Fitzpatrick	1	0	0
				" D. Connor	1	0	0
				Miss McMahon	1	0	0

(To be continued.)

INVERCARGILL CONVENT BUILDING FUND.

GORE DISTRICT.

Per Rev. D. Reidy.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. F. Fitzgerald	5	0	0	Mr. Timothy Collins	1	0	0
Mr. James Holland	2	0	0	" Denis Leen	1	0	0
" Edmond Leen	2	0	0	" Michael Leen	1	0	0
" Daniel Boyle	1	0	0	" Thomas Carmody	1	0	0
" Edward Brennan	1	0	0	" Edward Costelloe	1	0	0
" Timothy Riordan	1	0	0	" Peter Mullan	1	0	0
" John Gallahue	1	0	0	" William Costelloe	1	0	0
" David Tanguay	1	0	0	" Daniel Sullivan	1	0	0
" Martin Fin	1	0	0	" Patrick Mullany	1	0	0
" John Cronigan	1	0	0	" Daniel Twomey	1	0	0
" James Sweeney	1	0	0	Miss Ellen Carmody	1	0	0
" Patrick Moynihan	1	0	0	Miss Mary Murphy	1	0	0

In the list published last week Mr. Roche's generous subscription of £10 was by mistake entered as "per Mr. Roche."

TO THE READERS OF THE TABLET.

MISS AUGUSTA L. DARGON, the highly-gifted Elocutionist and eminent American Tragedienne, is now on her first New Zealand tour, during which she will give selections of Readings, Recitals, and Dramatic Sketches from Shakespeare, Moore, Sheridan, Wood, Watson, Boucicault, Tennyson, Read, Mosenthal, Burns, E. A. Poe, Davis, Tobin, Mrs. Norton, and other popular authors.

SPECIALTIES.

"Fontenoy," or "The Charge of the Irish Brigade," Hood's "Lost Hair" (humorous). "The Charge of the Light Brigade." Comic chapter "Widow Bedott Papers" and "Sheridan's Ride" (Read).

SEE OPINIONS OF AMERICAN, AUSTRALIAN, AND NEW ZEALAND PRESS.

During the Tour the following places will be visited in the order named:—Dunedin, Invercargill, Riverton, Queenstown, Lawrence (Tuapeka), Oamaru, Timaru, Ashburton, Christchurch, Hokitika, Ross, Kumara, Greymouth, Reefton, Westport, Nelson, Blenheim; thence to North Island, taking the various centres of population en route to Auckland.

N.B.—Miss Dargon appears at Oddfellows' Hall, Riverton, on Friday, 16th; Town Hall, Queenstown, Monday, 19th; Lawrence (Tuapeka), Wednesday, 21st.

W. K. BISHOP,
Business Manager for Miss Dargon.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

"Letters to a Sceptic on Matters of Religion," by Rev. J. L. Balmes. Price, 5s; by Post, 5s 8d.

Rosary Beads from 3d to 2s. Dolour Beads from 6d to 1s 6d.

Brown, Blue and Red Scapulars, 6d each.
Sacred Heart and Dolour Scapulars, 6d each.

Lace Prints, Coloured and Plain; prices, 3d, 4d, 6d, 9d.

J. A. MACE DO, 202 PRINCES STREET
DUNEDIN.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS IN THE "NEW ZEALAND TABLET" COMPANY (LIMITED)

Will be held at the office of the Company, Octagon, Dunedin, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 8 p.m. Shareholders are particularly requested to attend in person or by proxy, as important business will be brought before the meeting.

JOHN F. PERBIN,
Secretary.

For the convenience of shareholders in the "New Zealand Tablet" Company we give the following form of proxy, which must be deposited, duly signed and witnessed, at the registered office of the Company, Octagon, Dunedin, not less than forty-eight hours before the time of holding the meeting.

FORM OF PROXY.

I, the undersigned, a Shareholder of the "New Zealand Tablet" Company hereby appoint, another Shareholder, to act as my proxy at the General Meeting of the Company, to be held on the thirtieth day of May, 1884, and at every adjournment thereof.

As witness my hand this day of May, 1884.

Witness..... Signature.....

S I N G I N G.

MISS MARY HUME receives Pupils for Fixing and

Producing the Voice on the latest Scientific Principles—in Private and Class lessons.

Circulars and Terms at her rooms at the Dresden Piano Depot, 27 Princes Street.

CALLAN AND GALLAWAY, SOLICITORS,

JETTY STREET, DUNEDIN,

Have Sections for Sale in South Dunedin on Easy Terms, and money to lend to build thereon.

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

REV. FATHER AHERN,
Ross, West Coast.

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

REV. FATHER ROLLAND,
Reefton.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

"CAMERON'S TERRACE."—We cannot, as yet, with prudence or to any good end, deal with the subject to which our correspondent refers. It is one, however, in which we are much interested, and which we shall not neglect—if we see any opening for an effectual interference. Some of the statements made by our correspondent would require very clear and undeniable evidence to justify any newspaper in publishing them: We retain our correspondent's letter in case an opportunity should offer of making a good use of it.

TO CANTERBURY SUBSCRIBERS.

Our Subscribers in the above province will be visited by MR. W. CUNNINGHAM, our Country Canvasser and Collector, during this and next week. We would ask you to render him every assistance in promoting the interests of the "N.Z. TABLET."

CATHEDRAL FUND.

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

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.							
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Per Rev. P. Lynch	10	0	0	Per Mr. W. J. Hall	2	16	0
" Mrs. Bell	1	8	6	" " Conway	0	14	0
" Mr. N. Smith	2	0	0	" " Hamilton	0	16	0
" Miss Smith and Miss Harris	2	14	0	" " Brennan	1	6	0

† P. MORAN.

SHOULD this meet the eye of **TIMOTHY CROW**, please write to Michael Keirnan, P.O., Lawrence, Otago; care of James Keppel.

BIRTH.

GARVEY.—On 5th May, 1884, at Wellington, N. Z., the wife of P. S. Garvey, of a son.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 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.

AT LAST.



OUR anticipations have at last been realized; thoughtful men have opened their eyes to the fact that our education system costs more than the country can afford. This is the opinion of Mr. LARNACH as expressed in his speech to his constituents in South Dunedin the other day. This is also the opinion of Sir JULIUS VOGEL, as may be seen from his address to the electors of the East Coast. It cannot be doubted that these gentlemen represent a very considerable following, from which we deduce that more will be heard of this question before long. For a considerable time it has been apparent to us that the school question and the public works question were, owing to mismanagement and bigotry, growing into an antagonism to each other, an antagonism that ought not to exist, and would not exist were it not for the tyrannical spirit that is determined to crush all schools except the purely secular, or godless ones.

But that which nothing else could subdue, which a sense of justice could not modify, appears to be in a fair way of being quelled by the pressure of financial considerations. It has now come to this, that if the present system of education is to be maintained, there must be an end of public works; our railways must, in many instances, remain unfinished, to the shame and injury of the country, and other public works and projects be abandoned. All seem agreed that taxation can not be appreciably increased, and under such circumstances, of course no more money can be borrowed, and no more public works carried on. But if people who are well able to pay for the education of their children did so, instead of the public at large being compelled to maintain a system of free schools, two or three hundred thousand a year could be at once set free to enable Government to borrow six or seven millions sterling to complete our railway system, and carry on other necessary works.

This is how the question stands at present, and such real statesmen as we have amongst us see the matter plainly, and some of them have already sounded the note of a new departure. We shall be curious to see how this new policy will be accepted by Government politicians first, and then by the country at large. We entertain no doubt of the soundness of the masses if left to themselves, and if they do not permit themselves to be misled and cajoled by selfish leaders. But on this latter point we have our fears. And what is it probable the leaders will do? First amongst these stands, of course, Sir GEORGE GREY. How will he meet the new policy?—and we enquire about him, not because there is any depth of political wisdom to be found in him for a long time past, but because he undoubtedly possesses great influence with the masses. It is not long since Sir GEORGE

GREY committed himself to the statement that our education system was nearly as perfect as any education system under the circumstances could be. This was a very absurd proposition to be sure, nevertheless Sir GEORGE made it, and we regret—for the sake of his own reputation—he did so. But this does not commit him to the maintenance of the present mode of paying for this system. Sir GEORGE is not thereby precluded from supporting a motion to transfer the cost of education from the consolidated fund to rates and fees, and such transference, we take it, is precisely what both Mr. LARNACH and Sir JULIUS VOGEL and their party contemplate. Will Sir GEORGE support such transference, and thereby open a way to the prosecution of public works on a large scale? This is the point—ah! there is the rub. Sir GEORGE's friends, the working men, are deeply interested in this question. The maintenance of the *status quo* as to education means stagnation, want of employment—that want continuing in ever-increasing ratio,—whereas the policy of Mr. LARNACH and Sir JULIUS VOGEL means employment for the working man at good wages. It will be an interesting study to watch the tactics of Sir GEORGE. Popularity, it would seem, is very dear to him, and we may be sure he will think twice before he runs the risk of losing the favour of the working man. We shall see.

As we had anticipated, Archdeacon Coleman's appeal to the congregation in St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin, on Sunday, the 4th inst., resulted in their coming prepared last Sunday to contribute liberally towards the Cathedral Building Fund, the large sum of £830 being subscribed, of which £531 14s. were paid at once. The Archdeacon will attend next Sunday at the Church in order to receive such sums from the amount promised and not yet paid as the subscribers may find it convenient to pay, and, as he is anxious to have fully concluded his business in Dunedin before proceeding on his country tour, it is hoped that prompt payments will be made. On Sunday, 25th inst., Archdeacon Coleman will make a collection at South Dunedin, and on the following Sunday, June 1st., at North Dunedin. His Lordship the Bishop, as well as the Archdeacon, is much pleased at his people's liberality, which quite realises his most sanguine expectations.

PHOTOGRAPHIC views of the Dunedin Cathedral, as it will be when completed, are now to be had at Mr. Macedo's, Princes street south. The picture is a beautiful one, and has been made of various prices and sizes, to suit all demands. The proceeds of the sale will go to the Cathedral Building Fund.

We cannot vouch for any very large amount of credit as being due to the utterances of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, but the notable orator in question lately delivered an address on "Ireland and the Irish," for which none of us can withhold from him a meed of thanks. He spoke of the services done to America by Irish settlers, and testified to the fact that they became in process of time most respectable and useful citizens of the Republic. His testimony to the fidelity, the trustworthiness, and general good character of Irish servant girls especially, was very remarkable, and to the Irish labourer he gave the chief praise of having developed the agricultural resources of the country, and by his hard work rapidly advanced its prosperity. Although professing himself of English origin, and an admirer of England, he strongly condemned the treatment of Ireland, and uttered a vigorous aspiration in favour of the success of Ireland's struggle for freedom. Whatever may have been the motives of the speaker, then, his speech was sound and able, and, after all, perhaps, he is not a wholly unredeemable charlatan.

It has no doubt been a great source of gratification to the Scotch people to find that, after all, Irishmen are of some use in the world. They are a thrifty people and we are sure it has often caused them regret to think that human nature had been squandered in the creation of mere Irishmen. But, now, they are relieved; now they must know that only for Irishmen they would not have left to them a scrap of a Gordon Highlander or of their Black Watch, every man of whom would otherwise have been skewered through the back by the spears of Osman Digna's naked warriors at Tamanieb. The Royal Irish Fusiliers were fortunately advancing, without a thought of turning tail, when they met, and supported the retreating troops, and the consequence was that the fortune of the day was retrieved, and the Scottish regiments were brought safely out of the fight. Scotchmen, therefore, can now thank Providence that human nature has not been thrown away in the creation of Irishmen, and they will certainly do so with fervour and delight. We await the expression of their gratitude, ranking ourselves with "patience on a monument" for the occasion.

LADY JOHN MANNERS has written an article in the *National Review* exposing the luxury of good society, whose object in life would seem to be that only of eating, drinking and dressing in a

manner and to an extent that, whatever may be the cost or the elegance attendant on it, can only be considered as brutal. St. Gregory Nazianzen speaks with disgust of his condition when he had attended certain banquets at Constantinople and come away the sepulchre of many good things—but it seems to be the whole occupation of high society in England to maintain itself constantly as the over-decorated sepulchre of an inordinate quantity of dainty meats—not to speak of liquor of various kinds, and tobacco, of which even the ladies make use. Lady John Manners' article is extremely disgusting, and it is impossible on reading it not to feel that the sooner a class of people impoverishing and degrading their nation by the over-indulgence of a detestable animalism are brought to their senses, and compelled to lead decent and moderate lives, the better it will be for themselves as well as for others.

Why, here is a body of pious Calvinists denying England's claim to be a vessel of election, chosen to carry the "Gospel" into the remotest parts of the earth. They actually declare that the presence of Englishmen in a country is irreconcilable with its character as a seat of a kingdom of Christ, and want to have them chased away, in order that they themselves may bring the "blessings of the Lord to the descendants of Ham." Are there no brother-Calvinists in England, then; none in the very Church of England itself who hold that every man but themselves is damned beyond redemption, and that the salvation of those predestined to eternal life still depends upon their preaching of the Word? But if it be so the Church of England has become strangely altered of late years, and, indeed, we notice many innovations and wonderful pretensions that might almost make the easy-going old Churchmen of a generation or two ago turn in their graves. However it be, here is what the Dutch Christian Socialist working-men said the other day to the Transvaal delegates: "You are Calvinists, as we are; but we have dissensions, even among Calvinists, and your arrival makes us forget them. We may be annexed by Germany, or the Liberals may render life unendurable to us. In either case we shall emigrate in a body to the Transvaal. Let the Holland of other times then flourish again, in Southern Africa. Let the Englishman be chased from those countries, and a kingdom of Christ be established there, called, above all things, to bring to the descendants of Ham the blessings of the Lord, in the name of the King, Jesus Christ. Amen." And Paul Kruger replied that it was the "Lord who had fought against the English at the Spitzkop, and elsewhere." But what is this? Does the Lord indeed fight against the Bible-missionaries of the world? And who is there to unite all this jarring Christendom—or on what manner of legs does he stand? They need, indeed, be no spindle-shanks.

We take the following from the *Ballarat Star* of April 23:—
Monsignor Moore, D.D., was yesterday consecrated Roman Catholic Bishop of Ballarat. St. Patrick's Cathedral was thronged by a congregation representing nearly all the religious sects of Ballarat. No fewer than six prelates took part in the ceremony, viz:—Archbishop Goold, of Melbourne; Dr. Murphy, of Hobart; Dr. Murray, of Maitland; Dr. Reynolds, of Adelaide; Dr. Lanigan, of Goulbourn; and Dr. Torregiani, of Armidale. The archbishop was, of course, principal dignitary in the ceremony of the consecration. Haydn's "Fifth Mass" was sung for the first time in the colony by a special choir. Dean Donaghy was master of the ceremonies, and the Rev. T. Cahill, S.J., preached the sermon.

SIR JULIUS VOGEL has not yet published his views on education generally, but it is at least something to find that he wholly condemns the cost of the present system. That amiable and patriotic minority whose interests are largely served by the maintenance of the lavish expenditure in question must begin to feel rather uncomfortable now that prominent men have at last taken the bull by the horns, and acknowledged the ruinous consequences. The following paragraph from the *London Times*, meanwhile, will enable our readers to contrast the cost of education in New Zealand with what it costs in England and Scotland. "A return has been published by the Education Department showing the expenditure from education grants to the end of the year 1883. The total grant was £2,846,027, an increase of £44,000 on the previous year, of which £1,311,908 was taken by schools connected with the Church of England, £223,231 by undenominational schools, £114,671 by Wesleyan schools, £134,891 by Roman Catholic schools, and £858,019 by Board schools. The grant for Scotland was £459,114."—The cost of education in New Zealand, then, is 11s. 6d. a head of the population, in England it is a fraction over 1s. 8d., and in Scotland a little more than 2s!

HERE is a new plea in favour of federation. James Stephens, with his Fenians, is about to operate on England through these colonies. Depend upon it, we shall have Cargill's monument jumping into the air presently with an explosion that will shake the British throne all to pieces. But does there not appear some reason to suspect that Stephens, who lives in Paris, may have some understanding on this matter with the recidivistes? Decidedly the British empire in these seas is in jeopardy, and the various Governments had better look well to it. Let them federate immediately; it is their only chance.

WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

May 12, 1884.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Wellington Branch of the Irish National League was held at the Boulcott street rooms on Monday evening, 28th April. The President was in the chair. Correspondence was read from up-country residents, for information as to establishing sub-branches in their localities. A discussion on the advisability of having Mr. J. E. Redmond's lectures printed and distributed among all classes, so as to disseminate a knowledge of the present programme of Irish politics, was postponed to a subsequent meeting. About 30 names were given in as proposed for membership, and were duly enrolled as members of the Branch. After the formal business had been disposed of, Mr. Devine, by request, read a paper on "The Rise and Fall of the Irish Legislative Independence." He said he had chosen this subject for a paper because, besides being one of the most important epochs in Irish history and one with which all Irishmen ought to be familiar, many lessons were to be learned from it which, in the present juncture of Irish affairs, were invaluable, and principally that of the necessity of union amongst all classes of Irishmen. The claim of Ireland for national autonomy or legislative independence, was no whim of yesterday, no new cry inspired by the revolutionary or communistic tendencies of the age. Through seven weary centuries the struggle of the Irish for their nationality was a record of ennobled heroism and sanctified suffering. England during all that long period had in some form or other asserted her sway, but Ireland amid suffering and stoic endurance, unparalleled in ancient or modern history, struggled for the preservation of her nationality and her faith. No other country so long stood such a severe trial against a dominant alien race. What protest was more emphatic than that by which Ireland refused to succumb to extinction or accept the condition of a province? The paper, then, at considerable length, showed the condition of the moribund Anglo-Irish Parliament, the causes which led to, and the origin and growth of the movement which eventuated in 1782 in recognition of Ireland as a nation, as an imperial kingdom with her own king, lords, and commons, and with the absolute right to make her own laws in her own old Parliament House in College Green. The aspirations of a down-trodden people were at length realized, a brighter east then illumined the horizon than had for centuries past, and Ireland entered upon a path of progress and prosperity unprecedented and unsucceeded in her history. The day that had broken in such splendour, was however doomed soon to become overclouded and end in strife and gloom. The paper then dwelt with the disbandment of the Volunteers, the opposition to the complete emancipation of the Roman Catholics, and the machinations of Pitt, the English Minister, and his tool Castlereigh, by which the people were first goaded into rebellion and then pilfered of their Parliament, whereby their last state became worse than their first. At the conclusion of the paper, the President dwelt on the precedent set by Mr. Devine, in so courteously preparing such a valuable paper for their instruction on one of the many important events in their history, and hinted others would emulate the example set, and concluded by moving that a vote of thanks to Mr. Devine be recorded. Mr. James O'Shea followed in a similar strain. He hoped that the Branch would make an effort to have such papers collected and published for distribution not only among Irishmen, but more especially among our English and Scotch fellow colonists, who were very ignorant indeed of our history, and whose enlightenment upon the subject could not fail to arrest their sympathy for our cause. Considerable interest is being taken by the members in the success of the Branch, and great efforts are being made to make it a medium of co-operation among all Irishmen here.

The most destructive fire that we have been visited with, since the dreadful conflagration of June, 1879, when the Opera House, Wesleyan Church, and over a dozen other buildings were completely destroyed, occurred on the morning of Friday, the 9th, about day-break. On that morning a fire, the origin of which is at present enveloped in mystery, broke out in or near the schoolroom attached to St. John's Presbyterian Church, Willis street, and before two hours had elapsed the schoolroom, as well as the church itself, were burned to the very pines. Scarcely anything was saved, so rapid was the progress of the fire. The adjacent buildings suffered more or less damage, some of them having actually become alight, but fortunately the flames were extinguished before the fell demon had gained sufficient possession of them. The church destroyed was a very ornamental structure, and formed a prominent feature in the view of the city from almost every vantage ground. It was the kirk of a large and respectable section of our community, and was "ministered" by the Rev. J. Paterson, a not at all narrow-minded divine. It is noticed here that fires always came by seasons, that is to say, never singly. The same morning as that on which the church was destroyed, another fire occurred somewhat earlier, by which a pipe and tile factory had a narrow escape from destruction. Since these there have been other alarms sounded, and altogether the Fire Brigade have had a lively time of it for a few days. Our water supply has been so very limited for some time past, that a fire now causes more than ordinary alarm. Echo answers when are we to have the long-promised Wanui-o-mata water supply, for the City Council have so often erred in their predictions on the subject.

An extraordinary affair is alleged to have occurred here recently. Two boys, aged 14 and 15 respectively, and who had been educated as Catholics in the Marist Brothers' Schools, are said to have, contrary to their expressed wish, been subjected by their father, who is a Jew, to the painful and dangerous ceremony of circumcision. The operation is said to have been practised at a boarding-house on the Terrace, known as York House, rooms in which, it is known, were specially fitted up for the occasion, so that the anticipated screams and moans of the poor children could not be heard outside. When it was reported to the Rev. Father McNamara that the horrible

proceeding was about to take place, he at once took steps to ascertain the truthfulness of the report. Matters were evidently arranged with a view to secrecy, as nothing very definite could be learnt. Sufficient information was, however, obtained to lead to the name of one of the medical men retained to be present at the dangerous ceremony being known. This gentleman, when waited upon and the matter explained to him, at once stated he would not attend. Letters were sent to the several other medical men in town informing them of the proposed act of perversion, and requesting them not to participate therein. It was endeavoured to take legal steps to prevent such a cruel proceeding from being effected, but apparently our law was inoperative in such an emergency. Letters were written to both the local papers by all of the Cathedral priests, enquiring for information as to whether the operation had really or was likely to take place as arranged, and if an operation so dangerous to human life could have been carried out in the absence of a medical man. The letters were refused insertion by both papers, on the plea that they were not of any public interest. Two rabbis about this time arrived from the south, it was said for the purpose of performing the ceremony of circumcision, but the local rabbi denied that such was the case. It is now impossible to say that the ceremony has as a fact actually taken place, but in the face of all the circumstances there is the strongest reason for believing that it has. It seems former attempts had been made by the father of the boys to have the ceremony carried out. For the more secret performance of it he had the boys some time ago removed to Christchurch, but he there failed either to get a medical man or even a room in which to have it effected, so he had to bring them back to Wellington again, and it was only in York House, it appears, he could obtain the necessary rooms. The mother of the boys was a Catholic, and the father allowed them to be baptised and brought up in their mother's faith. About two years ago he got a divorce from his wife, and in his evidence stated that the children were Catholics, and that he intended them to continue as such. The boys were placed at the Marist Brothers' School, and were very good Catholic boys. It fills one with horror to think that children thus arrived at the age of reason, and desirous of remaining in the faith in which they have been brought up, should be subjected to such a dangerous operation, and, worse still, converted to Judaism. Surely the law ought to afford some protection under circumstances of so painful a nature as are here detailed. Suppose, in the absence of a medical man, there had been a misadventure in the ceremony, how would the English law deal with the rabbi, or other persons officiating.

A petition addressed to each House of the Legislature for presentation during the ensuing sitting of Parliament, and similar to that signed by the Catholics in other places, was signed by all the Catholics of this district on Sunday the 4th.

The special evening devotions for the month of May were commenced at both the Cathedral and St. Mary of the Angels on the eve of May-day, and since then have been well attended by the pious members of the congregation. The altar of our Blessed Lady in St. Mary of the Angels has been beautifully decorated for the occasion—the work of the Children of Mary.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON A HOME RULER.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON, the well-known writer, was recently asked to contest Leicester in the Liberal interest. He wrote in reply refusing to stand for the borough, as he had no desire to enter Parliament. The following passages taken from his letter show that Mr. Harrison is an advocate for Home Rule for Ireland:—

There are three great ends in politics which I have specially at heart. The first is to resist the policy of aggression, to check the increase of the empire, and to prepare for inevitable reduction. The second is to deprive the State of any control over religion, and to make it strictly neutral in matters of opinion. The third is to remedy the paralysis of Government caused by the interference of Parliament with the business of administration. I doubt if the House of Commons is at present the field where any one of these principles can be most effectively urged. The present war I look on as one of the most wanton crimes, and one of the most gratuitous burdens which have ever been imposed on our country. But it seems vain to use this language in a House where both sides are equally eager for dominion. Were I to enter on a statement of my political views, some of them might be thought too far advanced and others too Conservative. I would restrict the power of all hereditary authorities in government with a view to their final extinction. I would recast our system of land laws, with a view to make the land owner and the cultivator one. I would support a genuine local government, both for town and country. And I am for Home Rule in Ireland. On some of the minor questions I am probably out of harmony with Radical majorities. I am opposed to compelling people becoming temperate by law, or to force them into State schools. I am for a simple manhood franchise and a complete redistribution of seats; but I am opposed to any representation of minorities or groups, and also to woman's suffrage. I am also averse to any change in the marriage law, and to any relaxation of the laws for the prevention of disease and the punishment of crime. I would not further extend the powers of the State to check malpractices by private citizens; but I would strictly enforce the powers which the State already possesses and make them a reality.

Mr. Nicholas Smith, George, street, Dunedin, has just opened his first shipment of winter goods, which will be found admirably suited to the season, as well as of economical wear and moderate price.

The business of land and estate agents hitherto carried on separately by Messrs. Gillies, Street, and Hielop, and Messrs. Connell and Moodie will in future be conducted by the Perpetual Trustees, Estate, and Agency Company of New Zealand, Limited.

SIR JULIUS VOGEL'S ADDRESS.

OUR daily contemporaries publish the following address from Sir Julius Vogel to the East Coast electors:—

In response to an intimation which I have received that it would be agreeable to you that I should offer myself as a candidate for the representation of your district in the House of Representatives, I have pleasure in placing my services at your disposal. I did not come to the Colony with the intention of re-entering political life, nor of paying it more than a short visit; but since I have been here, what I have observed of the condition of the Colony leads me to think that I may be of some use towards bringing about a more encouraging state of affairs, and to wish to employ a few months at my disposal for that purpose.

I will venture to hope that it is unnecessary that I should vindicate my past career in New Zealand. The power which I exercised I owed solely to the confidence of my fellow-colonists, and it was their support which enabled me, with the assistance of my colleagues, to be the instrument of raising the Colony from the depths of overwhelming depression to a height of prosperity that made it assume the position of one of the most prominent of the Australian Colonies. Once more the Colony is in the depths of depression, though, it appears to me, the causes are somewhat different from those which operated in the former case. The primary causes, then, as I remember them, were—1st. The reaction consequent upon the cessation of inordinate expenditure on wars with the Natives. 2nd. Inadequacy of the population. 3rd. Want of convenient means of communication between the producing districts and the markets for the sale or shipment of the produce. 4th. Generally a want of energy and enterprise, occasioned by the prevailing depression.

Some of these causes more or less exist now; but they seem to me to be the consequence of one over-mastering cause, and that I shall characterise as a general want of confidence. To make my meaning clear, I must apparently digress. In this Colony, as indeed in all the Colonies, the process of settlement, of opening up the country, and of establishing the social and commercial fabric, has been carried on by the joint efforts of people within and without its limits. The Colonists have supplied labour, skill, energy, and enterprise and some amount of capital. The balance of the capital has been supplied by persons in Great Britain content with interest from 4 to 10 per cent., according to the risks the various investments seemed to involve. So to speak, the British investors have been sleeping partners with the Colonists, and they have done well, because generally the Colonists have done well; and in many cases they have done well where the Colonists have not, because it was in the nature of their investments that they should have a first grasp of the profits. If the Colonists had possessed the capital themselves it would have been much better for them to have provided it than divert portions of their profits to the sleeping partners thousands of miles distant. But the Colonists wanted railways, and houses, and machinery, and moneyed institutions—in short, all the appliances common to a developed civilisation. They had not the capital themselves, and they were glad to get it provided for them. As they become wealthier they can enter into many of the undertakings for which hitherto they have had to depend on extraneous aid. The change comes about gradually. In some of the older Colonies, where there is a great deal of realised wealth, the Colonial undertakings depending only on Colonial capital exceed in influence and magnitude their Home rivals. The ordinary investments of foreign capital in a Colony are trifling compared with the enormous amounts invested in and lent on real property. Millions of money are lent on real property, on the faith of its being a realisable asset. So much is this the case that in the course of time the whole basis of the commercial soundness of a Colony depends on the realisable value of its property. As bullion is the basis of the security for the issue of bank notes, so is the value of property the basis of the security of probably at least two-thirds in value of the commercial transactions of a Colony. If I am so far correct, the deduction is clear that to impair the value and the ready realisation of property is to vitally injure the general prosperity. Indeed, it is easy to see that, followed out to its extreme limit, the impairment of the value of property might bring to ruin nine-tenths of the Colonists; all, in fact, who do not carry their means in a stocking or a money-box. It is quite a mistake to suppose that only the wealthy would suffer. The ramifications of civilisation run through every class, and it is utterly impossible for one class to suffer without affecting the others. A man owning a few acres suffers in degree from a want of confidence as much as one owning 10,000 acres.

I must now make plain the reason for this long digression. It appears to me that New Zealand has everything in its favour just now, as I shall presently relate, except that it is suffering from the want of confidence in the value of property—a want of confidence engendered by the operations of various causes during several years past. For obvious reasons I do not wish to refer to particular Governments and particular Ministers; but am I wrong in saying that one seems to vie with the other, who shall say the harshest things, and inspire the most dread in the minds of holders of property? If they wish to hold and improve their properties they are stigmatised as monopolists, who must be "busted up," whatever that means. If they wish to sell their lands they are denounced with equal warmth as speculators. It seems to be quite forgotten that these people bought their land of the Government, and paid for it what was required of them at the time. As far as I can ascertain, about half the property in the Colony can be purchased on easy terms, so frightened are its owners. It is to be remembered that insidious influences of the kind may go on for years, exerting a corroding effect, without that effect appearing obviously on the surface. The frightened land-owner who longs to sell out and get away from the Colony dares not say so. He must wear a cheerful face to his equally nervous but apparently cheery neighbour, and so the circle enlarges—smiles without, bitterness within. As property becomes less "liquid," to use a well-known phrase, the depression in business and the difficulties of individuals become more and more emphasised.

I dislike the property tax. It diminishes the value of property far more than the amount it returns. As regards its influence on personal property, it is a tax on culture, on refinement, on education, on the arts of production, on all, in fact, having a tendency to improve the Colony. As regards its effect on real estate, it is open to the vital objection that it is not expended in the neighbourhood of where it is raised. It is, in my opinion, most essential that money raised by direct taxation of real property should be spent by local boards for local purposes. I see no reason to doubt that the property tax as far as it is needed can be replaced by less objectionable taxation.

I am as great a friend to education as anyone can be, as I have shown in times past, but I must express the opinion that the present expenditure on education out of the consolidated revenue is excessive. I believe as good an article can be furnished at a less cost. At any rate, it is impossible to justify the impoundment of so large a portion of the consolidated revenue.

Nothing can, I think, be more extravagant or unwise than to slowly construct railways in short lengths, instead of endeavouring, as rapidly as possible, to put them to productive uses. I attach as much importance to the indirect effect which a railway exerts in opening up country and settling population as to its immediate money return. Major Atkinson in a speech he recently made here, pointed out that low rates had been found to stimulate the use of railways, and that the effect of that use was that during the last year passengers and goods were carried at an expenditure of something like £2,000,000 less than the same work would have cost in former days. Surely the benefits to industrial arts of every kind that this saving confers should be taken into account. It is a false economy to limit the uses of the railways by the imposition of excessive tariffs. I observe that the Government think the railways should be made to yield 5 per cent. I think that for many years to come such a standard is too high, and calculated to do more harm than good.

In my opinion the trunk lines should be completed without delay. Wellington and Auckland should be joined, Nelson and the West Coast be united with the Eastern Trunk line, and the Otago Central line be completed. Meanwhile settlement should be promoted, and districts like your own well-favoured one, fitted as it is to become the home of thousands of happy settlers, should be opened up.

I am of opinion that the time has passed for a separation of the two Islands, politically or financially. At some distant future it may be found practicable, but at present I doubt its being either practical or desirable. The progress of either Island is, and ought to be, beneficial to both. I am not surprised, however, that the demand for separation has risen, for there are grievances plainly apparent which abundantly account for the dissatisfaction existing. But I think that some less severe remedy than amputation may be found for these grievances.

I am greatly concerned to think that the local government system is neither thorough nor efficient. Ministers and Ministerial action seem to me to supersede local government, and the latter enjoys neither the dignity nor importance which would make it satisfactory or efficient.

As at present informed, I greatly doubt the advantage to New Zealand of the proposed federation with Australia. New Zealand ought undoubtedly to occupy an important position with regard to the Pacific islands. Had the plan of a chartered company which I proposed been carried out the Colony would have had a commanding influence over the South Sea Islands. Later still a brilliant opportunity was lost. No words can do justice to the folly of the quarrel with Sir Arthur Gordon. As High Commissioner, Sir Arthur had the power of bringing the whole control of the islands to New Zealand, and if, instead of quarrelling with him for performing those duties, facilities had been given to him, there is little doubt the High Commissionership would have been permanently planted in New Zealand, with a portion of the fleet and other advantages. The trade of the islands would, in short, have converged to New Zealand.

I have said New Zealand has everything in its favour now, and that I attribute its depression to the want of confidence engendered by insidious attacks on the value of property. I shall briefly refer to the many advantages the Colony possesses. Its splendid climate is brought into strong relief by the deplorable losses which the droughts have recently occasioned in Australia. If grain and wool are somewhat lower in price than formerly, the facilities afforded by the railways go far towards making up the difference. The direct steamers promise to be of incalculable advantage to the Colony. Lastly, there is a new industry developed which opens a whole world of occupation to settlers. I allude to supplying frozen meat to the British markets. Even now it has been found to pay, and as the costs and charges of transmission become less the profits will become larger. An enormous quantity of land in the Colony is capable of being laid down in fattening grasses, and, in short, a new industry of a most encouraging kind is open.

But for the profound want of confidence, I am convinced that New Zealand would be as prosperous as it is now depressed. I am persuaded that the remedies I have already suggested will alter the whole condition of the Colony. Briefly, these are—the removal of the property tax, the completion of unfinished railways, the improvement of the local government system, the promotion of useful immigration, and the development of settlement. It is not for me now to go into the particulars of how all these things may be done. I am not preparing a Budget; but this at least I may say: it has never been found impossible to shape the finances in accordance with a well-defined policy of advancing the various interests of the Colony.

Miss Mary Hume continues to give singing lessons in Dunedin with the success that might be expected from her well known qualifications. The advantage of Miss Hume's tuition to the musical circles of this city is inestimable.

Mr. J. A. Macedo has received a supply of that most able and valuable work Balme's "Letters to a Sceptic." This is a book that every Catholic is almost bound to read, and which deserves the careful consideration of every Christian.

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ending 14th May, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—302 head were forward to-day at Burnside for the week's supply, only a very few being prime, for which prices fully equal to last week's were obtained, but the greater portion consisted of inferior and light medium, scarcely saleable, and then at very low prices. Best bullocks brought £9 10s to £10; others, £3 to £7 10s; and cows in proportion. We sold 37 head on account of Mr. Leask. (Blacks) bullocks at up to £7 12s 6d, and cows £3 10s. We quote prime beef 20s, ordinary 15s to 17s 6d per 100lb.

Fat Calves.—Seven were yarded, and under good competition realised 10s to 25s each.

Fat Sheep.—3165 were penned, of which about 500 were merinos and the balance cross-breds, comprising all sorts—inferior, medium, and good to prime. This number was in excess of requirements, and the consequence was a reduction of from 6d to 1s per head on last week's prices. Best cross-breds brought 16s to 17s 3d; others, 11s 6d to 15s; merinos, 7s to 10s 6d. We sold on account of Messrs. Jessep (Ngpara), 112 cross-bred ewes at 12s 9d to 13s 3d; J. Paton (Pukeuri), 64 do. do. at 13s 6d; G. M. Williamson (Mataura), 125 do. do. at 13s to 14s 9d; Messrs. Bruh Bros, 56 cross-breds at 12s, and 114 merino wethers at 7s; Kuriwau Estate, 59 cross-bred ewes at 14s 3d; other vendors, 40 do. at 12s 6d; and quote mutton 2½d per lb.

Fat Lambs.—There were only 30 penned, which brought about equal to late prices.

Fat Pigs.—120 were penned, and were all competed for with spirit. We sold 17 suckers at 8s 6d, 12 do at 16s, 2 porkers at 20s, 2 do at 39s, 2 do at 42s, 5 do at 51s, and 2 at 62s; 3 bacon pigs at 73s each.

Store Cattle.—There is but small demand for this class of stock, low prices for fat lately obtained offering but poor encouragement.

Store Sheep.—We have no transactions to report.

Wool.—Telegrams from London report an advance of ½d per lb. on crossbreds, other wools firm at the reduced prices obtained at the opening of the sales, and an occasional advance.

Sheepskins.—At our usual auction on Monday we sold, under good competition, a large catalogue at prices fairly supporting previous sales. Dry cross-breds brought 1s 9d to 3s 2d; do merino, 1s 6d to 4s 5d; do pelts, 3d to 9d; green cross-breds, 2s 9d to 3s 2d; do merino, 2s to 2s 9d; lambskins, up to 3s 2d.

Rabbitskins.—There is a good demand existing for all coming forward. Under spirited competition we sold on Monday 2 bags at 11½d, 3 do at 11½d, 7 do at 1s 3½d, 2 do a 11½d, and 3 do at 1s 4½d per lb.

Hides.—The demand for these continues steady. We placed all forward at late rates.

Tallow.—The demand for local requirements continues good, but for shipments the downward tendency of the London market prevents business. We sold on Monday at auction 6 casks inferior at 23s 6d, 5 do medium at 29s, 16 do good at 31s 6d, 1 do medium at 27s, 16 tins and drums at 28s to 29s, and 10 bags rough fat at 19s to 22s 6d per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: The market is lamentably void of activity. Largestocks are accumulating in store, and no outlet. Millers continue to buy no more than is actually requisite for the present, and then only the choicest obtainable in the least quantities. We quote nominally: Prime milling, in small parcels, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; medium, 2s 3d to 3s (almost unsaleable); fowls' wheat, 2s to 2s 8d, only in moderate request (bags weighed in). Oats: Deliveries have been on a large scale during the week, but the demand continues fairly active, and all lots coming to hand in good shipping condition meet with a ready sale at about equal to last week's quotations. Buyers experience some difficulty in procuring suitable freights, and in consequence large purchases, which should have been cleared out before now, still remain in store. Our quotations this week are: For stout bright milling, 2s 2d; short bright feed, 2s 1d to 2s 1½d; long and medium short feed, 1s 10d to 2s ex store—bags weighed in. Barley: A fair demand exists for both malting and milling, without, however, any improvements in values. Prime malting could be placed at 3s 9d to 4s; medium, 3s 6s to 3s 8d; and milling at 2s 6d to 3s 3d—bags weighed in.

Grass Seeds.—In the meantime the demand is very small, and we don't look for very much activity before the spring.

PRODUCE MARKET.—MAY 15.

MR. F. MEENAN, Great King street, reports:—Wholesale prices for the week are as follows, including bags, Oats: 1s 10d to 2s 2d; milling wheat, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; 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, £1 5s; pollard, £4 10s; flour, £9 10s to £10; oatmeal, £12; fresh butter, medium to prime, 9d to 1s; eggs, 2s 3d; salt butter, 8d to 9d; cheese, 4½d; bacon, sides, 8d; hams, 10d; rolls, 8d; potatoes, £2 10s.

MESSRS. MERCER BROS., Princes street, report:—Fresh butter (in ½lb. and 1lb. prints), best quality, 1s per lb.; ordinary butter, 10d per lb.; eggs, 1s 9d; roll bacon, 8d per lb.; good salt butter, in kegs, 9d per lb.; cheese, 4d per lb.

The Peacock Hotel, Princes Street South, Dunedin, has been taken by Mr. Thomas McNamara. Mr. McNamara hardly needs any recommendation to the people of this city, among whom he has been deservedly popular for many years, and the character he bears among them is the best guarantee for the excellent manner in which his house will be conducted.

EDUCATIONAL SUPERFLUITIES.

(Saturday Review.)

THE people who complain that children in elementary schools are being "over-educated" do not know what they are talking about. So far from being over-educated, the children are under-educated and mis-educated by reason of the facts that their school life is very short, and that foolish attempts are made to teach an impossible number of subjects. We shall now prove this proposition, and, for the sake of clearness in argument, we shall suppose ourselves to be dealing with ordinary Board schools in London. On the time-table of an average school the following subjects may appear:—Reading, writing, arithmetic, dictation, Scripture, drill, grammar, geography, history, social economy, physiology, drawing, music, and English literature. In girls' schools one such subject as literature or physiology may be dropped, and needlework taken instead. The time spent in school is 2½ hours per week for 18 weeks per annum, and the very utmost extent of time during which attendance is enforced is from the age of three to the age of 13. Now in London schools 40 minutes per day must be taken up with Scriptural teaching, and five hours per week must be spent on drawing, music, and drill, so that boys have 48 hours per week for the study of "special subjects"—reading, writing, and arithmetic. Girls are much worse off, for they are compelled to spend at least five hours on needlework, and thus their time for book learning is very meagre. In London Board schools 23,000 children are examined in literature, 10,000 in domestic economy, 500 in botany, 4500 in physical geography, 9000 in animal physiology, 48 in mechanics, 450 in French, 213 in mathematics, 220,000 are taught drawing, 200,000 learn drill, and about 3000 learn cookery. It is not necessary to take all the subjects required by the education code; but if any teacher fail to earn the utmost possible amount of Government grant, he would very soon be required to go; and thus a multitude of subjects are taught in a scrappy way, and no one subject receives proper and exhaustive attention. The teachers cannot help themselves; some of them work overtime to an absurd and harmful extent; some of them cease to be educators, and become mere "drivers"; and all of them find the burden more than they can bear. They would be only too glad if they could succeed in over-educating any child; but they have not the chance of doing so. They can only struggle against heavy odds to impart such a smattering of knowledge as may enable their schools to pass muster with the Government inspector. Let us now consider the nature of the superfluties which produce this educational deadlock. Drawing is taught to the children in boys' and girls' school for about two hours per week. In some places the instruction is given in a really useful way, but in the majority of cases the drawing lesson is a mischievous and expensive farce. Let anyone look through, say, 2000 of the papers collected in a school on the day of the annual drawing examination, and he will probably have something to remember for the term of his natural life. Not five per cent. of the children have real aptitude for the subject; very few of them have an acquired aptitude; and the gross results of the 96 hours' labour bestowed on special work are really distressing. Some papers show an insane collection of twirls; some are blurred hopelessly; some of the figures lean to the right, some to the left; some are extravagantly corpulent, some are unspeakably thin; a few are neat and free from smudges, but destitute of power or skill; and a very limited selection show natural taste and ability. But week in, week out, all these unhappy youths are taught drawing. They use millions of pencils, waggon loads of paper and indiarubber, and they require thousands of compasses and rulers. For the whole country the Government pays in grants alone £35,000 per year for keeping up this absurdity; and the London Board schools alone take £3000 of that sum. Besides this, some 30,000 prizes are given every year, and each prize must be worth at least half-a-crown. We are not far wrong if we say that the country spends £40,000 a year on teaching children to draw, and we venture to say that not 40 children leave school in a year who are capable of drawing a leaf from Nature. If special pupils were picked out and diligently trained no one could find fault, but to take up the brief time of poor children in teaching insufficiently a subject which is useless and an unwise proceeding. It occupies hours that should be devoted to essentials, and it produces the scantiest results. A thoroughly-equipped art school might be kept up with half the money now spent in encouraging the production of smudgy abortions by elementary scholars.

We may now return to our time-table. Let us suppose that half an hour per week is given to grammar, the same to geography and history, one hour to physiology, or French, or mechanics, or botany, one hour to another alternative "special" subject, and half an hour to such mechanical work as marking the rolls, we find that at the outside only 14 hours per week can be devoted to reading, writing, and arithmetic. In girls' schools not much more than eight hours can be given to those branches. What is the consequence? The ability of the teacher is frittered away; the child cannot learn anything thoroughly; and a dull round of hurried labour is substituted for genuine education. A good elementary school under an artist in the work of teaching is one of the most charming sights that can be seen. There is order everywhere, good humour everywhere, and an indescribable suggestion of "good tone" is conveyed to the most casual visitor; yet even in such model places the work is only superficial, for the simple reason that the teachers have to give 12 years' instruction to pupils whose school life rarely extends beyond two-thirds of that time. If the teachers were left alone, the result would be that boys and girls would receive a rational and solid education; but every crotcheter wishes to have his own pet subject taught, the schoolmasters are worried with a multiplicity of requirements, and the consequence is that, instead of over-education, we have half-knowledge, cram, and general triviality.

We may now give some suggestive figures. Out of 2,875,000 scholars above seven years of age on the registers of aided schools in the whole country, only 591,000 were examined in Standards IV. V. and VI of the Government Code. In the London Board schools, out of

300,000 scholars, only 2222 have gone beyond Standard VI. according to the latest return. There is certainly not much "over-education" shown by these sad statistics, and the reason why so poor a general result can be shown is that the labour of the teaching staff is frittered away, instead of being concentrated. Ambitious attempts are made to perform educational miracles, and those in authority will not learn that to education, as to politics, the metaphor about driving six omnibuses abreast through Temple Bar applies very aptly. In order that it may seem how very far we are away from over-education, the Government requirements in the "essential" subjects for Standard VI. may be given: "(1) To read a passage from one of Shakespeare's historical plays, or from some other standard author, or from a history of England. (2) To write a short theme or letter on an easy subject. (3) Fractions, vulgar and decimal; proportion, simple and compound; and simple interest."

Twelve millions have been spent in London, and we now have 2222 children who can go beyond this stage. The "over-education" cry seems somewhat premature in the face of these significant facts. Had we tried to do less more might have been done, and the sooner the lesson of simplification is learned, the better for teachers and children, and for those unconsidered creatures the ratepayers and taxpayers.

A CRANKY COUPLE.

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 15.—An event of considerable importance has occurred in a little farm house a few miles from this city, within a few days. Mrs. Dewees spoke to her husband. This is what she said: "William, I believe I am dying."

However, she did not die and she is now nearly well again. But the fact that she spoke at all to her husband has greatly excited those who are acquainted with the old couple. They are past three score. This is the first time either has spoken to the other for nearly a quarter of a century, though each has spoken to other persons daily all the while.

Nearly twenty-five years ago Mrs. Dewees desired her husband to do some trifling thing which he regarded as either impossible or unwise, and he refused. She becoming petulant with disappointment, rashly exclaimed:

"If you don't I'll never speak to you again as long as I live."

"I not only will not do it," he said aroused to anger, "but I will not speak to you until you speak first to me."

The issues thus joined lasted longer than either imagined they would. Until the recent night spoken of neither Mr. nor Mrs. Dewees ever uttered a word to each other. The quarrel was soon over and the best of feeling was resumed between them. They have lived together ever since, contented and harmonious, the only cloud upon their happiness being their silence to each other. But even this had its advantages. When Mr. Dewees wanted to say anything to his wife he would say for example to one of the children: "Jennie, tell your mother I wish she would sew another button on my overalls." Or the mother would say: "John, tell your father to bring some sugar, oil, pepper, and a spool of thread, No. 60. from town to-day." At first it was difficult for them to repress the impulse to speak to each other but being persons of strong will, they stuck doggedly to their resolutions until habit made it easy to do so.

"Yes," said Mr. Dewees to a neighbour one day, "we have not spoken for pretty near twenty-five years. It has sometimes been a little inconvenient, and of course, it seems silly to most people; but it has been a blessing to us in most ways. That one quarrel was our last. I know from my disposition and hers that, if we had kept on talking we should have kept on quarrelling more or less. Possibly we'd have got worse, because we were both pretty high-strung, and it might have gone so far that we'd have been divorced."

On the night when the silence was broken Mrs. Dewees had been ill for several days, and about 1 o'clock in the morning she awoke in great pain, and thought her end had come. In her agony she called to her husband:

"William, I believe I am dying!"

The old couple have been talking to each other ever since.

[ADVT.]—Remember that a little Hop Bitters saves big Doctor's bills, and cures when all else fails. Read.

One fact which has been very much ignored by Protestant writers and Protestant speakers on temperance is that great fact of the sobriety of Catholic nations. Until the legions of Garibaldi made their irruption into Rome you would not meet a drunken man in six months. Over all Italy the same fact held good, and even to-day the Italians are a sober people. In Spain drunkenness is pre-eminently rare, though wine is abundant. In France, until demagogical days, and even then drunkenness is by no means a common incident. And Ireland, though her calumniators have given vent to the falsehood that her people are not a sober people, consumes, according to population, one-third less alcoholic liquor than England, and two-fifths or nearly one-half less than Scotland, while as a fact there are less alcoholic compounds used among the Catholic highlands than there are in any other part of Scotland, the population taken as a basis of calculation. But, beginning with the Protestant Englishman, the degree of drunkenness rises as we go across Lutheran Germany and turn them to the North. From Hanover and Holstein over to Norway and Sweden, Denmark and the isles, back to Presbyterian Scotland, the annals of alcohol register high figures of drunkenness. Yet these circumstances are never deemed worthy of notice, while it is equally true that the most brilliant effort made to correct this vice in Catholics and Protestants was made by the humble Catholic Friar, Father Mathew. Let Catholic temperance workers continue their labors with this proud record for the Catholic nations and point to it as an incentive to every Catholic to follow the example of sobriety in Catholic nations.—*Monitor*.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

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

GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY BOOT AND SHOE STORE
Removed from Royal Arcade to
106 GEORGE STREET.

N E I L M c F A D D E N

Has great pleasure in thanking the citizens of Dunedin and 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 LONDONDERRY BOOT AND
SHOE STORE,
106 GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN,

Repairs neatly executed. New Elastics put in.

C ONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED
HEART, QUEENSTOWN.

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

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

(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.

TERMS: Boarders, £40 per annum, paid quarterly in advance. Day Pupils, £12 per annum, paid quarterly in advance. Boarders under Ten Years are not charged extra for Music.

I N F A N T D A Y S C H O O L.

(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.

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

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

The richest Mantles, Jackets, Dolmans, &c.

The Choicest Spring Millinery, Straw Bonnets and Hats.

The most fashionable Dress Materials.

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

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

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

Coatings and Tweeds in all makes.

Hats, Scarfs, and Ties in endless variety

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

I M P O R T E R S

R I N C E S S T R E E T, D U N E D I N.

O T A G O W O O L S T O R E S, R a t t r a y a n d C a s t l e s t r e e t s,
DUNEDIN.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY (LIMITED),

Desires 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 Wednesdays, from 10.45 a.m.

S T O R E S T O C K.

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.

L I B E R A L C A S H A D V A N C E S

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.

M E M O R A N D U M F O R G U I D A N C E O F C O U N T R Y
C O N S T I T U E N T S.

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

WOOL, SKINS, GRAIN, &c. to be offered in the Dunedin Market should be consigned to the Company's Siding, Dunedin. (A railway siding, running through the Store its entire length, gives unexcelled facilities for unloading and loading trucks, with complete protection from the weather.)

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

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

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

WOOLPACKS and CORNSACKS supplied at Lowest Market Rates.

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

Any further particulars will be furnished by

DONALD STRONACH, Manager, Dunedin.

Offices: Bond street, Dunedin.

T O T H E R E A D E R S O F T H E T A B L E T.

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

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

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

FATHER EDMUND COFFEY.

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

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

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.

MR. LARNACH, M.H.R., ON EDUCATION.

(From the *Otago Daily Times*.)

In addressing his constituents at South Dunedin on Thursday, 8th inst., Mr. Larnach, M.H.R., spoke as follows:—Is it wise to allow the State to squander more than half a million of money yearly on the education of our children when we could face the question and its operations directly for ourselves, and with far more satisfaction both to parents and children, and show vastly better results for a lesser sum than one-half what the State is now paying? Parents would then educate their children according to their means and tastes, and whilst doing so would also teach them to be useful and practical men and women, fitted for the work before them in a new country like this. Children would then grow up to respect the parents who had educated them, and they would not be taught in their very infancy to look upon the State as the parent to whom they could always cling hereafter for help and assistance. I may displease some people by plainly stating my views on this question, but, speaking candidly, I do not believe in nor approve of the present system of education in this Colony. Its great cost at the present time, and daily increasing, is far in excess of what this small country with its few hundred thousand people can bear. And why, I ask, should we continue such a lavish system, and in order to continue it we must load our country with a perfect network of taxation, sufficient to prevent, so long as it exists, even the daylight of prosperity being seen again by us. Why should we build up with taxation the blackest of scarecrows to frighten away from our shores those of our fellow beings who may be in a position to leave them, and prevent thousands of enterprising people from ever coming among us through the dread they have of trying to make a home in an overtaxed country? So long as we insist that every child in this country shall at least be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic—and when the parent is unable to pay for that teaching let the State do so—we ought to be satisfied. We ought to revert to the old Otago system, or something similar, and impose school fees. No people here ever wanted that system altered, or even found fault with it; but the fullness and lavishness of the State purse induced the people of the country to allow the State to take under its control the education of their children, and thereby in my humble opinion, dealt a serious blow to the natural independence of the future men and women of New Zealand who may happen to be educated under the present State system. If the State had passed an Act enabling it to provide for the feeding and clothing of our children—I hope, in the first place, there are many people in New Zealand who would object to such a system obtaining; and secondly, what a grand chance there would then be for Major Atkinson to cry for more taxation. I fear that the Premier's only known cure for a deficiency sore in the revenue is to stick on a taxation plaster. What another opportunity there would be then for new and intricate machinery, skilled operators, extra powers, and increased influence. Yet we have just as much right to insist upon the State providing for the food and clothing of our children as for their education; but remember this: that whether rightly or wrongly you impose work upon the State to do, you indirectly pay far more for that work than by having it done under your immediate control and paying for it directly yourselves. Therefore I wish you to learn and agree with me that the more of our own affairs, such as pertain to our social and moral welfare, we can arrange to manage for ourselves without the intervention of the State, the more satisfied, prosperous, and practical a people we shall become. Don't suppose for a moment that the incidence of taxation now obtaining in this country presses more lightly on the poorer classes and more heavily on their wealthier neighbours, for even if that questionable kind of fairness is aimed at, we are shooting at random, and hitting and aggravating the wounds of those we desire to heal. So if you suppose that you are saving money in the end by allowing the State to educate and control your children, I feel convinced that you are labouring under false premises. If you have the courage, manliness, and independence to face the question of education directly for yourselves, and manage it for yourselves and your children, you will relieve this country of a monstrous load of direct taxation, and you will immediately be indirectly more benefited. Your country will look fairer, brighter, and more alluring to the many thousands of people who are looking forward to it as a future home, to share our burdens, and to participate in the prosperity that they would assist to restore if tempted to come among us. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof, and, to those who agree with me, the "good thereof" also. But we must look calmly and prudently to the future if we wish New Zealand to be a great country, made prosperous by a thriving and happy population.

General Thomas Harrison, who was commander of a Texas regiment during the war and known among the boys as the "Jim Town Major," was soon after the war elected judge of one district of Texas. Shortly after his election he visited one of the counties in his district for the purpose of holding court, and on his arrival in town immediately impanelled a jury, consisting of eleven white men and a negro. About the first case called was one against a party for murder. After hearing the evidence, arguments of counsel, and charge of the Court, the jury started down stairs to consider the verdict, the coloured juror happening to bring up the rear. Following them was the attorney for defendant. At the head of the stairs (and in hearing of the coloured juror) the attorney was asked by a friend how he thought the case would be decided. The reply was, "I think that the defendant will be acquitted and the jury will be hung." The jury went down the steps and out into the yard, and upon looking around the coloured member was missing. Upon investigation they found him making 2.40 time in the direction of the bush. The Sheriff was called and after a vigorous pursuit Mr. Juror was captured and brought before the Court and asked why he had run away. His reply was: "He had heard a gentleman say if the man wasn't cleared the jury would be hung, and, as he hadn't done nothing, he didn't want to take any chances."—Exchange

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, AUCKLAND.

(New Zealand Herald, 5th May.)

THE imposing ceremony of laying the foundation stone of St. Patrick's Cathedral in accordance with the Roman Catholic ritual took place yesterday afternoon. The contractors, Messrs. Morris Brothers, had the space on which the building is to be erected excavated, and all the preparations for laying the stone in readiness, the latter being suspended from a shear-legs with a winch attached. The stone is a very handsome block of well-dressed Hobart freestone, fixed in the south-west corner of the building. The face, showing towards Wyndham street, has the following inscription:—"D.O.M. In Hon. S. Patritii, Johannes Luck, O.S.B., Ep. Aug., O.P., Posuit, 4 Monas, Majl. 1884." In the meantime, the committee had decorated the place, and made it present a very attractive appearance. From the corners of the old Convent School which stands on that portion of the site facing Wyndham street, waved the British Ensign and the Flag of Ireland, while from the extreme S.W. corner waived the white flag with red border, the flag of the Benedictine Order with the letters PAX in the centre. All round the enclosure were fixed handsome bannerets in great profusion. The excavation left a bench about three feet in height at the rear of the old school, and this was covered by a temporary verandah for the accommodation of the choir, and from this verandah was suspended a green banner bearing a gold St. Patrick's cross in the centre, and the motto, "Faith of our fathers living still," and at each side of this were a number of bannerets. At the hour appointed for the opening there was a dense crowd about 2500 people within the enclosure, the greatest crush being, of course, around the stone. The combined choirs of St. Patrick's and St. Benedict's occupied such as the space allotted to them as they were able to secure, and close to the stone was fixed the table at which His Lordship Bishop Luck was to preside, a table for reporters being provided in close proximity.

The present building will only be the nave of the cathedral. It will extend from the western wall of the present stone building towards the road which runs between the cathedral and the presbytery, and the greatest frontage will be to Wyndham street. The plans were prepared by Messrs. E. Mahoney and Son, architects, and Messrs. Morris Brothers' tender (£4680) was accepted for the building, which is to be completed in six months.

The Garrison Band, which was present in force, played a sacred selection as the procession left the old cathedral for the foundation stone, preceded by acolytes. The clergy (of whom there was a large number) followed, His Lordship Bishop Luck taking his position to officiate. The clergy present were: The Right Rev. Monsignor Fynes, the Very Rev. Walter McDonald, the Rev. Fathers O'Gara, Costello, Mahoney, Riordan, P. O'Reilly, L'Annyel, O'Hara, O.S.B., Paul, Lenihan, Fox, O.S.B., Downey, O.S.B., and two others. These were followed by the orphan children, neatly attired in blue and white, the Children of Mary, dressed in blue and white wreaths, and preceded by their banner. Then followed the Guard of Honour of the Blessed Sacrament, and the Guard of Honour of the Sacred Heart, each with emblematic banners. The Rev. Father Lenihan officiated as conductor of the combined choirs very efficiently throughout the proceedings.

The first portion of the service was the blessing of the water, after which the choir sang the "*Gloria in Excelsis*" with splendid effect, and His Lordship blessed the stone. Then followed Litany of the Saints, recited by the Bishop and clergy. Mr. Mahoney then handed to His Lordship a handsome silver trowel with which to perform the ceremony. It was enclosed in a morocco case, and was provided with an ivory handle, into which it screwed. The face was elaborately polished, and the upper side, which was neatly chased and figured, bore the following inscription:—"Presented to His Lordship Bishop Luck on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Auckland, May, 1884."

With this His Lordship marked the sign of the Cross on each face and the top of the stone, and read the following translation of the Latin scroll, which, with other documents, coins, and medals, was placed in the cavity of the stone:—

"To the honour and glory of God Almighty, one in nature and three in Person, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, to the glorification of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, in honour also of the Immaculate Virgin Mary, Mother of God, and of St. Joseph and of St. Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland, and of all the saints this foundation stone of St. Patrick's Cathedral, from the design of Messrs. Edward Mahoney and Son, Architects, Messrs. Morris and Co. being the builders, was blessed and duly laid this 4th day of May, 1884, being the third Sunday after Easter and Feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph, by the Right Rev. John Edmund Luck, O.S.B., DD., Bishop of Auckland, in presence of nearly all the Reverend Clergy of the diocese, and of a large concourse of the people, in the seventh year of the Pontificate of our most Holy Father Pope Leo XIII., in the second year of the episcopate of the Right Rev. John Edmund Luck, O.S.B., in the 47th year of the reign of Her Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, Sir William Jervois being Governor General of New Zealand, and W. R. Waddell, Esq., being Mayor of the city of Auckland."

With this were placed copies of the *N. Z. Herald*, *Evening Star*, *N. Z. TABLET*, *Freeman's Journal*, and *London Tablet*, together with coins, &c.

His Lordship having placed the cement under the stone, it was carefully lowered into position, and he declared it well and truly laid in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. The choir sang the "Miserere," and the Bishop and clergy forming in procession, went round the boundaries of the edifice, the Bishop sprinkling holy water as they went along, and after prayer again at the stone, which His Lordship ascended,

Bishop Luck said: My dear friends,—It is needless for me to say that it is with feelings of great pleasure that I find myself to-day in the midst of such a vast throng of people. This very crowd itself shows the deep interest that is taken in the proceedings in which we are now engaged. St. Patrick's Cathedral has long been a word in the

CRAIG AND GILLIES
 FURNITURE, BEDDING,
 FLOORCLOTH, CARPET, AND RUG
 WAREHOUSE,
 GENERAL UNDERTAKERS,
 Beg to inform the Public that they have
 added to their Funeral Department a new
 Hearse of modern design, built by Messrs.
 Hobin and Co., and are now prepared to con-
 duct funerals, plainly or fully furnished,
 required, either in Town or Country.
 Charges in all cases will be strictly moderate.
 Orders by letter or telegram will be at-
 tended to at once.

CRAIG AND GILLIES,
 No. 18 GEORGE STREET (near Octagon).

THOMAS HALL,
 PASTRYCOOK AND CONFECTIONER,

Has removed from his former premises oppo-
 site Colonial Bank, to His New Shop at the
 Grand Hotel, adjoining the Restaurant
 entrance.

Private Refreshment Rooms for Ladies.

THE "LEVIATHAN" PRIVATE
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
 Corner of CUMBERLAND & HIGH STREETS,
 DUNEDIN.

One minute's walk from Railway Station.

Board and Lodging, 22s 6d for rooms on
 front street; 20s per week for rooms facing
 yard.

Board and Lodging by the day, 4s.

All Single Bedded Rooms furnished with
 Mr. Bill's patent wire mattresses, which for
 comfort surpass a feather bed.

MRALS . . . 1s. BEDS . . . 1s 6d.

Terms strictly Cash, in advance.
 Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths throughout the
 House.

Ladies' Private Apartments.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

JUST LANDED,
 ex Ralph M. Hayward, from New
 York, a Large Assortment of
AMERICAN COOKING STOVES,
 which we are selling at Wholesale Prices:
 Also,
 A FEW SLIGHTLY DAMAGED,
 Cheap.

WILKINSON AND KEDDIE,
 Ironmongers and Importers,
 Dunedin.

[A CARD.]

JOHN WILKINSON,
 BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,
 8, Exchange Court,
 PRINCES STREET.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
 BATTAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

J. GEBBIE . . . PROPRIETRESS.

Miss J. Gebbie, who for the past ten
 years has been connected with the above
 Hotel, has now become Proprietress of the
 same.

The Shamrock, which has been so long
 and favourably known to the travelling
 public, will still be conducted with the same
 care and attention as in the past, affording
 the best accommodation to be found in the
 Colony.

Suites of Rooms for Private Families.

Large Commercial and Sample Rooms

BARNINGHAM AND CO.,
 Ornamental Iron Founders and
 Range Makers,
 HAVE REMOVED

From Great King Street to their New Premises,
VICTORIA FOUNDRY, GEORGE STREET
 (opposite Knox Church).

JOHN KENNELLY,
 COAL PIT HEATH COAL YARD,
 BATTAY STREET WHARF.

Greymouth Coal and Coke,
 Newcastle Coal,
 Kaitangata Coal,
 Green Island Coal.

All kinds of Firewood, cut and uncut,
 always on hand.

Orders delivered to any part of City or
 Suburbs.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

WE ARE SELLING Wallsend
 Coal, from our new pit, at 12s 6d,
 and Screened Mixed at 11s 6d per ton for
 Cash at the Trucks at Dunedin Railway
 Station.

This is the best household coal; has no bad
 smell, and is not dangerous, as the ashes do
 not smoulder.

**FERNHILL RAILWAY AND COAL COM-
 PANY (LTD.),**
 VOGEL STREET.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
 HAWERA.

J. O'REILLY.

The proprietor of the above new and
 commodious Hotel begs to notify to his
 patrons that he is now in a position to supply
 their every want in the shape of civility,
 attention, and liquors of the very best
 brands.

Good Stabling and Paddocks.

BOTANICAL GARDEN HOTEL,
 NORTH-EAST VALLEY,
 DUNEDIN.

EDWARD KIRK, Proprietor.

The Botanical Gardens Hotel now being
 finished, the proprietor begs to inform his
 friends and the public generally that he is
 prepared to receive Boarders and resident
 Families. The Hotel is easy of access (being
 in close proximity to the Gardens), overlooks
 the grounds, and in one of the healthiest parts
 of the town. The cars stop at the door every
 six minutes. Large and well ventilated Bed-
 rooms, Parlours Sitting-rooms, etc.

E. KIRK, Proprietor.

FIRST PRIZE, MELBOURNE EX-
 HIBITION.

WANTED KNOWN—That Thom-
 son and Co., Cordial and Liqueur
 Manufacturers, are the only firm in New
 Zealand who were awarded First Prize for
 Ginger Wine.

WANTED KNOWN—That Thom-
 son and Co. have received Six
 Awards at Melbourne Exhibition for their
 Manufactures.

WANTED KNOWN—That Thom-
 son and Co. were awarded First Prize
 for Raspberry Vinegar at Melbourne Ex-
 hibition

NEILL & CO. (LIMITED),

BOND STREET, DUNEDIN,

are prepared to execute IDENTS, on very
 favourable terms, for every description of
 goods—British, Continental, American, In-
 dian, Chinese, &c.

They also make liberal advances on PRO-
 DUCE of any kind placed in their hands for
 shipment to Britain, Australia, or other
 markets.

FERGUSON & MITCHELL,

76, Princes Street.

MERCANTILE STATIONERS;

Manufacturers of Account Books, Bookbinders
 Paper Rulers, Engravers, Lithographers, and
 Printers. Rubber Stamp Makers. All the
 latest novelties in stationery kept in stock.

R. JOHNSTON

MERCHANT TAILOR,
 CLOTHIER, &c.,
 174, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

We invite the attention of the public to our
 New Stock of

SPRING GOODS,

Viz., West of England Broadcloths,
 English, Scotch, and Mosgiel
 Tweeds, Diagonal
 Cloths, &c.,

At the lowest possible price, the city
 Come and judge for yourselves.

Address: 174, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

PANAMA HOTEL,

STUART STREET, DUNEDIN

D. O'ROURKE, ... PROPRIETOR.

The Proprietor wishes to intimate to the
 public generally, and his up-country friends
 in particular, he has taken the above Hotel,
 and is prepared to receive boarders and
 travellers.

Good accommodation. Baths, First-class
 rooms. Private Sitting and Dining-rooms.
 Liquors of the finest qualities.

D. O'ROURKE.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

Sales in 1882	...	603,292	Machines
" 1881	...	561,036	"
Increase	...	42,256	



Three out of every four Machines
 sold in the world are Singer's.

UPWARDS OF THREE HUNDRED
 FIRST PRIZES!!

And at
CHRISTCHURCH EXHIBITION
 Two Gold and two Silver Medals.

TO BE OBTAINED AT

PER { 2s. 6d. } WEEK.

50 PRINCES STREET,
 DUNEDIN.

Beware of German and other Imitations

SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

mouths of the people. That old building which stands before us is a testimony to the faith and generosity of the early Catholic colonists in this country. There are many here present whose grey hairs still attest to the fact that they in their younger days were witnesses of a similar ceremony, although perhaps performed not with the same solemnity nor the same surroundings, but there is the same faith, the same generosity, please God, in the hearts of the people of 1884 which existed in the hearts of those who raised that building. I will not detain you long this afternoon. I know—I can see—that you are all of you eager for the great business of this afternoon, which is to weigh down this stone with the abundance and with the generosity of your offerings. I know that you have come here heavily laden and I am also aware that you will go away with very light pockets. (Laughter.) Therefore I say that what the courage, the faith, and the generosity of the Catholic people has performed over the length and the breadth of the globe, the same thing will be done here today. And it is not for me to ask you, for I know you require no asking. It is only that you want to be directed and assured that your offerings will be welcome, and they will come pouring in like rain of heaven, which has kept off so providentially this afternoon. I have to announce that I received a telegram from His Lordship the Bishop of Wellington, and he requests me to put down his name for £20. I have myself also—and if my treasury were larger than it is, I should have been pleased and willing to give a greater subscription, but in my own poverty I said I will make myself responsible for £50. I have also one or two other smaller contributions, which I will hand into the collectors. I will now hand you—this vast crowd—over to the tender mercies of the committee and the clergy, who will do their best to let you go out of this place poorer men than you came in.

The Very Rev. Monsignor Fynes, V.G., said His Lordship the Bishop had expressed a wish that he should say a few words on the present occasion. He came to this colony about the time of the consecration of the old church, which was now condemned; and many a time those present had heard him and they knew his voice well. He trusted that the good work which had been begun that day would be continued with every success, and he sincerely hoped that they would all, priests and people, heartily co-operate in the work until it was finished to the honour of God, the good of religion, and to their own credit. If they went away poorer, they would have that poverty which always enriched. For every pound which they gave that day, no doubt God would give them £5 back. Monsignor Fynes announced that he would give £25 towards the object they had all in view.

Father O'Hara said he had been a good many years in the colony, and knew a number of those who had assisted at the laying of the foundation stone of the old building. A good many of those persons had received the reward of their labour; but if they had been present they would have been glad to witness the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone of a larger and more excellent house than the one already built. He was sure they would have rejoiced to see that the house which they had built was now too small, and that greater space was now required for the devotions of the people here. There was one grand principle in the Catholic Church, and it was this, that their hearts were moved, and their intellects and wills were moved to glorify God Almighty by the acts of their hearts and by their voice, and their co-operation in these grand things which Jesus Christ our Lord had come on earth to do, and communicate to men. As the people had in the ancient days—in the days of the Apostles—so those present had shown that they had one heart, one will, to glorify God, and to give of their means that which would enable the clergy to erect that grand monument to the honour and glory of God. He hoped that they would all show the same effects of that generosity and faith which had characterised the faithful people of Ireland wherever they had gone. But it was not only the Irish Catholics he would mention; they had the sympathy of people of other denominations. Father O'Hara announced that his donation was £10.

The Very Rev. Father Walter McDonald had seen many gatherings in the city of Auckland for nearly 30 years past, and gatherings with the same object as the meeting that day, but he must confess that he never had such great pleasure as he had in being present on that occasion. He felt proud of the gathering. It was not only a testimony of their devotedness to their good Bishop and to the cause which had been advocated by His Lordship, but it would strengthen the hands of all concerned in the good work. He saw amongst those around him friends of other denominations who had helped them in the past, when help was sorely needed, were helping them at the present time, and who, they had many guarantees, would assist them in the future. Hundreds of pounds had come into his hands—he might say thousands of pounds—from other denominations during the past thirty years. Father Walter urged those assembled to contribute towards the building of the new Cathedral. He himself gave a donation of £20. Father Walter announced that Mr. Mahoney had contributed £50, besides £70 recently given to St. Mary's Church; Father Paul, £20; Father O'Reilly, £10; W. G. Connolly, £20; Dr. Macdonald, £10; Mr. Gleeson, £10. A number of smaller donations were also announced.

The business of taking subscriptions then proceeded. Father Walter McDonald retained his stand on the stone and announced the subscriptions as they were handed in, besides which he kept up a running fire of comment and conversation which was amusing and characteristic. In the meantime other clergymen and members of the committee had taken up positions at the various gates and distributed themselves amongst the crowd, taking subscriptions and recording the names of donors. When the lists were handed in, Father Walter said that it was with the utmost gratitude he, in the name of the Bishop and his own name, acknowledged the generous liberality of the assembly. They had anticipated a very handsome sum, and had put down a fair and liberal figure as the sum they expected to receive at the laying of this foundation stone, for they had calculated on the liberal generosity of their friends and the members of other denominations. He was now glad to say, and they would be all glad to hear, that the amount received far exceeded

what they expected, which was £500. The amount received was £130 more than that, being £630 in all. (Cheers.) He thanked His Lordship the Bishop for the able and efficient manner in which he had conducted the ceremonies of the day, and for his address. He also thanked those clergy who, at very considerable inconvenience and trouble, had come long distances to be present and assist on the occasion. We may add that, during the collection, the Garrison Band played a number of appropriate selections, and at the conclusion the choir sang the Hallelujah Chorus with splendid effect.

CANONIZATION.

(From the *Annals of our Lady of the Sacred Heart.*)

THE *Polaris* gives an interesting account of canonization. Since the year 1500 ninety-six persons have been canonized, and three hundred and twenty beatified. Among those four hundred and sixteen servants of God, three hundred and fifty-eight of whom are men, and fifty-eight women, two hundred and ninety-seven have suffered martyrdom, and one hundred and nineteen have practised virtue in a heroic degree. One hundred and two are ecclesiastical or persons of the laity; the three hundred and fourteen others belong to religious orders. One hundred and thirty-seven Franciscans, ninety Jesuits, fifty-nine Dominicans, nineteen Augustinians, five Carmelites, five Theatines, three Trinitarians, two Norbertines, two hospitable brothers of St. John of God, two Oratorians, one Lazarist, one Passionist, one Barnabite, one Redemptorist, one Camillian; five others belong to five Italian congregations; two hundred and twenty-two are Europeans, seventy-six Italians, twenty-eight of whom are Saints and forty-eight Blessed; sixty-six Spanish, seventeen of whom are Saints and forty-nine Blessed; thirty-seven Portuguese, one of them a Saint and thirty-six Blessed; fourteen French, six of whom are Saints, and eight Blessed; thirteen Dutch, twelve of whom are Saints and one Blessed; four Germans, two of whom are Saints; one Polish Saint, one Danish Saint, one Russian Saint; one hundred and eighty are natives of Asia. One hundred and eighty-one Japanese, all martyrs, nineteen of whom are Saints and one hundred and sixty-two Blessed; five Koreans, one of whom is a Saint and four Blessed; one Indian Saint, seven American Saints, four Mexicans, of whom one is a Saint and three Blessed; three Peruvians, one of whom is a Saint.

MR. DAVITT AND MR. PARNELL.

(From the *Boston Pilot.*)

WE learn by cable that Mr. Davitt contributes to the English Socialist magazine, *To-day*, an article in which he declares that "he and his followers will have nothing to do with any extension of the purchase clauses of the Land Act," nor will they "consent to the creation of a peasant proprietary obtained by Government advances for the purpose of buying out the landlords' interest."

In one word, Mr. Davitt will not "consent" to any reform obtained by Parliamentary methods.

At the National League Convention in Dublin, in 1883, Mr. Davitt, having been made aware that the policy then agreed on, and none other, had the approval of the Irish people, solemnly promised that he would give a loyal support to the policy of the National League, and that he would postpone the agitation of any special views of his own, until, to use his actual words, he sat in an Irish Parliament with "Charles Stewart Parnell Prime Minister, and Michael Davitt leader of the Opposition."

In following his present line of action Mr. Davitt is distinctly violating that pledge. Strictly speaking he has been violating it for some time back; but as long as he confined himself to merely preaching Henry-Georgeism the mischief of his course was of a negative character.

For Mr. Davitt's career up to this point we have had respect and sympathy. As the first and most powerful worker of the Land League movement, he has deserved well of the Irish people; and in carrying out a previous policy he had undergone much suffering. The Irish people have been eager to give him the full measure of gratitude for those services and have testified their desire to honour him again and again.

It is more wholesome, however, Mr. Davitt should now be told that sufferings and past services do not entitle any man to obstruct the pathway of a nation's progress.

Mr. Davitt's action should cause no serious apprehension; for the Irish people are united and determined as they never were before in supporting the policy of Mr. Parnell—a policy that appeals convincingly to the reason of all reasonable men, and the course of which has been marked by constant success. They have absolute confidence in Mr. Parnell's honesty and earnestness, and every day strengthens their faith in his marvellous political sagacity.

The Irish people, we regret to say, have slight reason to regard Mr. Davitt as a sagacious politician; though they have rightly clung to the belief in his honesty and earnestness. He is at liberty to preach his theories from the house tops, and neither we nor any Irish publicists, we are sure, will ask to dispute them with him. All of us, every private soldier of us in the ranks, may have our own idea as to how the battle should be fought, though at the dictates of patriotism we are prepared to waive our personal views and obey the word of appointed leaders.

We hope to learn that the English desire to see separate himself from Mr. Parnell was the father of this report. What we learn of Ireland by English cable it is well to set down as false. Michael Davitt, fighting with his people, is a great force. Michael Davitt fighting with Henry George and a vague land theory, is a great force wasted, and a noble record losing its title to respect.

CARRIERS' ARMS HOTEL,
DEE-STREET, INVERCARGILL.

John Hughes - - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Boarders. Private Rooms for Families. Good Stabling, with Loose Box accommodation.

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,
CORNER WALKER AND PRINCES
STREETS, DUNEDIN.

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.
P. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.ADMITTED TO BE THE GRANDEST
SCENERY IN THE WORLD.**TELEGRAPH** Line of Royal Mail,
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.

Passengers, parcels, and luggage, to be booked at Cobb and Co.'s office, Christchurch, on or later than 7 p.m. on Monday and Thursday Nights.

Luggage at reduced rates.
CASSIDY, BINNIE & CO.,
Proprietors.
C. A. ULRICH, Agent,
Cobb and Co.' Booking office Christchurch**JOHN HISLOP,**
(LATE A. BEVERLY),
CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND
JEWELLER,Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,
Princes-street. &
Every description of Jewellery made to order
Ships' Chronometers Cleaned and Rated
by Transit Observations.
N.B.—J. H. being a thorough Practical
Watchmaker, all work entrusted to his care
will receive his utmost attention

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SAVE MONEY and obtain Com-
fort by using
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 POWER
having 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
for Hire.THOMAS POWER,
Proprietor.**ALEXANDER SLIGO**
Has just received "Boy's and Girl's Own
Annuals," "Every Boy's and Girl's," "Chatter-
box," "Childs Companion," "Prize," "Child-
ren's Friend," etc.BOOKBINDING, PAPER-RULING.
42, count Bookmaking on the Premises.
AGORGE STREET, DUNEDIN
Wholesale and Retail.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of VALUABLE
SECTIONS.

Easy Terms.

Apply at MALONEY'S HOTEL,
SOUTH DUNEDIN.

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that the
Businesses hitherto carried on by the
Firms of

GILLIES, STREET & HISLOP,

AND

CONNELL & MOODIE,

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, DUNEDIN,
will, as from 1st MAY, 1884, be carried on
under the provisions of "The Companies Act,
1882," by "The Perpetual Trustees, Estate,
and Agency Company of New Zealand, Limited,"
in the premises hitherto occupied by
Messrs. Gillies, Street and Hislop, corner of
Ratray and Vogel streets.All the members of both firms continue in
the active management of the business.GILLIES, STREET & HISLOP.
CONNELL & MOODIE.**RAILWAY HOTEL,**
INVERCARGILL.

PROPRIETOR ... MICHAEL GRIFFIN.

M. G. has much pleasure in informing his
numerous friends and the public generally
that he has taken the above well-known es-
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
should pay

LOFT AND CO.

a visit at

9, 10, and 11, ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN

**THE PIANOFORTE TUNING
AND REPAIRING DEPOT,**

190 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

R. J. MATTHEWS having removed to the
above named premises for the repairs and
sale of all kinds of Musical Instruments, can
compete with any house in the city as regards
ability and charges. Therefore, the Musical
Public can rely on getting their Pianos,
Organs, etc., Tuned and Repaired in the
most accurate manner, combined with mode-
rate charges.Sheet Music, Tutors and Exercises, etc.,
kept in stock. New shipments expected
shortly of Instrumental and Vocal Music,
also of all kinds of Musical instruments.SOLE AGENTS for Cornish & Co's
American Organs, which require the name
only to recommend them. 14 Stops. Cash,
£35 only.Order early, as only a few now to hand.
Cash only.

R. J. MATTHEWS,

Pianoforte Tuner to the various Convents
in the Diocese,

190 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

G. CLARKE,WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
RATRAY STREET (near Princes street),
DUNEDIN.Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired
at the LOWEST PRICES in the City by
practical and experienced workmen. Jewel-
lery of all kinds made, also neatly and effec-
tually repaired. Note address:—BAILEY'S OLD SHOP,
Ratray Street**MANDEVILLE HOTEL,**

MANDEVILLE.

JAMES BOCHRE, PROPRIETOR.

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
Coals will give satisfaction.

MARTIN AND WATSON,

Wholesale and Retail Coal Merchants.
OFFICES: CORNER OF OCTAGON AND
STUART STREET.
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
cash.The best Shag Point Coal, 26s per ton for cash.
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
STREET
(In line with Railway Station).

200, 500, and 400-gallon Iron Tanks for sale.

LAND LAW AMENDMENT.

In the debate on the rejected Amendment Bill Mr. Sexton replied as follows to a speech of Mr. Trevelyan's:—Mr. Sexton, whose rising was loudly cheered by the Irish members, remarked that hon. members of all classes of opinion must have derived one interesting lesson from the speech of the right hon. gentleman. He had stated that by the direct operation of the land courts in Ireland reductions amounting to half a million had been accomplished in the rents, and that the indirect operation of the Land Act, outside the cognisance of the Commissioners, had been probably as great. So that in the forefront of the speech of the right hon. gentleman they had facts which drove them to the conclusion that the landlords must have been plundering their tenants of one million sterling each year (loud cheers from the Irish members). He had no doubt, notwithstanding the declaration of the right hon. gentlemen concerning a "finality," which was impossible on this question, that every clause of the bill of his hon. friend, the member for Wexford, would substantially become a part of the law before the conclusion of the first statutory term in Ireland (cheers from the Irish members). He could not help observing, while the right hon. gentleman the Chief Secretary was boasting of his plain speaking to the House, that his only colleague in the Government of Ireland who had a seat there was not merely dumb but absent (renewed cheers). Where was the hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland? (Derisive cheers.) Where was the hon. and learned gentleman—the sole living proof of the claim of the Whig party still to have an existence in Ireland (hear, hear)—who lately deluded the electors of Londonderry into electing him by promises to have the leaseholders included in the Land Act (cheers), and to obtain the development of the Healy Clause? (Cheers.) He supposed he might venture to suggest that the hon. and learned gentleman, like Prince Bismarck, was suffering from a diplomatic cold (cheers and laughter). He (Mr. Sexton) could not congratulate the Government upon the position to which they had brought themselves upon the Irish agrarian question. One of their followers could not obtain a Parliamentary seat in Ireland without traversing and denying the statements made by the right hon. gentleman the Chief Secretary from the Treasury bench. Mr. Isaac Butt, who was now idolised by the right hon. gentleman as a moderate land reformer, brought forward in that assembly proposals for agrarian reform, and the gentlemen who then controlled the destinies of the empire spoke as plainly to Mr. Butt as the right hon. gentleman spoke to-day, saying—"No, they would have nothing to do with them." But after a very few years other proposals, ten times more extreme than Mr. Butt's, were passed (cheers). Therefore they valued at a very low rate indeed the plain speaking of the right hon. gentleman (renewed Irish cheers). He asserted most emphatically there was nothing to be found within the circuit of this bill which was not an endeavour to clear the administrative principles of the Land Act of 1881 from deleterious vagueness. The right hon. gentleman admitted that there were still 20,000 cases to be heard, and he (Mr. Sexton) found upon examination of the official records that, from the month of August till the month of December, the Commissioners were only overcoming the arrears at the rate of 1,400 a month. If they divided 1,400 into 20,000, they had the result that the Commissioners might still consume fifteen months in deciding the arrears of cases before them, and this, alongside of the fact, that the tenants were meantime obliged to pay the old rackrents (hear, hear). He claimed that they made no strange and no unreasonable proposal in asking the house to extend to the tenant who was seeking to have a fair rent fixed, the very moderate and very reasonable measure of protection and relief which was accorded to him under the Arrears Act, namely, that pending the fixing of a fair rent proceedings for rent or ejectment should be suspended upon the terms that the tenant in the meantime should pay such rent as the Court should fix, not exceeding Griffith's valuation (hear). The Chief Secretary had spoken very plainly, and his plainness had been greatest upon that proposal of the bill which they considered to be its essential proposal (hear, hear)—he referred of course to the question of improvements (hear, hear). And when the right hon. gentleman told them that to secure to the tenant full and absolute right in the use and profit arising out of his improvements was to come in conflict with the Land Act in 1881, he invited his attention to the answer given by the Prime Minister in March, '82, to a question put to him by the hon. member for Monaghan—"It is perfectly clear, as correctly stated by the hon. member, that it was not the intention of the framers of the act, but directly contrary to their intention, that the interest of the tenant in his improvements, as understood and defined by the act, should either lapse or be impaired by the enjoyment of them." (Cheers). And when pressed as to whether he would protect the interest of the tenant against the claim established by the Court of Appeal, the right hon. gentleman answered that the only reason that prevented the Government from dealing with the matter was the state of public business (hear, hear). He (Mr. Sexton) was about to speak plainly, too, and he told the right hon. gentleman (the Chief Secretary), the Government, and the House that upon this question of the absolute right of the tenant to his improvements in the soil, unfettered by the theory of the improvable capacity and unlimited by lapse of time, they took radical issue with the Government (cheers), and in saying so they were firmly convinced that they spoke the deliberate and unchangeable mind of the agricultural population of Ireland upon this question, and that they were setting out a principle which they would be able at no distant day to invest with the force of law (cheers). Was it for the public interest that such a theory as the improvable capacity of the soil theory should be retained? It was notorious that ever since the days of Cromwell nine-tenths of the improvements of the soil of Ireland had been planted there by the tenants, and that if the improvements effected by the tenant by his capital, by his labour, by his skill, could now be swept away, the land of Ireland, generally speaking, would be practically as bare of every trace of human capital and human industry as a desert

(cheers). A tenant in Ireland who wished to improve his farm had usually to borrow the money. If he borrowed that money from the Board of Works, he had to pay it with interest at the rate of £6 10s per cent per annum; but when he had effected the improvement, and when the Sub-Commissioners came to fix what share of the improvement should be allowed to him, he believed it was correct to say that under the judgment in Adams v. Dunsath, the Sub-Commissioners had not generally allowed the tenant a larger return upon his own improvement than that of 5 per cent per annum (hear, hear). He was not more positive of anything than that the tenants of Ireland, in the public life of Ireland, and also in this house, would maintain their claim to have the "Healy Clause" developed in its natural sense; that they will maintain their claim to have it interpreted by the court in a natural and rational manner, and not in that of the warped and distorted and fraudulent manner—for it was nothing else—prescribed by the judgment in Adams v. Dunsath (cheers). And there was one thing very certain, that if the tenants of Ireland were not permitted to enjoy the full letting value which they put into the soil, there was but a very slender chance of carrying out successfully any system of purchase (cheers). The hon. member for Mid-Surrey blamed the Land Act for the unsaleability of the land. He believed it proceeded from another cause (hear, hear). The obstinacy of the landlords in refusing fair terms to their tenants, in still insisting upon the exaction of rackrents, was such as to produce a state of feeling in Ireland that no capitalist would ever feel in our time that land in Ireland was a safe investment (cheers). If the land was to be sold in Ireland it must be sold to the tenants—it would not be bought by anyone else (cheers). Now he held that the need of the landlords upon this question of purchase was greater than the need of the tenants (cheers). The landlord was struggling along with a millstone of mortgages about his neck. If he had to struggle along much further he would fall inert and prone, and the only hope for him was that some system of purchase might possibly be set on foot (cheers). The reductions of rent in Ireland up to the present time had left the rents considerably over the level of Griffith's valuation, which included every improvement that had been then made in and upon the soil (cheers). There was usually an unbroken line of title between the tenant in Ireland and his predecessors in title (hear, hear). The tenants had a right to improvements in the soil which were handed down from father to son upon the holding (hear, hear), even though they were effected before his time (cheers). If the right hon. gentleman, the member for Dublin University, would apply his keen intelligence to this point he would be able to see whether it was likely that the tenants, with their increasing political power and influence in the country and in the House, and with tolerable security in their holdings, would join in carrying out any purchase scheme to be fixed upon their own improvements (Irish cheers). He (Mr. Sexton) said that nothing would made them consent to it (cheers). The right hon. gentleman (the Chief Secretary) in his speech to-day had bolted, barred, and double locked the door against the purchasers (prolonged Irish cheers). If he hoped, or if the landlords of Ireland hoped, to bring about any improvement of their desperate condition, they would have to unsay the words which had been spoken that day (cheers). They would have to admit, as the Solicitor-General did at Derry, that the Land Act was open to amendment and improvement (Irish cheers), and for his (Mr. Sexton's) part he would say in Ireland as he said there that day that the tenant who knew that his rent was fixed upon his own improvements was no better than an idiot if he consented to become a purchaser upon such manifestly unfair terms as paying for his own improvements (hear, hear, from the Irish members). He had already quoted from the speech of the member for Birmingham (Mr. Chamberlain), and he must say also that he had never heard a more fatuous argument than that of the member for Mid-Surrey (Mr. Brodric)—that the action of the tenants prevented landlords from expending money in the improvement of the soil of Ireland. The honourable gentleman had yet to learn what the masses of the people had already learned—viz, that the great principle of Irish landlordism in the past had not been to put money in the soil of Ireland, but to take all the money they could out of it even to the last penny (laughter and cheers). They were never very willing to invest money in the soil, but were always engaged in trying to dig money out of it to pay their dues (cheers). The landlords had their surveyors, agents, and books, by which they were enabled to record their improvements, but to the poor and ignorant the means of formal and legal proof were by no means so obtainable (hear, hear). The question of the leaseholders would not be opened up, although it was a notorious fact that the effect of the leaseholders being excluded from the benefits of the Land Act was to shut out from its provisions over 10,000 tenants—men upon whom for the most part leases were imposed upon the terms, firstly, of the extraction of a sum of money in the shape of a fine, and, secondly, compelling them to pay a higher rent than the tenants at will on account of the greater security which they had. Was it reasonable to expect that under such circumstances as these there would be tranquillity in Ireland or that the land question would be regarded as closed? Could they expect tranquillity while half the agricultural population were not allowed to go into court to have a fair rent fixed, and had only partial security in their holdings? (Cheers.) And also the consciousness that under their present covenants they were paying rack-rents? Would they ever be satisfied or ever desist from agitation while this state of things existed, or so long as they were not placed upon an equality with the great body of their brethren? (Irish cheers.) In referring to this subject he was forced to recall to the memory of the House the opinion expressed by the Prime Minister last year, when he said that the member for Cork "might have led a new crusade in Ireland." Well, he (Mr. Sexton) did believe that the speech of the Chief Secretary that day would be the signal for renewed and vigorous efforts on the part of the representatives of the Irish people (loud Irish cheers). The right hon. gentleman (the Chief Secretary) had refused their plea, and promised nothing (hear, hear). He might tell the Government that this was only the second stage of the Land Question, and whatever might be the purchase scheme which they were willing to put in operation in Ireland, the landlords would

**TOOTHACHE ! TOOTHACHE !
TOOTHACHE !**

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

J. KENNEDY,

Market Square, Blenheim, New Zealand. 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.

Stout ... 6s

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.,
95 George St.

WHO can supply Men's Cotton and Merino Shirts and Pants at a moderate price?

HALLY & CO.,
95 George St.

WHO has the latest styles in Collars and Scarfs?

HALLY & CO.,
95 George St.

WHO is determined to give the men of Dunedin the best value in kinds of Hosiery?

HALLY & CO.,

95 GEORGE STREET

Opposite J. Neil Herbalist).

WANTED KNOWN

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Drain Pipes of all descriptions; Flower Pots, Vases, Chimney Pots, Butter Crocks, Flooring Tiles, Bricks, &c.

LAMBERT'S

North East Valley Works.

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

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

Every accommodation for horses and vehicles.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**JAMES HISLOP,**

ARCHITECT,

Has Removed to Eidon Chambers,
PRINCES STREET,
DUNEDIN.

MR. JOHN CUNNINGHAM,

AUTHORISED AND LICENSED
SURVEYOR,
Dunedin.

Second Floor Albert Buildings,
Princes Street.

J. FLEMING

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
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 Abaura).

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.

THE PRINCES STREET CASH EMPORIUM.

WINTER 1884.

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.

SAUNDERS AND COMPANY

THE PRINCES STREET CASH EMPORIUM

(Opposite General Post Office),
DUNEDIN.

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.

All the new compositions of merit will be added to the Library shortly after publication.

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

We will not attempt to comment upon the public and social value of a Circulating Musical Library, but leave our Patrons to judge.

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

TERMS IN ADVANCE.

SUBSCRIBERS OF £1 PER ANNUM

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

SUBSCRIBERS OF £2 PER ANNUM

(Six months subscription, £1 5s) To have the use of Eight Pieces (sheet music), or books to the value of 16s, which may be exchanged once a week.

SUBSCRIBERS OF £3 PER ANNUM

(Six months' subscription, £1 15s) 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.,
21 PRINCES STREET.



THE GREATEST
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 73, 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.

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

not be rescued from their legal embarrassments, incumbrances, and dues, unless in the first instance justice was done to the tenants. There would be no attempt on the part of the tenants to negotiate with the landlords for the purchase of their holdings unless their rights were recognised to the results of the labour which they had exerted upon the soil of their holdings. The speaker resumed his seat amidst enthusiastic cheering from the Irish members.

PROTECT THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

In a lecture delivered recently at Minneapolis, Bishop Ireland said: "Religion and state law again combined to protect innocent and experienced youth. Liquor, it is proclaimed, shall not be sold. Our boys and girls are untried in life's dangers. With their immature judgment they are unprepared to discern and to contend against temptation. They need the protection of the strong arm of the law. Evil habits grow insensibly but rapidly in children if they are exposed to peril, and with the greatest difficulty can the habits formed in early years be ever afterwards eradicated. A vital question for the family, civil society, the Church is the training of the youth for the duties and responsibilities of life. Permit them to inhale even occasionally the malodorous atmosphere of the saloon, to receive in them through the eye and ear unhealthy impressions of riot and revelry, to awaken prematurely by strong drink dangerous appetites and passions, you condemn them to blighted manhood and womanhood—to premature and dishonored graves. The simplicity and innocence of youth demand of themselves tender reverence. But the saloonkeeper is deaf to appeals of humanity and religion, and any boy or girl who passes a dime into his till will receive from his hands the poison draught. Instant death were preferable for the child, yet pure and happy, to the fatal demoralization which the draught contains. You do not walk down our public streets without noticing boys and girls entering into and emerging from saloons, taking their drinks or receiving their favorite beverages in cans or bottles to carry them homeward to drunken father and mother. Have you not seen at times the trembling girl, pale and wan, driven out toward the saloon by a brutish parent, tin can and dime in hand, to purchase drink? The sight would move the most stony heart to pity. The girl will find a saloonkeeper to sell her the beer or whisky. Six years ago the Citizens' League was organized in Chicago to prevent the selling of liquor to minors. When they began their work they were horrified to discover that from 25,000 to 30,000 boys and girls were annually passing through the saloons of the city to the police courts, the bridewell, and back again, perennially recruiting its army of drunkards and others criminals. Nor were all the minors bootblacks, and children of toppers, and young vagabonds generally. Mr. Andrew Paxton, the agent of the league, examined closely into names, parentage, and habits, and the alarming fact came to the surface that of every five minors found in saloons three had been attendants upon some Sunday-school of Chicago. Mr. Paxton found that boys especially and some girls of families of means, education, good morals, and often of high Christian profession were more constant patrons of beer-gardens than were the children of people of low estate, and largely so because they were kept in pocket money by their unsuspecting parents. The last annual report of the League shows that through its labors there has been a large diminution in the frequentation of drinking-places by minors, although the evil yet retains horrible proportions. It is to be regretted that the two progressive cities of Minnesota—Minneapolis and St. Paul—have not imitated Chicago in the formation of a Citizens' League. Our boys and girls need protection as well as the boys and girls of Chicago."—*American Celt.*

HOW MUCH INTEREST IS HONEST?

THE Rev. Patrick O'Donnell, a Professor in Maynooth College, Ireland, is writing a series of articles called "Plain Truth About Interest," for the *Irish Ecclesiastical Record*. From the number just received we extract the following:—

"The just price for a loan should be easily determined. Obviously it is that which it brings in public market. There is no other standard by which to decide the value of goods for sale. And as in ordinary circumstances the man who charges his neighbor a shilling for a sixpenny loaf is guilty of injustice, so too is he who, without any special reason, charges higher interest than he can secure on his loan in the open competition of commerce.

"Now, the return which can be had from investments open to capital is no secret. At the present time, whether the man of money looks to Government stock, or railway shares, or trading speculations, he finds it extremely hard to secure four per cent. Plainly then more cannot in justice be demanded from a poor man compelled to borrow if his security be equally good, and if there be no special inconvenience in letting him have the small sum he desires. Hence the current price, something under four per cent., is the proper rate of interest when this twofold condition is fulfilled. In private lending, however, somewhat more trouble and risk are involved, especially the latter, and a proportionate allowance must be made. It is important to determine the amount of this proportion. Where the borrower is himself perfectly reliable, or brings an unexceptional surety, it is difficult to see how any notable increase on the normal rate can be justified. In such cases, to go beyond four and a-half, or at the utmost five, per cent., is patent extortion. Plainly five per cent. makes allowance for some extra risk, and hence ordinary rates should be within its compass. A shilling in the pound seems, no doubt, small to money-lenders, who fence themselves within a secure palling of legal instruments, and afterwards exact three times that amount. They are not, however, good judges. Their profession hardens the heart and dries the wells of human feeling, and too often avarice runs riot with their reasonings.

"Nothing above four per cent. can be taken in justice at the present time, unless by way of compensating labor or hazard not found in lending to railway companies in these countries. How to assess fairly for extra peril, where it exists, can best be determined by what an Assurance company would demand on becoming responsible for the additional danger. This can be ascertained from the daily transactions of such companies, and should be added to the normal four per cent., to come at a fair interest. Such is the method which Croll recommends, and under its guidance, he concludes, in his practical rules, that for goods sold on credit to the poor a merchant should not charge more than six per cent., unless where the danger is *very extraordinary*, even in respect of this class of customers.

"Rarely is it lawful to demand a higher rate for money lent. Two per cent. is considerable insurance. In those very exceptional cases, however, where it would not cover the risk, three, four or five per cent. might be added on this score alone, so as to make the aggregate rate 7dol. 8dol., or 9dol. for every 100dols. *Sed scilicet aliquo casu periculi valde extraordinarii nunquam concederemus ut fenus 8 vel 9 pro 100 excederet.*

"In imposing interest the lender must decide each case, or class of cases, on its merits, and not fine one man for the risk of lending to another. But from what has been said, it is obvious a money-lender or shop-keeper cannot charge the run of his poor customers a higher rate than six per cent. There is absolutely no title for more, and to exact it is to traffic on the necessity of those who are in want. Yet, sad to say, within recent years, this amount has been enormously exceeded on the necessities of life supplied by credit to starving people. Fancy fourteen shillings' worth of provisions costing eighteen shillings at the end of eight or ten weeks! It seemed as if what would have been a highly usurious rate for a year did not suffice for the sixth of it. Nor is it the least justification to say that very little more would have been added for the whole year. However plausible such a plea may seem to a merchant whose credit trade is largely restricted to May, June and July, it cannot make a loan for twelve months identical."

AN ENGLISHMAN TELLS HOW IRELAND IS GOVERNED.

MR. W. J. CORBETT, M.P., writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* as follows, in reply to a correspondent who asked: "Does he mean that the Protestant minority govern the Catholic majority? Since Catholics have the right of voting and sitting in Parliament, how can this be true?"—

"It is perfectly true for this reason; the whole local authority, administration of finances, the emoluments of office, and all are almost without exception in Protestant hands; and why? The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who must by law be a Protestant, appoints Protestant county lord-lieutenants and deputy-lieutenants. The county lord-lieutenants nominate Protestants for the commission of the peace. The high sheriffs nominate Protestant grand jurors who appoint Protestant officials from secretaries down to sheriffs' bailiffs, The Protestant ex-officio Poor Law Guardians, who rule the roost in most unions, appoint Protestant officials from top to bottom; and so the game is played.

"As an instance of how the system is worked, I would mention the shameless way in which jury packing was carried out in the trial of prisoners from various parts of Ireland, at Wicklow, on a recent occasion. Catholics specially summoned, and attending at expense and inconvenience, were one after another ordered to stand aside, until exclusively Protestant juries were obtained. This county supplies a fair illustration of my allegation. There are, speaking in round numbers, 16,000 Protestants and 54,400 Roman Catholics, yet the whole administration is practically in the hands of about 260 Protestant officials, paid and honorary, including ninety-two out of ninety-seven magistrates. There are about fifty Catholic officials in the humblest ranks. I freely admit that many amiable and estimable Protestants are to be found in authority in the counties, but Government is in the grip of the ascendancy faction, who hate the people, their cause, and their religion. The suggestion, therefore, of your correspondent that Ireland is constitutionally governed according to the will of the Catholic majority is simply preposterous."

An interesting ceremony took place at Birmingham on Wednesday evening, on the occasion of the "home coming" of a man named Hall, after twenty years' penal servitude for wife-murder. Thousands of people, it is stated, met Hall at the railway station and gave him an enthusiastic reception, greeting him with loud cheers until he was driven off in a cab with his relatives. These tokens of sympathy and esteem must have not only touched Hall but somewhat surprised him. Wife-murder was, twenty years ago, looked upon as a rather serious offence, even when, as in the case of Hall (whose wife left him on the very day of their marriage), it was committed under circumstances of extreme provocation. During the period, however, which Hall has spent in retirement a great advance has been made in the path of civilisation. Offences against the person are looked upon with a far more lenient eye than formerly, especially when the victims are women or children. Crimes of violence are indeed now so common that the mere act of killing a wife excites but little indignation, and is frequently committed, if not with impunity, at least without entailing any very unpleasant consequences upon the offender, unless he puts an end to his victim in such a blundering fashion as to render it absolutely necessary to take serious notice of the affair. Birmingham, therefore, in paying honour to a wife-murderer on his restoration to society is but acting in accordance with the spirit of the times we live in; and it is a question worth consideration whether some fitting testimonial might not with propriety be presented to Hall—such, for instance, as a pair of silver hobnailboots, with a suitable inscription. When worshipping a hero it ought to be done thoroughly.—*St. James's Gazette.*

W. H. JOHNSON
(Late J. Taylor),
VENETIAN BLIND WORKS,
MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.

The premises for so many years occupied by J. Taylor, are now in the possession of W. H. JOHNSON, who guarantees that all work will be turned out with the same neatness and care as that of his predecessor.

Contracts undertaken for Fitting New Buildings with Blinds throughout.

Venetian Blinds sent to any part of the Colony, with full instructions as to fitting, Etc. All work done at lowest possible prices.

HOLIDAY VISITORS—remember that the largest and best stock Boots and Shoes is to be

FOUND at SIMON BROTHERS' who, being direct Importers and Manufacturers, can and do sell at

PRICES NOT EXCELLED in the trade.—Large Shipments now received and opened for HOLIDAY TRADE

STUDY ECONOMY by obtaining really first-class value in strong or light makes.

REMEMBER, our motto is strictly "Small Profits and Quick Returns."—SIMON BROTHERS, George Street, near Octagon.

THOMSON AND CO.,
BUILDERS,
MONUMENTAL WORKS
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN
(Opposite First Church),
IMPORTERS OF MARBLE AND
GRANITE MONUMENTS.

Arbroath and Caithness Hearstones, all sizes Oamaru stone of superior quality. Lime, Cement, Plaster of Paris, &c., &c. Designs forwarded on application to any part of the colony

JONES AND PETERS
TIMARU,
BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS & MONUMENTAL
MASON.

Designs, with prices, for all classes of Monuments in Marble, Granite, and other stones. Enrichments and Engraving accurately done

FRANK W. PETRE,
Engineer and Architect,
LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN.

Complete designs for Catholic Churches
Furnished under special arrangements.

SOUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS,
Established - 1865.

H. PALMER
STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,
Princes Street South, Dunedin.

Monuments and Tombstones Erected; Stone Sinks, Window Sills, Chimney Pieces, and Hearth Stones fixed. Estimates given.

Town and Country Order promptly attended to

S. G. SMITH'S SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

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

PRIME BEEF, MUTTON, AND VEAL

At 2d per lb. for CASH.

PROPERTY EXCHANGE.
Princes Street South.

FOR SALE, Building Sections, Freehold and Leasehold Properties in all parts of Dunedin and Suburbs. Bank and Insurance Shares at Current Rates.

J. T. ROBERTS,
Estate & Commission Agent, Sharebroker, etc.
PRINCES STREET SOUTH.

M. AND J. MEENAN,
Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION
MERCHANTS.
Corner of George Street and Moray Place
Dunedin.

ALLIANCE HOTEL,
THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

MATHEW GRANT ... PROPRIETOR

Good Accommodation for Boarders at Moderate Charges.
The Miners' and Mechanics' Home
Good Stabling.

WANTED KNOWN—
E. F. Lawrence (late shopman to Mr. Dornwell) has opened the shop lately occupied by Mr. Smith, tailor, No. 20 George Street, opposite Carroll's Hotel.

With a good show of
BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB, PORK, AND VEAL

Of the best quality, and he trusts that with strict personal attention to business to receive a share of public patronage.

Families waited on for Orders. Price List on application.

Cash buyers will be well treated.
E. F. LAWRENCE,
Butcher, 20 George Street.

A. H. ROSS
Surveying, Optical, and Nautical Instrument Maker. Optician to the Dunedin Hospital, and for many years Optician to the Sunderland Eye Infirmary, has REMOVED to those premises adjoining the Athenæum Octagon, Dunedin.

VENETIAN BLINDS!

VENETIAN BLINDS

At Moderate Prices

PATTERSON, BURK & CO.,
Maclaggan Street.

J. GEBBIE,
NURSERYMAN, SEEDSMAN, AND
FLORIST,
GREAT KING STREET,
DUNEDIN,

Has for Sale—Fruit, Forest and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, in great variety, &c.

PEACOCK HOTEL
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

Thomas McNamara, for many years resident in Dunedin, has taken the above-named Hotel.

Trams pass the doors every few minutes for the Ocean Beach and Gardens.

Wines, Beers, and Spirits of the best quality.

THOS. McNAMARA, Proprietor.

PALMER, BOOTH AND CO.,
Engineers, Founders and Boiler Makers.
Constructors of Cranes, Steam, Hydraulic, and Sawmill Machinery, Bridges, Roofs
Railway, Contractors' and Mining Plant.

Works and Offices: CUMBERLAND STREET,
DUNEDIN.

Plans, Estimates, and Prices given
Application.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established, 1859.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Capital £1,000,000. Paid-up Capital and Reserves, £400,000.

With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders' Offices of Otago Branch:

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,
Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

With Sub-Offices in every Country Town throughout the Province:

FIRE INSURANCES

Are granted upon every description of Buildings, including Mills, Breweries, &c., Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay and Corn Stacks, and all Farm Produce, at lowest current Rates.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers ...	William Elder
Tokomairiro ...	Jas. Elder Brown
Lawrence ...	Herbert & Co.
Walkouaiti ...	E. Davis
Palmerston ...	T. M. Smith
Oamaru ...	L. E. Wilson
Kakanui ...	Robert Morton
Otakia, Henley, and Greytown ...	C. H. Morgan
Naseby ...	Robert Glenn
Otepopo ...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell ...	Chas. Colclough
St. Bathans ...	Wm. McConnockan
Clinton ...	James Garden
Taparui ...	Remmer & Washer

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

JAMES EDGAR,
Manager for Otago.

BULBS! PULBS!!

GORDON BROS.,
have a large stock of Bulbs now ready for sale, consisting of Choice Varieties of
CROCUS, IXIAS,
TULIPS, NARCESSUS,
SCILLAS,
&c., &c.

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

GORDON BROS.,
BRAIDVALE NURSERY,
NORTH-EAST VALLEY, DUNEDIN.

DOUGLAS HOTEL,
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN,
(Next Town Hall).

J. LISTON PROPRIETOR.

Having made several extensive alterations and fitted up one of Alcock's best Billiard Tables for the Comfort and Convenience of patrons, hopes by strict attention to business to meet with a fair share of Public Patronage First-class accommodation for Boarders and Travellers. Terms moderate.

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

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

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

J. LISTON, Proprietor.

JAMES SELBY
(Late J. Baker),
PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK
MAKER,

128 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

The Lowest possible Charge made for repairing. Best workmanship guaranteed.
N.B.—Work done for the trade at regular prices.—Note the address:

J. SELBY

(Late J. Baker),

Watchmaker and Jeweller, 128 George Street.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by JOLLY, CONNOR & Co., at their Registered Atmospheric Printing Works, Octagon Dunedin, this 16th day of May 1884, and published by the said Company.