

New Zealand Herald

VOL. XII.—No. 20.

DUNEDIN : FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1884.

PRICE 6D.

Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

TRUE TO HIMSELF.

WE find that we were a little premature last week in accrediting Mr. Clifford Loyd with a desire to save the fair fame of England by putting an end to the excessive and more fully murderous methods of punishment employed in Egyptian gaols. The measure indeed, would not have been very remarkable for its humanity had it been adopted for such a purpose as that we allude to, and the use of the kourbash, as winked at by Mr. Clifford Loyd, might still have been sufficient for the needs of all ordinary torturers, but the fact is, as Sir P. Benson Maxwell explains in the *Times*, that the cessation of the more barbarous methods was not due by any means to Mr. Loyd, and the direct contrary was, in fact, the truth:—"The moment," writes Sir Benson Maxwell, "that Mr. Lloyd obtained the management of the gaols, he re-instated the kourbash, contrary to law, and contrary (as soon as I heard of it, in March) to my repeated protestations. I protested, not simply because it was in breach of the law, in my opinion unnecessary, and administered so as to leave the prisoners virtually at the uncontrolled discretion of mere subordinate gaol officials; but because I considered it a shame and a reproach to our country that the very moment an Englishman was trusted with authority, he should take up that implement of cruelty and torture which the Egyptian or Turk had just laid down, at the request of one who was an honour to his country for it, Lord Dufferin." It is not then, the abolition of the kourbash that is due to Mr. Clifford Loyd but its re-introduction, a matter that accords much more with the knowledge of that gentleman's character which we had obtained from his career in Ireland.—And, as we might have divined, the heavy, cutting, whip in question was applied on the authority of his wink for very slender reasons—insolence towards a gaoler or warden, or quarrelling among the prisoners, was so punished, and Sir Benson mentions an instance in which six men were flogged for sending a petition complaining of their "English treatment" direct to the Minister of the Interior rather than through the gaoler and the under-Secretary. Sir Benson Maxwell meantime who was the officer appointed by the Khedive was shut out from the prisons where it was his business to inquire into irregularities and unjust punishments, and Mr. Clifford Loyd made himself complete master there.—"Unfortunately," adds Sir Benson, "the evil which men do sometimes lingers after them. Mr. Loyd's methods have lingered in the gaols. Again, at the end of May, I found his deputy, Dr. Crookshank, ordering floggings in Cairo, by mere verbal orders, leaving no trace behind; and again I was met with a defiance of my authority to inquire into such doings. The gaoler had received the doctor's instructions to answer no question and show no papers to the Procureur-General (i.e. the writer). Only one step more was wanting in this downward spread of contumacy and disorder; that the gaoler himself should become his own legislator, and after wielding his kourbash at his pleasure on the Khedive's subjects within the prison walls, defy the authority of the Khedive's chief law officer. Nubar Pasha would have eradicated this spirit by the dismissal of the offender, but his arm was stayed. It was time that I withdrew from the scandalous scene of English lawlessness and licence. I placed my resignation in Nubar's hands and left Egypt." We find, then, that Mr. Clifford Loyd has thoroughly followed up his Irish methods with regard to Egypt, acting there with autocratic insolence and gross and brutal cruelty, publishing to the world a tale that exhibits him as a champion of mercy and humanity, for such is the usual course of the English official in Ireland.—Well have the Irish newspapers dubbed this hero "kourbash Loyd," and long may he live to enjoy, as he adorns, the title.

DISCOVERED?

THERE is at least one circumstance attendant on the present epidemic of cholera in Europe which has some hope attached to it. That is the existence of some possibility that the alleged discoveries of Dr. Koch, the German savant and devotee of science, may be so followed up as to result in a cure or a preventive for the fell disease in question. Dr. Koch pretends to have found the cause of the cholera in a microscopic

microbe, infinitesimally small, and, nevertheless, he has been able to observe, and consequently he advises that such water only shall be drunk as has been boiled, or is slightly mineral, or has come from places distant from the seat of infection. He also recommends that food of all kinds may be well cooked, that infected rooms may be closed and dried, and that dust may be preferred to damp. He does not, however, profess to have discovered a method of destroying the microbe, as he claims to be an observer only and not a healer, leaving to others the task of profiting by his observations in finding a cure. The immediate cause of the disease, he says, is the presence of the microbe in the great intestine, where it multiplies *ad infinitum*, and, among the effects of its presence, secretes a poison which causes a state of the body that produces cholera. It is, however, objected to Dr. Koch's theory that inoculation has not produced the cholera in the case of various animals that have been subjected to the operation in question, and hence it is denied by some doctors that the microbe is the source of the evil ascribed to it. For our own part, again, although we do not profess to be by any means an authority on the subject, the theory of the microbe appears to us of some inconsistency with the statement of Dr. Koch that the disease had probably been brought to Europe by an English merchant vessel, whose officers had falsified the log and hushed up the deaths that had occurred during the passage, for, supposing the microbe to exist in the ship, the cholera could hardly have ceased there even for a time, and so as to enable the officers to practise the very shameful deceit attributed to them; and the accusation, by the way, hardly speaks highly for the estimation in which British seamen are held by continental Europe. We are quite prepared to find, then, that the microbe discovered by Dr. Koch is a consequence or an accompaniment of the disease rather than its cause, although the hope still remains that he may succeed in fully proving his point, and so pave the way for the extermination of one of the most grievous scourges that have as yet afflicted the human race.

REPARATION NEEDED.

WHATEVER Ministry may eventually obtain the victory there is one matter in particular that it is to be hoped will not escape their notice, but to which their earnest attention may be directed without delay or prejudice. That is the late changes made in the management of the gaol at Dunedin, and which can hardly be looked upon as by any means satisfactory or such as should remain untouched. Towards the gaol at Dunedin, as it existed before the inquiry conducted by Messrs. Whiteford and Curtis—with the ardent assistance of the accomplished Captain Hume and the sanctified Mr. Torrance, especially called to the service of the prisoners, and separated by a strong lather of soft-soap for the work, there were various minds and none of them very favourable. There was the mind of the fashionable world as represented especially by the Inspector—to whom, as we know, there seemed to be a necessity for Italian nomenclature, kid gloves of the most delicate tints possible, and the goose-step performed in patent leather boots, or, as, figuratively speaking, it might be practised, let us say, by a tip-top Polish gander. This mind could not bear to see the prison controlled and managed, however excellently, by a mere body of men who had gone so far through life satisfied with doing hard work in a conscientious and complete manner, and who, although they had deserved admirably of the Government and the public, failed in those elegant observances necessary to the delight of refined circles. None of the peculiar "sweetness and light" necessary to send the thieves and pick-pockets who had fulfilled their term out to qualify themselves for another term in the guise of dancing-masters or fashionable coiffeurs could be expected to flow from them, but thieves and pick-pockets must return from their presence to society qualified only to pursue their accustomed trade in their accustomed manner. There was, again, the pious mind that felt the need of more unctuous surroundings for the prisoners, and was resolved at any cost, and even at the expense of whosoever character it might be, to save them, without the aid, however, of the big drum, but fully capable of supplying in some other and equally effective way for the want of that vociferous instrument of salvation. And is not the salvation born of well-applied soft-soap calculated to prove as

genuine as that born of a well-pounded sheep-skin? There was, finally, the Northern or centralising mind, that was never more actively nor more unfairly influenced than by the priority enjoyed, and justly enjoyed, by the Dunedin Gaol. The whole North, from Wellington upwards, owed a debt of gratitude to the gaol at Dunedin that might have secured for that gaol its warmest support and most unaffected favour. It was by means of the gaol at Dunedin that, at the time of the Maori war, the people of Wellington were delivered from the dangers threatening them from the body of prisoners whom it was found impossible to control in their harbour, and it was to the same gaol the settlers in the North Island generally owed their preservation from the dangers that must have resulted from the escape of the prisoners in question. Indeed, the whole Colony owes a debt, and no light one, to the gaol officials who were a principal agent in restraining an element that unrestrained must have aggravated and prolonged the Native war. But the debt has been paid by disgracing the men to whom it is in chief part owed, or by subordinating them to officials, who, at the time of the dangerous and devoted service we speak of, had not entered the service of prisons at all, or else were at Home qualifying for a humane and improved gaol management by the experiences and exercises we have obtained a somewhat sickening and by no means reassuring view of in such works, for example, as Michael Davitt's description of his penal days. It is to be hoped, then, since we are likely at all events to witness some change in the Government, and since the aristocratic, pious, and centralising or Northern elements are likely to suffer some diminution, that the former condition of the Dunedin Gaol may receive some reconsideration, and men who have deserved well of the country, and received harsh treatment in return, may obtain some compensation.

THE latest question of importance touching the THE PAYMENT OF MEMBERS. Irish cause that has arisen is that concerning the payment of members. The matter is one of the utmost importance, involving, as it does, the final success of the national movement—so well begun and ardently supported hitherto, and with such a promise of the happiest results. The power of the enemy exercised by means of the dependent condition of Members of Parliament on their own exertions for support was early made evident to the Irish party. Those among them who were journalists, in several instances, found their employment taken from them; those who were reviewers had even their most able reviews returned upon their hands, and those who wrote for the magazines were rejected as contributors. In several cases the utmost self-denial and sacrifice were necessary to the calling of the Irish patriot member, and there were even those who were obliged to sacrifice not only themselves but their wives and children. Truly, under such circumstances their devotion to the cause was well proved, and their unmixed sincerity placed beyond the reach of every doubt. It ill befits a generous people, however, to suffer the men who are fighting in their cause to want, or, what is still worse, to see those who are nearest and dearest to them and who depend upon their labour for the means of living, reduced to the extremes of privation. Such a people will, on the contrary, feel that all alike must share in the national undertaking, or even that if there are any who are to be spared the particular sufferings necessary to be borne by the multitude in order to ensure success, it should be the men engaged in the immediate work of the fight. All will agree that the army must be properly provisioned if it is to fight with success, and none will grudge to the soldier who bears the brunt of the day the supplies necessary to sustain his strength. There has then been but one voice heard among the Irish people with respect to the proposal that the National Members of Parliament should be paid a yearly sum, and that voice has been heard in the expression of a hearty consent. But it is not only in order to support those Members of Parliament who have already entered the arena and fought for the people's cause that the measure in question is advisable or even necessary. There are other considerations as well that are deserving of an attentive ear. There is the unpleasant, and in some degree humiliating, consideration, for example, that it is desirable for the people to exercise some tangible authority over the member returned by them, lest, as it has occasionally happened, he should prove a traitor and betray their cause, and such an authority would be fully in the hands of a people who had returned a member dependant on them for his means of support. Under such circumstances a man would be inclined to think twice, as the saying is, before he would venture to sell his constituents, and a very effectual security would however, would not only place a check upon the actions of doubtful men, but it would serve to do away with the necessity that sometimes, as things are, exists for the election of such men—by enabling candidates of known character and fixed principles to come forward. With the payment of members the people would have their own choice, and it might be left to their sagacity to determine on an honest as well as an able man to represent them. Without the payment of members

in short, parliamentary representation cannot be considered as truly free, for the choice of members is limited by the ability of men fit to serve to support themselves without the aid of a profession or a trade, or by the degree in which they would find it possible to neglect their private business for that undertaken by them on behalf of their constituents. But if Ireland is ever to behold a Parliament of her own, it is absolutely necessary that her representation in the British Parliament should be completely unfettered. It is hardly needful for us to say anything further in support of the proposed measure:—It is necessary in order that proved friends may be protected against the enemies of the cause—who, by depriving them of employment have a powerful means of hampering or wholly hindering their efforts; in order that they should be relieved from sufferings they have borne with devotion beyond all praise, that traitors or possible traitors may be punished or excluded, that the choice of the people may be fully extended and made free to rest upon the fittest men, and that the cause may be pushed forward vigorously towards its final triumph. And Ireland is aware of her duty in this respect; from all sides accounts reach us of the determination of the people and their leaders to make the necessary collection, and to take all such steps as may seem advisable to carry out the measure resolved upon. The people are fully aroused to a sense of what is required of them, and they will do their part steadily and manfully. Ireland, unaided, however, will not be able to do all that is required in this matter.—She has, it is true, gained much within the last few years, but the poverty of the people still continues excessive. We still obtain the fullest and most harrowing proofs of it in the frequent accounts of evictions that reach us, and of the total impossibility of making any provision for the poor creatures so dealt with, although a good will is present in the hearts of all their sorrowful and indignant neighbours. It behoves us, then, in these colonies to follow up what we have already done, and for which, little in proportion to our desires, as it was, we have met with such a lively gratitude from our brethren at home, by giving all the help possible in providing the funds for the support of the members, and we hope to find that the various branches of the Land League established in our Colony are setting themselves energetically to the task, that, in this particular, devolves upon them.

WE have a sum to set to our readers, and especially to the younger ones among them. It is to calculate the exact value to which the one-thousandth part of half-a-crown will amount. But although we propose the sum to our younger readers especially, we would not have it believed that the answer concerns the young only. It is, on the contrary, a very important affair containing a vast interest both for the young and old. It is no less than a matter connected with their eternal salvation. We have, in fact, received a tract from some kind body or another, who evidently takes an interest in our latter end, and at the expense of the one-thousandth part of half-a-crown an attempt has been made to rescue us from perdition. We cannot say exactly that the gospel has been placed within our reach without money and without price, for, after all, the one-thousandth part of half-a-crown is not absolutely nothing, and if it appears to us that it is even too much to expend upon the printing of what the tract contains, that we admit is merely a matter of opinion. But is it not delightful to contemplate the excessively cheap rate at which our kind evangelical friends are able to cast their bread upon the waters. It may be questionable, nevertheless, as to whether bread so cheap to produce and set afloat will be worth the finding after many days. It should float, however, well enough, for there is not much to sink it; husks, in short, could not possibly be lighter. But, unfortunately, the strength of our stomach does not equal even that with which the stomach of the Prodigal Son was endowed, and husks would undoubtedly make us sick. As to the contents of the tract, they are of the usual kind—a line or two culled here and there from Holy Scripture, or rather from the bad, Protestant, translation of Holy Scripture, without the context, stripped of all meaning, and joined to another line that has been treated in the same manner by the few inane remarks of some silly writer. Tracts, indeed, are the very extreme drivel of Evangelicalism, and it is no wonder if they have been, in a great degree, superseded by the roaring blasphemy that we see occasionally quoted from the *War Cry*, and the frantic howling of the Army whose organ the *War Cry* is. We cannot say we are grateful to the sender of this tract—or, at least, our gratitude may be measured by the value of the tract, and we are not prepared to deny that it may be worth the one-thousandth part of half-a-crown. Let us, however, acknowledge a good intention, even though it may have gone to add its quota to the particular pavement that good intentions form. May the feet of the tract distributors never rest on the pavement they have largely helped to construct.

A few weeks ago various paragraphs were published AN ACQUISITION by certain of our contemporaries containing the TO THE KIRK, exultations of the Scotch Kirk, or one of the Kirks, over the acquisition of its ministry had gained by the conversion of the only real genuine Catholic doctor of divinity who had joined their ranks since the Reformation. We saw reasons at the

time nevertheless, to doubt the reality of the doctor's conversion, or rather we saw in the reasons he had set forward for it, and which had been eagerly and without question swallowed by the godly elders whom he joined, that the doctor must either be a lunatic or else a very dishonest person indeed,—and we published a note to that effect. We now find that the view we took of the matter was a correct one, and that the doctor, in fact, was not of sound doctrine. The following particulars quoted from a letter published by the Rev. James Glancy D.D. in the Glasgow *Herald*, and which has apparently escaped the notice of those of our contemporaries who rejoiced with the Kirk over Dr. Brown's conversion, furnish a complete explanation of our meaning. They are these:—"Now, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not presume to dispute the competency of the General Assembly to be the best judges in this matter. They know better than I can pretend to do the kind of men who are best fitted to be ministers of their own Kirk. I do not say that this Rev. Dr. Browne is not fit to be a Presbyterian minister; but what I do say, and what I wish to say very distinctly is: (1) This gentleman was never vice-rector of Mill-hill Missionary College, London; (2) He is not a D.D.; (3) His name is neither Browne nor Braun. If the General Assembly are of opinion that a Mr. Riemsal, who some years ago, for reasons known to himself—not by an act of Parliament—changed his name, first into Braun, then into Browne; who declares that his papers were 'feloniously abstracted from his trunk' by Cardinal Manning, is a fit and proper person to be a Minister in Scotland, or anywhere, that is a point which I will not dispute with them. I am even inclined to make some allowance for the circumstances of the case. This is, it would appear, the first priestly applicant their ministry has had since its foundation. It may have been thought unbecoming to make too close a scrutiny into his antecedents, yet I think Dr. Cunningham ought to have told the Assembly that this solitary eleventh hour aspirant to the ministry is an American-German from New York, and that his real name is Riemsal." We are happy, then, in congratulating whichever Kirk it may be on this goodly acquisition to the ranks of its ministry—may the godly elders and their convert find in each other's society the mutual improvement, of which the convert at least seems to stand sorely in need.—And let us hope that in this instance a little leaven may not, according to its custom, leaven the whole body. It would indeed be a cruel pity to spoil the Kirk, as we all know.

ORANGEISM EXPOSED.

ENGLAND has just had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the nature of the bulwark which the Crown possesses in the Orangeism of Ireland. The Cumberland brethren of the heroes of the

North have given to Englishmen an example of the bravery and loyalty that animates them, and of the spirit generally by which they are actuated—and, to the credit of England, the admiration shown for the display is not very great, even the London *Times* acknowledging that they are condemned for their action. It pleased the Orangemen in question, then, to select for the scene of their 12th of July demonstration, a place called Cleator Moor—where there is a large Irish population, whom, we need not say, it was necessary, in order to ensure a complete triumph, that these heroes should insult, with safety to themselves, protected, as they had reason to believe they would be, by the authorities from legal consequences of their horse-play, and able to protect themselves from the anger of the men they wantonly provoked by being heavily armed with pikes, swords, and revolvers. The Orangeman is always a valiant fellow when he is properly armed and his foe is comparatively defenceless, and, on the occasion in question, he was quite up to his ordinary reputation. The manner in which he used his pike, his sword, and his revolver against the stones of the people he had dared to the fight was, as usual, admirable, and he left, as the monument of his prowess, one young man lying dead on the field, and very many people more or less grievously wounded. In fact, he was so inspired with bravery and a desire for the blood of the enemy that, as he has done before now, moreover, he kept firing his revolver from the windows of the train in which he was snugly and safely ensconced, as it moved off to convey him towards his virtuous and religious home. But it is not only in England that the Orangemen have been distinguishing themselves of late; every mail that comes brings us news of their cowardly barbarity in New-Foundland, where no Catholic can, on any pretence or under any necessity, approach their quarters unless at peril of his life. Even the shipwrecked sailors cannot hope to escape their rage, and devilment alone drives them to emulate the abominable crimes of the wreckers, who attacked the waifs cast on their shores for the sake of gain, and who were one of the most detestable features of a rougher time. From Ireland, however, it is that we receive the report of the case that throws, perhaps, the most light upon the motives by which the Orangeman is actuated, and places him before us as nothing short of a demoniac. It is that concerning a wretch, who, driven wild by the recent excitement in Derry, ran amuck, somewhat after the fashion of Juba, in Cardinal Newman's tale of

"Callista," when Gurtha, the witch, had flung her familiar spirit at him. Possessed by such a fury, the unfortunate creature in question rushed into the Catholic church where the people were assembled for vespers, and with loud curses leaped upon the altar, where, tearing off a portion of his clothing, he danced—breaking the ornaments and seizing and rending the communion-cloth with his teeth, in such a manner that when he had at length been overpowered and removed from the church, it had to be cut away from his mouth. The unfortunate wretch, whom the priest shielded from rough usage, was taken away to an asylum, but, as exorcists like St. Cyprian are not at hand to deliver him, less happy than Juba, he is likely to continue a raging madman all his life—a proof of the origin of Orangeism as well as an example of its results. Meantime, it is not without its advantages that the English public should have before their own eyes in the outrageous affair of Cleator Moor an example of what the Orangemen really are, so that they may be undeceived, and no longer capable of being hood-winked, or made believe that on these people depends the preservation of law and order in Ireland, or that they are anything more than an unfortunate pack of miscreants driven by the furies to rage because of they know not what.

DEATH OF THE ABBE MOIGNO.

THE San Francisco mail has brought to us the unwelcome news of the death of the Abbé Moigno which occurred on August 14. The world of science, and the world of religion have both alike by this event lost a devoted adherent, a faithful servant, and a bright ornament. Of the great attainments of the ecclesiastic now dead all Europe has heard, and, in every place where learned men congregate, they have been long acknowledged, as supreme. There is no scientist, who as such will not allow that Moigno stood by his side—there are many who will acknowledge that they were surpassed by him. It was notable in connection with the great Dominican, Father Lacordaire, that no man than himself was more fully aware of the genius with which God had endowed him. He made no difficulty, and was prevented by no qualms of false humility, for example, from accepting a seat in the Legislative Assembly when election to it was proposed to him in 1848—and, further on, he allowed himself to be appointed a member of the Academy. And yet there never lived a more truly humble religious; in his convent he was an example of humility to the very meanest even of the lay-brothers, and a proud thought was wholly foreign to his mind. He accepted in good faith the gifts God had bestowed upon him, recognising them as gifts given him to be employed in the service of God, and not for a moment dreaming that they entitled him to indulge in vanity of any kind. It was in a spirit like this that the Abbé Moigno, also, acknowledged the learning he possessed, and the services he had rendered to the cause of religion as supported by science. The Christian in him was too humble, as the man was too great for him to give way to any petty thoughts or unbecoming conceits. He knew the value of his work, and he never shrank from acknowledging it, or from receiving the honours it brought to him—but he knew its exact value and by whom it had been bestowed upon him—and, like Lacordaire, he wore the crown of earthly glory willingly but on a head bowed down before his consciousness of Heaven. And it is France that has given to us a Lacordaire and a Moigno, that has also placed before us the spectacle of a Renan, of a Jules Ferry, and a Paul Bert—that, for the moment, indeed, as we believe and only that, prefers the guidance of such men as these. For has not the memory of Gambetta almost perished already, so that Paris refuses to afford a site for the statue some of the few who remain constant to him desire to raise? And the day will also come when the names of Renan, Jules Ferry, and Paul Bert will awaken but a feeble echo. France who has given troops of heroes to the world cannot want the requisite number of just men to save her from the vengeance of God, and the day will come, sooner or later, when the world will see her rescued from the hands of those who now threaten to destroy her, and restored to her place at the head of all the nations. The Abbé Moigno has passed away, then, to his rest, leaving behind him a name honoured wherever learning is honoured, and doubly honoured, where honour for religion goes hand in hand with that for learning. His career has added one more glory to a land overflowing with glories, and in spite of all her faults and all her false sons, ever a revered and noble land. May he rest in peace.

A French soldier, in full uniform, unable to speak a word of English, and supposed to be a deserter who made his way from France, and was seeking America, passed through Naas, Ireland, on Saturday, June 7, with one franc in his possession. A subscription was made to defray his expenses to Queenstown.

The body of a suicide was allowed to remain three weeks in a field in Trumbull township, Connecticut, recently, because the local authorities did not want to incur the expense of burying it. In the same thrifty State, last year, a coroner "sat on" the body of a victim of a steamer explosion, by mooring it with a rope to the pier, so that, not being on shore, its interment would not be a charge on the town. Missionaries are sadly wanted in Connecticut. Cannot the Tewksbury Marshes go and teach them something?—*Pilot*.

SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE FOR 1884

Leave Hokitika.	Leave Grey-mouth.	Leave West-port.	Leave Picton.	Leave Nelson.	Leave Invercargill.	Leave Dunedin.
Feb 1	Jan 31	Jan 31	Jan 31	Feb 2	Feb 1	Feb 2
Feb 29	Feb 28	Feb 28	Feb 28	Mar 1	Feb 29	Mar 1
Mar 28	Mar 27	Mar 27	Mar 27	Mar 29	Mar 28	Mar 29
April 26	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-ington.	Leave New Plym'th	Leave Napier.	Leave Thames.	Leave Auck-land.	Arrive London.
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 2	Mar 3	Mar 4	Apr 10
Apr 26	Apr 27	Apr 28	Apr 29	Apr 30	Apr 1	May 7
May 24	May 25	May 26	May 27	May 28	May 29	May 5
June 21	June 22	June 23	June 24	June 25	June 26	Aug 2
July 19	July 20	July 21	July 22	July 23	July 24	Aug 30
Aug 16	Aug 17	Aug 18	Aug 19	Aug 20	Aug 21	Sept 27
Sept 13	Sept 14	Sept 15	Sept 16	Sept 17	Sept 18	Oct 25
Oct 11	Oct 12	Oct 13	Oct 14	Oct 15	Oct 16	Nov 22
Nov 8	Nov 9	Nov 10	Nov 11	Nov 12	Nov 13	Dec 02

"THE PRACTICAL HOME PHYSICIAN."

A GUIDE for the HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT OF DISEASE—giving the Cause, Symptoms, and Treatment of all Diseases of Men, Women, and Children, written in plain English by the following Medical Men, whose fame is world-wide:—

- H. M. LYMEN, A.M., M.D.
- C. FENGER, A.M., M.D.
- H. W. JONES, A.M., M.D.
- W. T. BELFIELD, A.M., M.D.

The work has been highly recommended by the leading Physicians of London and Edinburgh, as well as those of the colonies. From the many in our possession we insert the following:—

Dunedin, May 16, 1884.

Dear Sir—I write to inform you that I am of opinion that "The Practical Home Physician, a Popular Guide for the Household Management of Disease," IS THE BEST BOOK EVER PUBLISHED ON POPULAR MEDICAL SCIENCE, and should be of inestimable value to people living in the country, who cannot procure the personal attendance of a medical adviser.

H. W. MAUNSELL, M.D.

Lawrence, May 10, 1884.

Dear Sir—I have read "The Practical Home Physician" with some care, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is the best work of the kind that I have come across yet. My many friends throughout Otago and other Provinces will know that I must have read a good many different medical works, but I regret that I did not have your work while writing the "Health Column" for the *Otago Witness*. The information contained in the book covers all diseases that well could come under home treatment. I should be extremely pleased to see the book in every household, for its value is far beyond its price, and the information which it contains is so simple and complete that parents reading the book carefully would be less liable to place themselves and their children under the hands of the doctors.

I have no hesitation in strongly recommending all who can afford it to take a copy of the work, or to combine with their neighbours and get it. I was pressed from all quarters to publish in book form the "Health Column," but now that is unnecessary when a most comprehensive work like yours is available. Trusting that your efforts to place the means of better health within the reach of all may have the success that the effort deserves.

I remain, yours very truly,

F. A. J. DE CONDE,

Writer of the "Health Column" in the *Otago Witness*.

Among others, the following distinguished Medical men have allowed us to use their names in connection with the work:—Sir William Gull, Physician in Ordinary to the Queen; Sir William Pagett, London; Andrew Clark, Middlesex Hospital; Hermann Weber, Physician to German Hospital, London; F. Spencer Wells, Surgeon to the Queen's Household; Patrick Heron Watson, Mem. Counc. R.C.S., Edinburgh; William Walker, Oculist to Her Majesty, Scotland.

For further particulars see circular, or address,

HARVEY AND BAIKJE,

Dunedin P.O.

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.

SPRY 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, SPRY STREET.

THE DRAPERY AND GENERAL IMPORTING COMPANY

OF NEW ZEALAND (LIMITED),

Wholesale and Family Warehouse,

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

A VISIT to the Company's Warehouse is solicited.

Goods in Large or Small Quantities sold at Wholesale Warehouse prices.

There is only One Price, the Public Buying at the same price as Shareholders.

THE DRAPERY AND GENERAL IMPORTING COMPANY

OF NEW ZEALAND (LIMITED).

Wholesale and Family Warehouse,

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

A VISIT to the Company's Warehouse is solicited.

Goods in Large or Small Quantities Sold at Wholesale Warehouse prices.

There is only One Price, the Public Buying at the same price as Shareholders.

THE DRAPERY AND GENERAL IMPORTING COMPANY

OF NEW ZEALAND (LIMITED).

Wholesale and Family Warehouse,

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

A VISIT to the Company's Warehouse is solicited.

Goods in Large or Small Quantities Sold at Wholesale Warehouse Prices.

There is only One Price, the Public Buying at the same price as Shareholders.

NOTICE.

WE Warn our Friends everywhere that no one is Authorised to Sell Photographs, Pictures, or anything else for the benefit of St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin,—with the exception of MR. MACEDO, who has kindly consented to sell Photographs of St. Joseph's Cathedral.—By Authority

The Editor N. Z. TABLET.

TRAPPED IN CAIRO.

(From the *June Century*.)

PERHAPS the most notable article in the *June Century* is Miss Fanny Stone's "Diary of an American Girl in Cairo During the War of 1882." The following letter, which introduces the diary, expresses General Stone's views on the English bombardment of Alexandria:—

FLUSHING, L. I, April 4th, 1884.

Editor of the Century:

DEAR SIR: My daughter has corrected the proof of her diary which you sent her.

At your request I add a few words of explanation, giving some general account of the circumstances under which the diary was written.

As you are perhaps aware, I was at that time, and had been for a dozen years, the Chief of the General Staff of the Khedive of Egypt. My duties at that critical period required me to be a part of the time in Alexandria and a part of the time in Cairo. On the 6th of July I took the evening train for Alexandria, expecting to return on the 8th. On the 8th I found it impossible to leave, as matters looked very threatening, and I could not telegraph for my family to leave Cairo without creating more panic. I felt that it was probable that the British admiral would eventually bombard Alexandria, but I could not conceive that he could bombard an open sea-port after having proclaimed that he entered its harbour 'as a friend'—certainly not without giving such clear and timely notice that the thousands of Europeans in the interior cities (to whom no notice was given) would have opportunity to leave; for he and all the British authorities must have known perfectly well that the bombardment of Alexandria by any European fleet would cause the enraged inhabitants to work vengeance on all Europeans who might be in the country, of whatever nationality.

To my astonishment, the notice of only *twenty-four hours* was given, and that notice was given late in the afternoon of the 9th of July, after the departure from Cairo of the last train on that day for Alexandria. At the same time the foreign warships and ships of refuge were advised to quit the harbor at noon on the 10th!

This barbarous disregard on the part of the British of the lives of citizens of all other nationalities caused me, as well as thousands of others, fearful anxiety, and caused the horrible death of scores of Europeans—French, Germans, Austrians and Italians.

I was forced to decide in a moment the best course to pursue to secure the safety of my wife and daughters a hundred and twenty miles in the interior. There was no train to leave Cairo until 8 o'clock a. m. on the 10th, and that train would be due at Alexandria at 3 o'clock p. m., three hours after the departure of the ships of refuge. I felt that four ladies struggling in a railway station for a place, in the midst of a crowd of panic-stricken Europeans, would have but small chance; and even should they succeed in securing places in the railway carriages, it was more than probable that they would be turned out at some point of the road to make place for soldiers on their way to the threatened city.

Even could they reach Alexandria, the ships would not be there to receive them, and I could find no place of safety for them in a town about to be bombarded. I hastened to the telegraph office and sent a dispatch to the senior officer of the Staff at Cairo, informing him that the British were about to act, that I remained at my post, and confided my family to the honour of the Staff. It was a desperate situation, but my decision proved to have been the correct one; for the families that left Cairo by the 8 a. m. train of the 10th arrived too late to get on board the ships, and were subjected to the horrors of the bombardment.

The following morning I placed my son on board the *Luna-ter* frigate, and with a heart full of the deepest anxiety went about my duty near the Khedive, with as calm and cheerful a countenance as was possible.

During the day of the 9th July, the palace of Ras-el-Tin was thronged with European officials of high grade. Even after the announcement of bombardment, the English Consul-General, the English Postmaster-General (of Egypt), the English Collector of Customs, and the high functionaries of the various administrations were quietly eating their dinners and suppers in the city they were about to bombard, and jokingly discussing the probable effect of the heavy gun practice, apparently not thinking of or caring for the women and children of nationalities other than British in the interior. All British subjects had been carefully sent away.

On the 10th only five Western officials remained around the Khedive in his palace—one American and four Italians. One of these was myself; another, an Italian rear-admiral; another, the physician to His Highness; another, his secretary; the other, his master of the ceremonies. These five with a few Turkish, Armenians, and Egyptian officers and officials, formed the little court of the Khedive through the scenes of the bombardment and the three days following, during which the palace of Ramleh was surrounded by troops sent to burn it and shoot down all who would attempt to escape.

Then came the British occupation of Alexandria, and the campaign against Arabi. During this campaign I did all of which I was capable to aid the allies of the Khedive, well knowing that while such was my duty, yet the performance of that duty, day by day, and act by act, must necessarily add to the dangers clustering around my family in their insolation. In my position every act was, of course, well known and conspicuous to the enemies of the Khedive.

This situation continued for my family and myself until the 8th day of August, when I had the happiness of receiving them on board the *Daklich* at Port Said.

This happy result was due principally to the prompt decision of Commander Whitehead, United States Navy, who, not fearing to take upon himself responsibility when an American family was in danger, promptly acceded to my request to enter the Suez canal, and at Ismailia to demand of the authorities at Cairo that the family should be brought there and delivered to him on the deck of the U.S. ship *Quinnebaug*.

Means were taken to cause information of his resolve to reach the ear of Arabi and he acted before being subjected to a demand in the name of the U.S. Government.

Had Admiral Seymour given even forty-eight hours' notice of his intention to bombard, he and his Government would have been spared the frightful responsibility which now weighs upon them of causing the horrible death of European men, women, and children, who perished miserably in the interior, and of hundreds of Egyptian women and children who perished in the bombardment and in the panic flight from the hastily bombarded town.

During the so-called "massacre" of June the 11th, 1882, in Alexandria, European men were struck down by the infuriated populace, but not a woman or child was injured. During the Christian bombardment of Alexandria scores of Egyptian women and children perished, and their husbands, brothers and fathers wreaked vengeance, a little later, on the innocent and helpless Europeans at Tintah and Mehallet-el-Kebir. Very truly yours,

CHARLES P. STONE, Lieut.-Gen.

Cairo July 6th, 1882.—This has been a day of excitement, and mamma looks pale and tired, in spite of her efforts to bear up bravely. This morning papa announced his intention of going by the evening train to Alexandria, and proposed taking Johnny with him. I saw a pained look in mamma's eyes, and knew she would suffer much from the separation from her dear boy, even for two days only, as proposed; but he looked so wistful and longing when she asked him if he would like to go that she gave her consent. I wish she had not. I think that perhaps she would have decided differently, if he had not come to her as she was packing his travelling-satchel, and said, with an affectionate gesture, "If you need me, 'marmee,' or would be happier to have me stay, I shall be much better pleased to be with you." That settled it; and, with great tears dropping on his linen, she went on with the packing.

Since the massacre of last month in Alexandria, mamma has been terribly anxious when papa has been called there; but as his service requires him to be there to-morrow, there is nothing left us but silent endurance and hope.

I had a wretched foreboding all day that some unhappiness was in store for us. The constant coming and going of the staff officers, the pale faces of mamma and sister, and the alarming telegrams, all conspired to make me nervous and unhappy.

At about 5 o'clock I left my chamber, thinking I would go and try to comfort mamma. I met her maid in the corridor, who told me she was in her chamber, reading. Sister was with Todas Santas in the morning-room, and papa and Johnny in his cabinet (directly under mamma's room), with a staff-officer, examining a new rifle. While the maid was still speaking, there came from below a loud report. I staggered back a few steps, and just then papa and Johnny came dashing upstairs, exclaiming: "Where is your mother?" I pointed to the chamber door, and followed them in. Mamma was sitting before her toilet table, her book fallen from her hands, her hair covered with plaster from the ceiling, and a great hole a few inches from her feet, where a bullet had pierced the heavy Persian carpet. The bullet had gone up and buried itself in the ceiling overhead, bringing down a shower of plastering. The rifle had gone off while papa was handling it!

Papa and Johnny left for Alexandria on the 6 p.m. train.

July 7th.—Telegram from Johnny saying, "All well."

July 8th.—Letter from papa. He thinks that Admiral Seymour will finally bombard Alexandria, and that if he cannot find a pretext he will make one. Mamma had an interview with some of the staff-officers, and they say that Arabi will betray the Khedive; that he is determined to rule Egypt, and whatever the Khedive may say or do, Arabi will try to put him aside, even should it mean assassination.

July 9th.—No news from Alexandria.

July 10th.—After passing an anxious day, we were startled by having the card of Ali Pacha Cherif (a cousin of the Khedive) brought to the drawing-room. We thought he was with His Highness in Alexandria, and felt instantly that he was the bearer of bad news. He came in his *costume de voyage*, covered with dust, and looking very much agitated. He said: "Madam, I bring you news from Stone Pacha. Admiral Seymour has given notice that he will bombard Alexandria to-morrow. The Khedive has left the palace of Ras-el-Tin, and gone to Ramleh (which is a few miles east of Alexandria, on the shores of the Mediterranean). We had only twenty-four hours' notice in which to escape from the city. The Christians have fled to the ships. The Mussulmans are scattered over the country trying to find safety. Stone Pacha desired me to say that he is with the Khedive at the palace of Ramleh, and your son John Bey is at sea, about ten miles out on flag-ship *Lancaster*. The English threaten to keep up the bombardment twelve hours. After it is over, the Pacha will return to the *Hôtel d'Europe*, and your son may return after a few days."

There is great excitement in the city of Cairo. The Arab women are going through the street to-night wailing and covering their heads with dust.

July 11th.—The staff officers came to the house in great numbers to-day, to tell us there is no danger for us. The bombardment is said to have ceased at sunset to-day. Official telegrams state that several fine buildings were destroyed, all the forts silenced, and large numbers of Egyptian soldiers killed. Some of the English ships were struck, and report says many English were killed and wounded.

Mamma tried to send a telegram to papa, but failed, as all the European employés, both here and at Alexandria, have fled, and we must wait until they can be replaced by the Egyptian operators who were turned out when the English took charge of the telegraph department; so they say. Neither can we send letters, as the Post-office department is also in confusion; however, that will soon be regulated.

Mamma came to the desperate determination of sending our faithful Oster Mohammed to Alexandria with a letter to papa, asking him to send Johnny home, and imploring him to give her definite instructions as to what we shall do.

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.

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).

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 manufactures at Dunedin Show, 1880, and Three First Prizes at Taieri Show, 1880.

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 Rattray and Vogel streets.

All the members of both firms continue in the active management of the business.

GILLIES, STREET & HISLOP.
CONNELL & MOODIE.

SIMON BROTHERS are Genuine Direct Importers, and fully retain their wide reputation for Strictly Moderate Prices.

NO DECEPTION.—Comparison fearlessly invited. Ladies' and Gents' best makes and newest styles. Immense Stock. Test Prices.

DETERMINED TO SELL—
Ladies' Kid (new elastics) from 6s 9d.
Strong Lace (sewn), 9s 3d. Lambwool Slippers, 3s 9d.

BUY FROM THE MAKERS.—
Our Own Make gives every satisfaction. Men's Watertights from 11s 9d.

WOMEN'S STRONG WEAR—
Lace, 9s 6d; Girls' from 3s 9d.—
Note Address: **SIMON BROTHERS,** George Street, near Octagon.

MOLLISON,
DUTHIE,
& **CO'S**

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE of Winter
Drapery and Clothing commences on
Saturday, June 28th.

For further particulars see daily papers.
Price List.

MOLLISON,
DUTHIE,
& **CO,**

AND 197

GEORGE STREET,

DUNEDIN;

AND PALMERSTON

GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY BOOT STORE.

WHEN you see the snow upon the hills,
And feel the weather cold,
And think of Boots that once were new,
But now are waxing old;

THEN go to Neil McFadden's shop,
At 106 George Street,
And see his stock of Watertights,
Which are made both strong and neat.

ALSO his Kid and Lace-up Boots,
Made for the winter weather,
Where workmanship and quality
You'll find combined together.

WARM Winter Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, every variety
—Elastic-sides, Cloth and Fur Uppers, Buff, Felt, Canvas, and
Prunella;

ALSO Melton and Galoches. Gentlemen and Boys will
find a good assortment of Leather Leggings and Waterproof
Boots, at Prices which defy competition, at

NEIL MCFADDEN'S

GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY BOOT AND

SHOE STORE,

106 GEORGE STREET,

DUNEDIN.

Repairs neatly executed New Elastics put in.

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.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S COLLEGE, KEW,
VICTORIA.

Midwinter quarter begins July 20.

Three pupils sent up for Matriculation at June examinations. All three passed. Two out of three passed Civil Service. From all the colleges and schools in Victoria taken together, only 32 per cent. passed the Matriculation and 34 per cent. the Civil Service.

From St. Francis Xavier's College 100 per cent. passed the Matriculation; 66 per cent. the Civil Service.

In December, 1883, ten out of eleven passed from same

The panic is simply frightful. The trains going to Port Saïd and Suez are crowded. I thought all the Christians had gone in the panic following the massacre; but I suppose these now going are the poor *ouvriers*, who hoped to stay on. The different foreign governments are paying their passage to some safe port. Mamma has ordered Mohammed to go to the Hôtel d'Europe, and if papa is not there, to seek him at Rameh palace; and we expect him back to-morrow evening, as the express trains are stopped, and he must take any accommodation he can get. We felt very sad when we parted with the faithful creature; he had been with us for nearly thirteen years, and loves us better than he does himself. When he bade mamma good-bye, he said, "My lady, I will find the Pacha if I live; and if he orders me to go to Johnny Bey, I shall go if I have to fight every step of the way." We trust him implicitly. Oh! if papa would only tell us to go, we might reach some safe spot. But, alas! Johnny is separated from us, and every hour that we must remain increases the danger of trying to escape. The railway stations are crowded with infuriated natives who insult Christians, and I hardly believe we could get permission to have a staff-officer accompany us, as these officers are already suspected of wishing ill to the "Arabi party." Mamma has busied herself all day in putting our clothes, or some of them, into trunks, hoping papa will tell us what to do.

July 12th.—Officers have been running in and out all day, bringing the wildest reports that are flying about the city. They say it would be extremely perilous for us to attempt to escape; at any rate, we must abide by papa's decision. Some of the staff-officers applied for a guard for our house, and two policemen were sent to stand at our gate; but to-day mamma demanded that papa's two orderlies from the war department should be stationed in the garden, near the door.

They came, and we feel safer; for two finer, braver men never lived. They came to mamma to thank her for having applied for them. They said: "We never had a friend until Stone Pacha came to Egypt. He took us from poverty and wretchedness, and made us what we are, happy, well-fed, well-dressed men, with our families living in comfort. We swear by the heads of our dear children, by the bread we have eaten, and better than all, by the Prophet, that no harm shall come to the Pacha's wife and children until we lie dead on your door-step."

We feel safer, but we long to have news of papa and our dear boy. I wish Mohammed would come; we thought surely he would be here this afternoon, as mamma ordered him to return by the first train after communicating with papa. Poor mamma! She ordered several nice dishes from our dinner to be kept warm, saying, with a hopeful voice: "You know, girls, my boy will be ravenous after his journey." I wonder how she can even hope he will come.

It is nearly midnight. Sister is pacing up and down her chamber, waiting. As I look from my window, I see the four armed men, looking like statues in the moonlight, and two faithful servants sleeping on the gravelled walk before the door.

July 13th.—Mohammed returned about two o'clock this morning, and brought a letter from papa, but, alas! not Johnny boy. He had a frightful journey down and back. The train was crowded with horses and munitions of war going down, and with wretched fugitives coming back. He was twelve hours *en route* to Alexandria, and found papa at midnight at the Hôtel d'Europe.

The next morning papa took Mohammed with him to see the forts. Many were utterly demolished, and he saw several dead soldiers still lying under the great cannon. They visited the hospital. It must have been a heartrending sight; the wounded were lying on the bare stone floors, covered with blood and dust, gasping for water, and some dying for want of proper care, as there were only three doctors there. Oh, how could Arabi bring such misery on his country! Why did he not make some preparation for the sick and wounded? He evidently knows nothing of war, although he boasts of his patriotism, and makes such desperate threats against all foreign powers.

Papa's letter was only a few lines, telling us what we knew before—that Johnny was safe on the Lancaster—giving a short description of the bombardment, and thanking her for sending him clothing, but unable to give us a hint, under the circumstances, as to what we were to do, for while he was writing the bombardment recommenced.

I watched mamma's face as she read the letter. When I saw the tightly compressed lips, the despairing gesture with which she handed it to sister, saying: "Read it to the children, Hettie." I knew we were in a "bad fix," as Johnny says. We all crept off to our rooms without speaking, without even looking each other in the face. I knew positively that mamma would never leave Cairo without papa's orders; and he, knowing the danger of Christian ladies travelling alone, cannot yet advise us to leave.

Alexandria in flames; the soldiers and low class of Arabs are pillaging and plundering, and Arabi is encamped near Rameh.

This morning, after breakfast, mamma called us all to her, and said: "My children, we are in great trouble, but we must look it bravely in the face, and try to help each other to bear it. Papa has a good reason, of course, for leaving us here; he may rescue us yet; only we may have to undergo great suffering in the meantime. You know he left me money enough only for a few days' expenses. That is all gone, and I must use your little store; I shall be forced to exercise great economy, as it will last but a short time. Now, I want you to promise me to be patient, to be cheerful, and always brave. Go on with your studies, keep always busy, and trust to me to save you, if it is possible, when the worst comes. We have fire-arms enough in the house to defend ourselves until we can get help from our staff-officers; and if they fail us, you can be brave and face death like good soldiers. Only promise me never to let an Arab touch you. When it comes to that, remember I expect you to save yourselves by putting a bullet through your hearts. Don't leave me to do it."

We all kissed her, and gave our sacred promise to do all she required; then we all went to our different duties. Johnny is safe, thank God!

We went out driving this afternoon, taking an orderly on the

box with the coachman; but even he could not prevent our being insulted in words, and we shall, in future, be forced to remain in the house. That will be hard to bear in this hot weather; but we must be cheerful and patient, as we promised this morning.

The streets are crowded with wretched Arabs from Alexandria. They are the worst-looking people I ever saw—filthy, degraded women, and fierce, brutal men. We hear that the chief of police is almost desperate about having them pouring into the city in such numbers. What to do with them is the question. They left the trains, shouting: "We have come to teach you Cairenes how to kill Christians;" and they are sleeping on their bundles of dirty rags on the sidewalks to-night.

July 14th.—Terrible news from Alexandria. The Khedive, they say, had all his preparations made to come to Cairo, where he might be with his people, and try to stop the English from taking the country. The royal train was ready and waiting for him, when the palace was surrounded by soldiers sent by Arabi to massacre him and all the court! The Khedive sent to know the meaning of the movement. When the officers of the regiment came into his presence, they said: "We have been sent here to fire the palace, and shoot every person who may attempt to leave it; but we cannot do it. We want to remain with Your Highness, and guard you." They all swore fidelity to him, but advised him to fly to the palace of Ras-el-Tin, in Alexandria, and call upon the English to protect him, as Arabi was determined to take his life. Then there was a scene of confusion—a general rush for the carriages. Those who could get none went on foot, the soldiers escorting them. They were fired upon by soldiers, or Bedouins, on the way. One carriage carrying four ladies of the court had a horse killed, and they were forced to make their way on foot through the sand and dust for two miles, in their delicate satin slippers and trained dresses. The sister of the vicequeen, Madam Daoud Pacha, who was dangerously ill, was carried on a mattress, and was so alarmed by the firing and confusion that she was in a dying condition. Not succeeding in their infamous designs, Arabi's troops went to the railway station and destroyed the beautiful railway carriages, smashing everything they could lay their hands upon.

The Khedive called upon the English admiral for protection, and is safe from Arabi; but oh!—God protect us:—we are in greater danger than ever, since the news has reached Cairo that General Stone remains faithful to the Khedive, even while he is with the English. We have no claim upon them now for protection. Even the staff-officers may desert us. Papa telegraphed them that he trusted us to their honour; but at that time the Khedive was with his own people, and we were all in sympathy. Our dining-room servant was insolent to mamma at dinner to-day, and we heard him tell mamma's maid that "the Bashaw had gone over to the English."

Great excitement prevails in the city. All the horses are being seized for the service of the army, even the mules in the watering-carts. The dust on the streets is terrible. Sister ventured out to the chemist's this morning in the carriage, and, to her horror, found the horses seized by two policemen. She remonstrated, and they were on the point of taking her to the guard house, when an officer rushed to the rescue, and explained to the policeman that the horses of officers were not yet to be taken.

The refugees from Alexandria are being quartered in the furniture magazines of the Khedive. Arabi has retreated to Kafr-Dowar, about fifteen miles from Alexandria. There is no hope of communicating with papa.

Midnight.—Sister has just left me. She came softly into my chamber an hour ago, followed by Todas, both looking like ghosts with their pale, frightened faces, and told me that she had been roused by a tapping at her window. She sprang up and found Mohammed standing below. He had thrown a handful of gravel to waken her, being afraid to call lest he should attract the attention of the policemen, whom he distrusts. His story is a terrible one. There has been a massacre of Christians at Tantau, a station on the railroad between Cairo and Alexandria. We have been sitting here shivering with horror for an hour, and finally determined not to tell mamma until to-morrow morning, as she gets so little sleep at the best.

(To be continued).

A letter received through Tong-King-Sing, President of the China Merchant's Steam Navigation Company, says:—"A secret treaty was made in December, 1883, between Germany and China, whereby the former will support the latter in a war with France. In return Germany is to exercise a sovereignty over the island of Formosa, and to construct naval and military stations at different points for the Chinese Government. China will refuse the payment of 250,000,000 dollars indemnity to France."

The action of the House of Lords in throwing out the Franchise Bill has produced a public indignation in England that would terrify the titles if the gods had not already made them mad. The leading papers talk right up to the Lords, and tell them they are in danger of being swept out. They have refused the franchise to 2,000,000 men, and killed over four months' work of the House of Commons. The American Revolution began for far slighter cause. Gladstone does not wish to precipitate a conflict which must end in disaster for the Peers too sudden to be safe. He is willing to let them escape the wrath of the people by making a compromise. Should they refuse he will probably create enough new Lords of his way of thinking to pass the Bill over the heads of the fossils. The latest reports say that the Lords are scared and will grasp at a straw. The anger of the Commons at the defeat of the bill opened the eyes of the Upper House. A correspondent says:—"The scenes in the House of Commons were the worst I have ever seen. Men glared at each other, shouted till they were hoarse, and more than once exchanged the lie direct, thinly veiled under parliamentary phrase. The reason of the fierce anger by the Conservatives at the publication by Gladstone of his offers of compromise is that it places their conduct in a much more unreasonable light, and gives a stronger ground to the Radical statement that they are acting in wanton defiance of the people."—*Pilot*.

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 COMPANY (LTD.),
VOGEL STREET.

W. H. TERRY,
ARCHITECT,
Hislop's Exchange Court,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

DENTISTRY.

H. ROBINSON
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.

HUGH GOURLEY desires to inform the public he still continues the Undertaking Business as formerly at the Establishment, corner Clark and MacLagan streets, Dunedin. Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy

LOOK, WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT!

J. A. ALLEN 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,
11 **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 commodious premises and trust by care and attention to merit a share of the public patronage in addition to their present trade. Families waited on or orders. Groceries delivered free in City and Suburbs.

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

KILGOUR AND CO.,
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.

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.



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

H. J. KITZ,
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.

MR. J. P. ARMSTRONG,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,
55 **PRINCES STREET**
(Opposite the Criterion Hotel).

STEPHENSON'S
BALSAM OF LINSEED.

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

Being pleasant to the taste, children take it readily.

Prepared only by

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

DISPENSING CHEMIST AND PHARMACIST
30 **PRINCES STREET, Dunedin**

SAMUEL READING
DIE SINKER, LETTER CUTTER,
AND OFFICIAL SEAL ENGRAVER.

Name Stamps, Brass Plates, and Stencil Plates.



BATH STREET, DUNEDIN.

(Off Stuart and George Streets).

KITCHEN RANGES all Sizes SPECIALLY DESIGNED for burning New Zealand Coal, both portable and for building in, fitted with either high or low pressure boilers.

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

H. E. SHACKLOOK,

General Iron and Brass Foundry, Crawford street, Dunedin.

KINCAID, McQUEEN & CO.
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 improved make.

J. AND W. STEWART,

COACHBUILDERS,

GREAT KING STREET,

(Nearly opposite Bacon's Stables),

Have for Sale—

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

Also Made to Order—

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

All of their own make. Workmanship and Materials guaranteed.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL
QUEENSTOWN.

MRS. M'BRIDE ... Proprietress.

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

CITY HOTEL, DUNEDIN

Mrs. N. MURPHY ... Proprietress

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

A Separate Room for Ladies, with Waitresses 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.

JAMES COUSTON

PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-WORKER
&c., &c.,

WALKER STREET DUNEDIN.

News of the Week.

FRIDAY.

In the House of Representatives yesterday Sir G. Grey gave notice that he would move for leave to introduce a bill for the repeal of the Property Assessment Act, and in lieu thereof to introduce a bill for imposing a land tax; that he would move for a reduction of members' honorariums this session; also that he would introduce a bill to regulate the admission of persons to the practice of the law; also a bill to admit affirmations in lieu of oaths.—The Hon. Major Atkinson said they were aware that he had undertaken the duty of forming an Administration. He had so far succeeded, having secured the co-operation of six gentlemen, who had been sworn in that afternoon. He himself took the portfolio of Premier and Commissioner of Stamps; Mr. Wakefield, Colonial Secretary; Captain Russell, Postmaster-general; Mr. Hursthouse, Minister of Lands, Immigration, and Agriculture; Mr. Mitchelson, Public Works; and the Hon. Mr. McLean, Trade and Customs. That left one portfolio still to be filled up. This he hoped to be able to fill up before the House met again—at all events, before they settled down to business next week. Meantime he would ask them to grant sufficient supplies to carry on the government for the time being. He would not ask a large amount—in fact, he would simply ask the amount proposed to be asked for by his friends opposite. It would be a little over a fortnight's supply that would be asked for—viz., a sum of £75,000 for Consolidated Revenue purposes, and £75,000 for Public Works purposes.—Mr. Stout said the intention of the Opposition was not to stop supplies that night. They recognised the necessity for these being granted. However, they meant to deal with the Government in another way. This was simply a renewal of the Atkinson Government, against a continuance of which the country had in the late election most distinctly pronounced. In view of that fact, he would give them notice that he would at the very earliest moment move that the House has no confidence in the Government.—The House afterwards went into Committee of Supply on a message from the Governor that interim supply be granted. A bill for the amount asked for (£150,000) was then introduced and passed through all its stages. The House rose at 8.45 p.m. till 2.30 p.m. to-morrow.

The supply of locally-grown tobacco-leaf is far short of the requirements of the Auckland manufacturing establishment, and supplies have to be got from elsewhere. Yesterday the Auckland Tobacco Company got 5000lb of cured leaf by way of Sydney from America, and the same Company have a large supply of American and Havannah-cured leaf on board of the Arangi, now on her way to New Zealand.

A child named Giles Smith has been poisoned at Waingarua through drinking carbolic acid.

Hop culture is an industry which is about to be established in Wellington. Messrs. W. H. Levin and H. D. Bell, owners of an estate of 550 acres at Lowry Bay, formerly belonging to the Government, have decided to ascertain the suitability of the soil for hop-growing, and all arrangements have been entered into with Mr. Stafford, son of the late Mr. Hugh Stafford, an old settler in Nelson, for the establishment of nursery gardens on portion of their property. An area of 20 acres will be cultivated.

A new Roman Catholic Church is to be built at No Town (says the *Kumara Times*). Its dimensions are 40ft. by 19ft. Messrs. Seabrook and Arnott, of Greymouth, are the successful tenderers, and the price is £254, for which they have to furnish everything. Some of the furniture of the old church will be available.

At a meeting held in the East Belt Oddfellows' Hall, Christchurch, about 230 persons were present, and the following amendment was carried by 54 to 35:—"That this meeting strongly censures the action taken by Mr. Reese in voting against the Stout-Vogel Government, and considers his explanation unsatisfactory, and begs to remind him that the views of a member of Parliament ought to coincide with the views of the majority of his constituents. This meeting informs Mr. Reese that the electors of Stannore are thoroughly opposed to a Ministry containing Major Atkinson, and I hope that he will vacate his seat if he cannot conscientiously vote against it." The following original motion was also carried by 48 to 40:—"This meeting having heard the explanation of Mr. D. Reese as to his reason for voting against the late Stout-Vogel Government, considers them unsatisfactory, and his matter in the action inconsistent and totally at variance with his political pledges given before the late election of members. This meeting, therefore, has no confidence in him as the member in the House of Representatives for Stannore district; and that the chairman be requested to forward this resolution to Mr. Reese."

It is really difficult to see (says the *Wellington Post*) how Major Atkinson can surmount the obstacles which surround him on every side. The country generally will not look kindly on his return to power except as a member of a strong coalition Administration. It is tired of him and of his finance, and a general impression prevails that the latter demands strict and independent examination. If he does succeed in forming a Government from his own side of the House, and it is in any way tolerated, Major Atkinson's natural arrogance will certainly be so intensified that he will become almost unbearable. It is a very sad condition of affairs that any public man, however able, should be led to regard himself as being indispensable to the existence of a Government.

Mr. Wm. J. Harker has purchased a large house together with two and a half acres of ground, and has presented them to the city of Napier, to be used as a Fever Hospital. The gift cost the donor £1,100.

Reports to hand state that fully 1000 Chinese were killed and over 3000 wounded during the bombardment of the Foochow arsenal by the French fleet, and that 80,000 Chinese destroyed the French in Tonquin, losing several thousands themselves. Admiral Courbet is now engaged, bombarding the Kaing-Po forts.

Lord Wolseley and Earl Northbrook start for Egypt on Monday next. It has transpired that Lord Wolseley is proceeding there, because General Stephenson has declared that the transport of the proposed Soudan expedition *via* the Nile valley is not feasible.

A meeting has been arranged to take place between the German, Austrian, and Russian Emperors. Their Majesties will be attended by the Imperial Chancellors.

Major Kitchener reports from Dongola that spies have informed him that General Gordon has obtained a decisive victory on the 11th inst. over the rebels who surrounded Khartoum, and that during the engagement two prominent rebel leaders were killed.

SATURDAY.

In the House of Representatives yesterday the following bills were introduced and read a first time:—To repeal the Property Assessment Act and substitute a land tax; to regulate the admission of persons to practise in courts of law; to substitute affirmations in lieu of oaths; to reduce any sum that may be payable to and receivable by certain members of the Legislature for the expenses of honorarium during the present session; to provide for the construction of a harbour at Gisborne (Sir G. Grey). For the better securing of the purity of intoxicating liquors (Mr. Levestam). The Winton and Port Chalmers Boroughs Empowering (Mr. Cowan). To amend "The Licensing Act 1881" (Mr. Steward). To amend "The Auckland College and Grammar School Act 1877" (Mr. Dargaville). Changing the Trust of the Christchurch Market Reserve (Mr. Holmes). The Napier Harbour Board Empowering and Loan (Mr. Smith). To amend "The Anatomy Act 1857" (Mr. Fulton). To amend "The Employment of Females and Others Act 1881" (Mr. Bradshaw). Napier Hospital (Mr. Smith). To Define and Regulate the Hours of Labour within the Colony of New Zealand (Mr. Bradshaw). School Committees Election (Mr. Steward). Hokitika Racecourse Reserve (Mr. Bevan). Presbyterian Church of Otago Amendment (Mr. Larnach).—Mr. Stout moved—"That this House has no confidence in the present Ministry." The debate (says the correspondent of the *Daily Times*) was conducted in a friendly way, and at first it was understood that after the leaders had spoken a division should be come to at once. Subsequently, however, a new tactical move was adopted by the Government, Mr. Guinness being put up to move the adjournment till Tuesday. The debate was continued by Messrs. Shrimski and Monteath. The latter also made a very favourable impression by his maiden speech. Like Mr. Guinness, he declared in favour of the Government. Mr. Garrick followed, and gave some reasons against the adjournment. He also attacked in vigorous terms the administration of the Atkinson Government. Hukuene wound up a speech containing a long Scriptural quotation by pronouncing himself in favour of the adjournment. When in the simplicity of the noble savage, he urged that Sir George Grey and Sir Julius Vogel should meet the younger members and teach them what is right, he was received with roars of laughter, which was not abated when on reflection he added; "My opinion is that these two stir up strife." Wi Pere spoke next, and spoke with great energy against the Atkinson Government, frequently banging the desk in front of him. Mr. Locke exposed some of the fallacies in Wi Pere's speech, and Messrs. Bevan and O'Connor next spoke in succession. In reference to the negotiations for a coalition, the Atkinson party states that they were willing that each party should nominate four Ministers, but that the negotiations fell through owing to the Opposition objecting to Major Atkinson being Premier. There seems to have been another misunderstanding on the subject, and it is difficult to ascertain exactly what took place.

At the Belfast freezing-works during the past 14 days, 7500 frozen sheep have been sent to load the Ionic and Tongariro, and 4000 more are being prepared for the Florida next week, after which 7000 are to be prepared for the Aorangi.

The Clinton correspondent of the *Clutha Leader* writes:—Great excitement prevailed in Clinton on Wednesday evening last, the cause being the funeral of the late J. T. M. E. G., M.H.R. A large crowd, attended by a hearse and the Clinton Brass Band, anxiously awaited the arrival of the 9.10 p.m. train from Dunedin. To all appearance the coffin containing the charred and battered remains of the ex-Minister, who died of larrikins in Dunedin, was taken from the train and safely deposited in the hearse, which immediately started for the Cemetery, accompanied by the Band playing the "mournful Dead March in Saul," and a large concourse of people. At the end of Manse road an individual dressed as a clergyman in white surplice joined and took the lead of the procession. On arriving at the Cemetery a dark figure appeared, and climbing the gate demanded whose "carcase they had there," and on being informed whose remains they sought to bury in hallowed ground the gatekeeper yelled with a mighty voice: "No traitors admitted here! Go and cremate the remains." Fearful yells followed the announcement, and the procession turned back to the town. On arriving at the market reserve the coffin was lifted out of the hearse, the lid knocked off, and the whole propped up on end. A tin of Hatch's sheep dip, which, however, had the odour of kerosene, was poured over the whole, a match applied, and amid a perfect storm of hurrahs, groans, yells, and howls, the effigy blazed merrily. The Band again struck up, and the crowd shortly dispersed quietly to their homes, satisfied that this the first effigy burning at Clinton had proved thoroughly successful.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Canterbury Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday. Mr. J. Cooke was elected president, and the Hon. J. T. Peacock vice-president. The Chamber has 116 members, and seven were added to-day. Its assets are £2246, and liabilities £334. The Committee's report, which was echoed in the retiring president's address, referred to the railway rates, the West Coast railway, the direct steam service, the state of trade, the conference of Chambers at Wellington on September 15, overloading ships, the rescue of the Sarah W. Hunt seamen, and other matters of interest to commercial men. It took a hopeful view of trade prospects, especially those of frozen meat and wool.

It will be observed from our Wellington telegrams (says the *Daily Times*) that Captain Fraser has given notice of his intention to move for a return of the number of patients killed by jumping from

CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART, TIMARU.

Conducted by the Religious 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.

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.

**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.

**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.**

CALLAN AND GALLAWAY,

SOLICITORS,

JETTY STREET, DUNEDIN,

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

WINTER SEASON, 1884.

NICHOLAS SMITH

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

NEW WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of New Dress Stuffs in Cashmeres, Foules, Costume Cloth,
French Merinos, Pompadours, Galateas, Sateens, French Cambrics
etc., etc. Novelties in Fancy Goods. Novelties in Millinery. No-
velties in every Department. Also,

WINTER CLOTHING,

In endless variety. Special value in Boy's and Youth's Suits; specia
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.

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.**

NOTICE.

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

B R O W N,

E W I N G

& C^o.

Have the pleasure to notify that they have suc-
ceeded in effecting the purchase from the Directors
of the

O A M A R U W O O L L E N F A C T O R Y,
at a discount of One-third off Manufactured Cost,
the ENTIRE STOCK of LADIES' DRESS
TWEEDS. The Stock consists of about 5800 Yards
of perfectly New Goods, all splendid Colourings,
Shades, and Designs, and are confidently recom-
mended as a really serviceable material.

B R O W N E W I N G A N D C O.
respectfully suggest an early inspection of these
decided Bargains. The quality is such that it can-
not fail to secure a very rapid sale.

1694 YARDS LADIES' DRESS TWEED, 1s. 6d.
2173 YARDS LADIES' DRESS TWEED, 1s. 9d.
2016 YARDS LADIES' DRESS TWEED, 1s. 11d.

N.B.—These Goods are honestly worth Three Shillings and Six
pence per yard.

PATTERNS FREE BY POST UPON APPLICATION.

RINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

J O H N H A R B O R O W,

PROFESSIONAL SHIRT CUTTER,

VICTORIA CHAMBERS, MANSE ST.

DUNEDIN.

White Shirts,	} MEASURE OR PATTERN ONLY.
French Cambric Shirts,	
Oxford Shirts,	
Flannel Shirts,	
Sleeping Suits,	}
Night Shirts,	
Collars and Cuffs, Etc., Etc.	

Address :
JOHN HARBOROW,
Manse Street,
DUNEDIN.

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

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
YOUTH'S WEAR, and can be purchased by the Public
at all their 23 BRANCHES, FROM INVERCARGILL
to AUCKLAND at FACTORY PRICES.

B L A N K E T S,

M E R C E R Y,

H A T S, A N D

H O S I E R Y

At Wholesale Prices.

DUNEDIN BRANCH—

CORNER OF OCTAGON, PRINCES STREET

the windows of the Seacliff Lunatic Asylum. In connection with this apparently strange notice we may mention that it has come to our knowledge that within the past three months or so several instances have occurred of patients jumping from windows at the Seacliff Asylum, and being more or less injured thereby. One instance which might have had a very serious termination was that of a man who was some time ago an inmate of Mr. Hume's private asylum, and whilst there attempted to cut the throat of a fellow patient. This man has since been transferred to the Government institution, and appears to have been lately left for a short time unattended in a vacant dormitory on the third floor. The attendants were below engaged with other patients, and the dormitory was considered to be secure. The man appears, however, to have taken a button from his clothing, and with this managed to raise the fastening of the shutter. He then precipitated himself from the window—a distance of about 30ft.—and fortunately fell upon a heap of soft clay below. This alone saved him from permanent injury or death. Another less serious instance is that of a patient who, we understand, is the father of the boy Marisco who had the misfortune to kill his brother whilst they were indulging in some rough play at Invercargill last week. This patient merely forced his way out of a window on the ground floor, and concealed himself in a cellar, where, however, he was not discovered for some hours. It is difficult, of course, to obtain particulars of occurrences such as this in a Government institution, but these are probably attributable in some measure to the incomplete state of the present buildings at Seacliff. If they are due, as is possible, to any defect in the construction of the windows as to fastenings, the sooner so dangerous a state of things is remedied the better.

Intelligence has been received that the French fleet have completely destroyed all the Chinese defences along the banks of the Min River up to Foochow. An outbreak of popular feeling has occurred at Canton. A large mob proceeded to the French Consulate and to the merchants' offices and forcibly expelled the Consul and his officials and the merchants from the city. The populace also invaded the Cathedral, but the edifice was eventually cleared by the troops. The various European Consuls at Canton have since induced the Bishop and those attached to the missions to leave the city. The Chinese have fired on foreigners who were found in their pagoda quarters.

The Emperor William of Germany, whilst out riding, was thrown from his horse, but escaped unhurt.

His Lordship Bishop Redwood (says the *Lyttelton Times*) is to make his periodical episcopal visit to the Roman Catholic parishes in the northern district within a fortnight. He will conduct the service at the Rangiora church on Sunday week.

MONDAY.

The debate on the no-confidence motion terminated at 2 a.m. on Saturday, in the defeat of the Ministry by a majority of eight. Major Atkinson, afterwards, tendered the resignation of the Cabinet which was accepted, and Mr. Stout was sent for by the Governor.

Very encouraging news still continues to come to hand from the Old Man Range (says the *Tuapeka Times*). The manager of the White's Reef Company reports as follows:—"I have extended the main drive a further distance of 8ft., the ground driven through being much harder. The pug portion of the reef is getting narrow, and the stone a little wider, showing equally as good gold as the samples I sent to the local directors. The above indications I consider to be a great improvement in your mine."

On Saturday night the effigy of Mr. John Grigg, member for Wakanui, was mounted on a bandcart drawn by two men, who were so made up as to take the form of horses, and conveyed through the streets of Ashburton in front of a torchlight procession. In the course of the march the processionists halted at the residence of Mr. Ives, the late member, calling for three cheers for him and three groans for Mr. Grigg, whom they called a traitor. The effigy, after being carried round the various streets, was brought to Quill's Hotel, where it was torn limb from limb by a few excited members of the community. The mutilated parts were collected, re-stuffed, and carried to the front of the Somerset Hotel, where they were burnt amidst the exultations of those present.

The following telegram, signed by six of Mr. E. Wakefield's supporters, was sent to that gentleman on Friday:—"In joining Major Atkinson we think you have made a most unwholly alliance, and hope your Ministerial death will be sudden and complete."

A party of Chinese (according to the *Mataura Ensign*) are in treaty for a lease of 60 acres, known as the Break'em-All claim, Waikaka. Gold is known to exist in large quantities in the ground, but the lack of fall and expense of working have hitherto made the attempts to work the ground unsuccessful. Higher up the Winding Creek a European party are about to sink a prospecting shaft and endeavour to strike the deep ground believed to exist there. The new rush towards the Waikaka is attracting a considerable number of miners whose hopes are high, although, as yet, there has been little fulfilment of them.

Considerable excitement was shown in Christchurch over the sudden downfall of the Atkinson Ministry. The newspaper offices were rushed for information, and flags were hoisted at a few places in honour of the event.

The attempt made by certain agitators (says the *Wellington Post*) to get up a public demonstration in Christchurch in support of Sir George Grey seems to have resulted in absolute failure. The meeting was a poor one, and the resolutions in Sir George's favour were rejected. We are not surprised at this. The working men of Christchurch have discovered that their erstwhile idol is made of common clay after all, and that the member for Auckland City East is not likely to do anything more than talk in their behalf. The attempt to raise a cry as to his being the champion of the rights of the people is, however, very significant, and it is difficult to doubt that the inspiration proceeded from Wellington. Notwithstanding the defeat of so many of his followers at the late election, and his recent break down in the attempt to form a Ministry, Sir George Grey has

not yet by any means lost hope of gaining the top of the tree and becoming master of the situation. His recent rather inconsistent attitude towards the Stout Ministry and the Atkinson party has occasioned many surmises as to his real object, amongst which not the least probable is that he desires to bring about another dissolution, in the hope that the electors, tired of the disagreements between other sections of the House, will hail him as a deliverer, and once more return his friends Messrs. De Lantour, Rees, George, and Feldwick together with a sufficient number of other supporters, to place him at the head of the majority. The failure of the Christchurch demonstration does not afford much encouragement to an idea of this kind, but it will take more than that to convince Sir George Grey that he is really played out as a political leader.

The result of the testing of 20 tons of copper from the United Company's mine at Anised Valley has been received from Newcastle. It gave 13 per cent. of copper, which is considered highly satisfactory, the ore not having undergone any dressing previous to being sent for testing.

The crowd (says the *Dunstan Times*) when not insane is insane, and we cannot but think the crowd of Dunedin on Tuesday evening last was insane in the ninth degree, when it went through the piece of buffoonery of burning in effigy four of the Otago members—Messrs. Ross, Gillies, Thomson and Pyke, for voting against the Vogel-cum-Stout Ministry. We do not question the right of the Dunedin crowd to treat with contumely and insult its own representatives, but we protest, and that in the most emphatic manner, against its interference with the constituency of the Dunstan. By the action of this crowd—we will not insult the intelligence of Dunedin city by supposing it consisted of other than the street common loafer—the world-make-believe unemployed—and the tag-rag and bobtail of the backs-slums—not only has a gentleman who commands the confidence of an electorate that may with but a little stretch be styled Central Otago been grossly outraged, but his constituency has been unwarrantably insulted. It may be said that we are treating this matter too seriously, and that a contemptuous silence would have been as effectual; if but only one construction could be put on silence, we would have treated this effervescence of the hydra-headed mob with contempt. But it might possibly have been construed into consent, an acknowledgement that the act was justified. Hence it is that we characterise it as an unwarrantable interference with the privileges of the Dunstan electors, by whom Mr. Pyke was chosen, and in whose hands also devolves the power of taking him to task.

Mr. James Ames, returning officer for Foxton, laid an information on Saturday charging the Hon. Charles Johnston Pharaon with having been guilty of illegal practice in having recorded his vote at the recent Foxton election while legally disqualified from doing so, owing to a former conviction under the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act.

The wool market continues firm. 11,900 bales were catalogued at Saturday's auction. New Zealand mutton (prime quality) continues to realise 5d. per lb.

A serious fire occurred at Flemington, Victoria, on Saturday morning, resulting in the total destruction of a racing stable. Four thoroughbred horses, including Jessie, were destroyed by fire.

The French fleet under Admiral Courbet has left the Min River, and will probably proceed northward. A panic amongst the Chinese has occurred at Shanghai, and an exodus is taking place, in consequence of a fear that the city will be bombarded by the French war-ships. Intelligence is to hand to the effect that the Chinese Government have ordered the commanders at all treaty ports to attack any French war-vessels or merchantmen either entering or leaving the ports.

The Nile is now rising well, and seven steamers have safely made the passage of the first cataract.

At the wool sales fine and combing wools show an improvement; others are unaltered. French buyers are leaving. One hundred and eighty-three thousand have been catalogued, of which 10,000 were withdrawn.

The Interprovincial Football Match between Otago and Canterbury resulted in favour of the Canterbury team, who won by a goal to a try.

TUESDAY.

The *Wakatipu Mail*, in reference to the proposal of a correspondent to submit a plan for the cheap and easy destruction of the Keas, speaks as follows:—"If our correspondent is in possession of the discovery he speaks of, it would be of great value to many other portions of the Colony besides Lake County, although the ravages of the pest are becoming more serious in this county every year. Mr. D. A. Cameron, one of the oldest runholders in the district, is throwing up his run at the Nokomai through the keas, which, if not more numerous, are, according to report, greater adepts at the destruction of sheep. Formerly, the birds used to annoy and worry, but now they kill outright. There is not a run which includes mountainous country but is more or less plagued with the infliction, and we are informed on good authority that on one spur alone on a mountain range in the Wakatipu a runholder lost no less than 1,000 sheep during last year.

The *Timaru Herald* writes: "Mr. Stout, in moving the want-of-confidence motion, admitted that he could not tell what the result would be if it were carried. It has been carried and it would require a much wiser man than Mr. Stout to say what the result will be. The immediate effect of it, however, is to make Sir George Grey more completely master of the situation than ever. No Ministry that can possibly be formed from the Stout-Vogel party can live for a day except on the sufferance of Sir George Grey. Any such Ministry must necessarily take office in a considerable minority, and the number of hours or days that they would retain it would depend entirely on the forbearance of their opponents. That is a state of affairs which can scarcely be tolerated, as eminently prejudicial to the public interests, and one which no Ministry possessing a spark of self-respect would submit to for a moment. Yet how it is to be avoided is almost impossible to see. There is a great deal said and written about a coalition, but we

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 Garden Flower, Agricultural, and Clover Seeds, which I sell at the Lowest Possible Prices.

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

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

THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND.

HEAD OFFICE:

Bond and Battray 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 habitation—near the business centre, and in the immediate vicinity of the church and Convent Schools,—should stay at **MISS KEENAN'S BERNISKILLEN BOARDING-HOUSE**, Barbadoes Street South.
First-class accommodation for families.

CROWN HOTEL
RATTRAY STREET,
DUNEDIN.

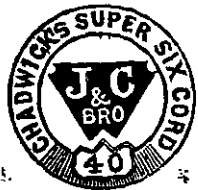
This Hotel is situated in a most central position, and affords splendid Accommodation to the public.

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 very 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.)

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

J. LEWIS desires to inform the public that he still continues the **UNDERTAKING BUSINESS** as formerly at the Establishment, 152 George street, Dunedin.

Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy.

HALLY AND CO.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,

95 GEORGE STREET,

DUNEDIN,

Would solicit the attention of gentlemen to
their Stock of

—NEW HOSIERY—

—NEW GLOVES—

—NEW HATS—

—NEW SCARFS—

—SPLENDID ASSORTMENT—

—VERY BEST MAKES—

—FIRST-CLASS VALUE—

—EVERY NOVELTY—

W. M'LAUREN,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

PRINCES STREET,

(Second door from Dowling Street)

DUNEDIN.

SUPREME COURT HOTEL

STUART STREET, DUNEDIN.

C. O'DRISCOLL Proprietor

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

Established 1869.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament

Head Office for New Zealand: 81 Queen street, Auckland.

DIRECTORS:

Arthur Heather, Esq. A. G. Horton, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICER:

T. B. Kenderine, Esq., M.R.C.S. England

BANKERS:

The Bank of New Zealand.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. Whitaker, Russell and Buddle.

Principal Office: Sydney, N.S.W.

Branch Offices also at Brisbane, Melbourne and Adelaide.

BONUS YEAR, 1884.

POLICIES effected before 30th June, 1884, will participate in the

DIVISION OF PROFITS

which will be made as at that date.

At the last Investigation—viz., 30th June, 1879—a surplus of £11,000 was shown, out of funds amounting to £112,746, by an absolutely pure premium valuation. At the close of the present quinquennium it may be confidently expected the

INVESTED FUNDS WILL EXCEED

£350,000

The Association's Policies are *indefeasible* from date of issue, and *non-forfeitable* while surrender value lasts.

Its Conservative Management secures business at a lower Rate of Expenditure than any other Mutual Life Office established in Australia within the last 30 years, and careful selection of lives has resulted in a remarkable reduction of its yearly mortality experience, as regards number, amount, and percentage on existing assurances.

For Tables of Rates and full particulars apply at the head Head office, or any of the Agencies throughout the Colony.

J. P. SPRING,

District Agent for Otago.

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.

WINTER GOODS.

I. MARTIN
HAS JUST LANDED

15 CASES NEW GOODS.

Winter Coatings

Winter Suitings

Winter Trousering

Winter Vestings

Celluloid Collars

Titanic Umbrellas.

J. MARTIN'S

FIRST-CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

Princes Street.

do not believe any coalition could be formed at present which would not be in precisely the same position as a party Ministry. The only plan that suggests itself to us as fairly feasible is for a Ministry of moderate men to be formed from one side or the other, with an honourable understanding on both sides that they are to be supported in carrying on the necessary business during the present session. The Canterbury block vote and the Grey party together have rendered government impossible on any other terms."

A child four years of age, named Harrison, fell into a bucket of hot water at Linwood yesterday morning and died at noon.

The *Westport Times*, of the 22nd August, notes:—"A man well-known in the district, Peter Nelson by name, met with a painful accident on Tuesday, and also suffered excessively when being brought, town. Nelson was working at the face in his claim at Old Diggings when ten to fifteen tons of earth came away, with the unfortunate result that one of his legs was cleanly broken above the ankle. The injured man was placed in a trap at 4 p.m., and the journey to Westport commenced. The trip down proved a most difficult one; the night was stormy, and several slips had to be cleared away to allow the cart to proceed; in one instance the vehicle had to be hauled backwards across the obstruction. The feelings of the unfortunate man Nelson during the journey may be imagined. Westport was reached yesterday forenoon, and Nelson was admitted to the Hospital."

The *Ross Advocate* says that a decently sized nugget of gold was found last week at Duffers and sold to the Bank of New Zealand. It weighed 3ozs 4dwts, was water worn and kidney shaped. It is the general opinion that Duffer's and the contingencies will yet prove a surprisingly rich goldfield, as from time to time these nuggets have been unearthed.

The ground at the new rush near the Catholic Church (says the *Kumara Times*) has now been fairly proved, and in consequence claims have been pegged off to near Messrs. Nicholson and Fairbairn's saw-mill, on the Greenstone road, near to the Presbyterian Manse, the lead being in a direction west by north. Seven claims have bottomed at depths of from 15ft. to 25ft. the wash varying from 2½ft. to 9ft. and giving between three and four pennyweights to the load. The names of the successful parties are:—Ringman and party (prospectors), three; Slade and party, three; Anderson and party, three; W. Smith and party, two; Chambers and party, two; Jackson and party, two; and Murtha and party, four. We understand Mr. Gow, the manager of the Government water-race, has offered the parties timber and nails to erect the necessary fluming to bring water on to the ground, which of course can only be worked in the primitive mode of paddocking, the ground being too shallow to be dealt with by sluicing.

A complete nest of French criminals has been discovered in Carlton, Victoria, the leader being a New Caledonian escapee. On a search of the house most complete instruments for burglary and coinage were discovered, also a large stock of wines, provisions, etc.

The statement that Jessie was amongst the horses burned to death at Remington stables was incorrect. None of the animals destroyed were prominent ones.

Smallpox is increasing in Sydney and suburbs. Fresh cases have occurred in Kent street in the city, and at the Glebe. The patients have been placed under quarantine.

General Lord Wolseley and Karl Northbrook, the British Commissioners, have started for Egypt, and will arrive at Alexandria on Saturday next.

Sir Richard Temple, Bart., in an able paper read at a meeting of the British Association now being held at Montreal, stated that 13 per cent. of the world's commerce pertains to the British colonies and dependencies. He also stated that the average earnings of the Austrians were the highest in the world.

Cholera is still raging in Italy, and many deaths are occurring.

An official proclamation has been published at Canton setting a price upon the heads of Frenchmen residing in Chinese territory. General Milot has resigned the command of the French troops in Tonquin, and been succeeded by General De Lisle.

It is rumoured that Germany intends to propose a congress of delegates of the Great Powers to confer on the question of the Congo boundary as affecting Egypt.

The Austrian Government have decided to despatch a number of warships to the Pacific, Africa, and other places, with a view to extending their Colonial possessions and carrying out a proposed system of colonisation.

It is reported from Canada that 600 boatmen are enlisting in an expedition which is being formed to navigate the Nile and relieve General Gordon at Khartoum.

WEDNESDAY.

The *New Zealand Times* says if rumor is to be believed, Sir Julius Vogel has expressed dissatisfaction at the manner in which the affairs of his party have been conducted during the past few days. It goes on to say:—"We question very much whether at the present moment Mr. Stout is justified in regarding Sir Julius Vogel as his colleague. The latter knows that great blunders have been perpetrated, that bad judgment has been displayed, that an opportunity has been lost, that friends have been alienated, and that the future has been somewhat awkwardly pledged for the sake of a little doubtful assistance. It may be that the misunderstanding between the heads of the Stout-Vogel combination will be removed or put out of sight for the present, and that the great work of forming a Ministry will be completed in the course of a few hours; but the fact remains that it is not yet accomplished, and that all hope of bringing about a coalition, which in the existing condition of parties would have been the strongest, safest, and most useful, has been destroyed."

A sailor belonging to the barque *Sea Toller*, now lying at the Nelson anchorage, with the object of deserting, left the ship on a ladder. This has been picked up near the lighthouse. The man, whose name is Watson, has not since been seen.

The Salvation Army at Kaiapoi (says the *Lyttelton Times*) are now taking novel steps to increase their numbers at the expense and

annoyance of the residents, and also those persons who conduct their services inside churches. On Sunday, both morning and afternoon, a band of these "discreet worshippers" assembled in front of a house in Cass street, opposite the English Church, and in most extraordinary language denounced the occupants. The "prayers" were accompanied by beating kerosene tins, and other noisy manoeuvres were indulged in, to the evident disgust of many on-lookers, and to the interruption of the services. Another resident in Peraki street was also serenaded in a like manner. It appears to be a great pity that a town hitherto remarkable for its quietness should be disturbed by a band of persons who, under the guise of religion, act in so indecent a manner.

The Archbishop of Sydney has arrived by the *Liguria* at Adelaide.

The various ways (says the *Bruce Herald*) in which the Scriptures are interpreted by person who manipulate them for the sole purpose of supporting their own views is astonishing. The most ingenious we ever met with is that given by a correspondent to the *Hawke's Bay Herald* who wrote as follows:—"There has been considerable amount of discussion of late on Land Nationalisation. It is a difficult subject, but I cannot help referring to one particular phase of the question. The majority of the opponents of land nationalisation are members of Christian Churches and (so called) Christian pastors. Those, of course, believe the Bible to be the inspired word of God. Now in the Bible (Leviticus 25, verse 23) I find the following:—"The land shall not be sold for ever; for the land is mine; ye are but strangers and sojourners with me." Now, if the land belongs to God and the people are God's children, and if God has commanded that 'the land shall not be sold for ever,' ought not all Christians be land nationalisers? Surely the writer of the above rubbish can never have read the Old Testament laws regarding the year of jubilee. If there is anything more plain than another in the land laws of the Jews it is that the owner of the land held the fee simple in indefeasible right for ever, and there was a special arrangement by which, if through stress of circumstances, he was compelled to mortgage his land, it became his property again at the year of jubilee whether he had paid the loan or not.

Father Devoy is a passenger by the coach from Kumara for Christchurch. He proceeds to Timaru to relieve Father M'Guinness. During his four months' visit to the West Coast, Father Devoy has collected £1250 for St. Patrick's College, Wellington. He did not have time to collect at Befton, Lyell, Boatmans, and a few other places.

The *Wanganui Herald* says:—"If ever there was a time in the history of any country, when the services of a great man were wanted to save the public credit, New Zealand has reached it, as we have seen her affairs getting more and more desperate under the rule of men who have arrogated to themselves all the talents and succeeded in nothing. In five years Major Atkinson has plunged the country eleven millions further into debt and has brought her Parliament to a state bordering on chaos.

Barring unforeseen contingencies writes (the Wellington correspondent of the *Daily Times*), it is still regarded as almost certain that Ministry will be sworn in to-morrow with Mr. Stout as Premier, Sir J. Vogel as Treasurer, and also containing Messrs. Richardson, Balaunce, Tole, and Larnach. It is on this assumption that the following remarks are based. It need hardly be said that there are differences of opinion as to the likelihood of the Ministry serving for any length of time. A great deal depends upon the attitude of Sir G. Grey. It is stated that when Mr. Tole consented to join, he did so without any promise of being able to carry the support of his party with him. On the other hand, Sir G. Grey's views have been consulted in the selection of Stout as Premier instead of Sir Julius Vogel, and the hon. gentleman is no doubt also gratified by the inclusion of such a devoted follower as Mr. Tole in the Ministry. Still, the prophets of evil fortune who always abound at such a crisis point out that Sir G. Grey is never guided by rules which influence ordinary men, and even that it is quite impossible to predict what course of action he may follow in the future. There are others who assert that neither Sir Julius Vogel nor the Canterbury members will be content long to see the latter occupying his present subordinate position, and some prophesy that before long they will be found in the ranks of the Opposition, and that the next step will be a strong coalition Government formed by Sir Julius Vogel and Major Atkinson.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday Messrs. Tole, Dargaville, Moss, Grey, Peacock, and Moat presented petitions from women praying that the franchise under the Licensing Act be extended to females of mature age. Sir George Grey gave notice that he would introduce a bill to amend the Property Assessment Act. Mr. Gore gave notice that he would introduce a bill entitled "The Workmen's Lien Act." The Hon. Major Atkinson intimated that, at the request of Mr. Stout, he had to ask for an adjournment till to-day at 2.30. He also intimated that he had tendered the resignation of his Government on Saturday morning. Mr. Stout said the Governor had sent for him, and he had undertaken the formation of a Government. He hoped to succeed in doing so by the time they met to-day. The House rose at 3.5 p.m.

Mr. Gladstone has delivered a second address at Edinburgh. In the course of his speech the Premier dealt with the Foreign policy of the Government exhaustively, and defended it against the attacks which it has provoked. Mr. Gladstone also referred to the efforts which are being made by the German Government to found settlements in various parts of the world, and wished Germany God-speed in her colonising prospects.

A dispute having arisen between the Chinese and Japanese Governments regarding the Lochoo Islands, the sovereignty of which is claimed from China by Japan, it is generally believed that hostilities between those countries is imminent.

On Monday a threshing-mill on a farm of Mr. L. Fraser, Waimatuku, together with a stack of ryegrass, which was being threshed, were destroyed by fire. The mill was insured for £220 in the South British Office. The ryegrass, which was the property of Mr. Fraser, was not insured, and was valued at £60.—Mr. J. Crow, farmer,

Waicola, had two wheat stacks destroyed by fire on Sunday night. No cause can be assigned. The insurance is £125 with the Equitable Company. The loss is estimated at double that amount.—Mr. Hogan, of Wrey's Bush, had four stacks of barley, 200 yards apart, burnt on the 26th ult. Incendiarism is more than suspected in this case. The insurance was £250 with the Equitable, and the loss is three times that amount.

The body of a man was found on the sea beach at Westport yesterday morning. It is supposed to be that of Thomas Manoy, missing from Fern Flat, above Lyell, since the last week in July. The body has floated upwards of 60 miles in the flood at present running the river.

A very heavy north-west gale had been blowing yesterday since Sunday, at Wellington with heavy rain. The Hutt River was in heavy flood, and flowing over the Main road in several places, but is now falling rapidly. One of the breakwaters in the river has been carried away. Fears are entertained in Masterton for the safety of the Waingawa railway bridge. A pilot engine preceded the train yesterday. Both the Ruamahunga and Waingawa Rivers are higher than in any flood or record. The Waingawa railway-bridge, on the Wellington-Masterton railway, has been washed away. It will take a month at least before through traffic can be resumed. All the lowlying land between Woodside and Matarawa is under water. A landslip has also occurred at Siberia Bend, where the Rimutaka accident took place. The Masterton river has overflowed its banks near the railway works, and there is a heavy flood in the town. J. Peterson, an elderly man, in charge of Macara's farm at Opaki, was drowned to-day in the Waipoua while trying to rescue sheep from flooded land.

A letter has been received from General Gordon in which he states that he will defend Khartoum until October 15.

THURSDAY.

In the Legislative Council yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Reynolds announced that a new Government had been formed, composed of Mr. Stout as Premier and Attorney-general; Sir Julius Vogel as Colonial Treasurer, Postmaster-general, and Commissioner of Telegraphs and Stamps; Mr. E. Richardson, Minister of Public Works; Mr. Ballance, Native Minister, Minister of Defence and Lands; Mr. Tole, Minister of Justice; and himself (Mr. Reynolds) without portfolio. In the House of Representatives, the Hon. Mr. Stout said they were aware he had promised that if possible he would to-day be in a position to announce to them that he had succeeded in completing the task entrusted to him by the Governor of forming an Administration. He had been enabled to do so. He announced the names of those sworn in. That left two offices still to be filled up, and he hoped to be able to announce to them in the course of a few days that he had succeeded in filling up those. It was their desire, if possible, that these offices should be filled up from North Island members, with one, if possible, from the Provincial District of Auckland. In regard to the position taken by Sir J. Vogel, that of Treasurer, he had to explain that but for the fact of his bad health he (Mr. Stout) would have insisted upon him taking the position of Premier. As it was, Sir J. Vogel had point-blank refused to take up that position. If his health improved, however, there might be a change in this respect. The Government, as constituted, recognised the great importance of fostering the mining industry. He meant by that not only the production of gold, but of all the other metals and minerals, including coal, etc. With the view of giving effect to that determination they would at an early date ask members to agree to the appointment of a Minister for Mines—one who would devote himself especially to that Department. That would necessitate the appointment of an extra Minister. At present they could only appoint seven members to the Government. Parliament having now been in session for some weeks, Government recognised the importance of getting the business gone on with as fast as possible. They would therefore be prepared to go on with the order-paper. The following bills were introduced, and read a first time:—Abolition of Gold Duty Bill (Mr. Brown); to Amend the Property Assessment Act (Sir G. Grey); North Dunedin Cemetery Extension Bill (Mr. Gore); City of Dunedin Leasing Powers Bill (Mr. Bradshaw); Wanganui Harbour Board Rating (Mr. Ballance); Drainage of Mines (Mr. Brown); Workmen's Wages (Mr. Cadman).

A terrible fatality occurred at Woodville on Tuesday night, whereby two women were drowned. Rain fell and as a result the Manawatu River rose with great rapidity. Mr. H. M'Kenzie, contractor for the Manawatu railway and traffic bridge four miles from Woodville, lived in a house on a raised piece of ground on the bank of the river. Shortly after midnight it was found that the house was being surrounded by water, and a raft was made for the purpose of getting the people away from the house. Shortly after 3 o'clock a first attempt was made, the raft being occupied by Mrs. M'Kenzie and her son, Mrs. Seavey and her husband, and a man named M'Millan. When crossing, however, the raft struck a snag and capsized, but all the occupants got safely on board again. The steering pole, however, was lost, and the raft was swept again into the surging current of the main stream. Again the raft struck a snag and capsized. The three men somehow got ashore and were picked up nearly insensible, but the two women were drowned, and there seems little hope of ever recovering the bodies. Mrs. M'Kenzie had been living in Dunedin, and only came to Woodville on Monday last. M'Kenzie has lost a great quantity of timber and the sinking machinery has been submerged. Great damage has also been done by the floods at Masterton, Wanganui, Fielding, and elsewhere.

The old chief Te Ihana died on Tuesday at Mangaou, at the age of 80 years. He was not noted as a warrior, but owing to his mental qualities exercised a considerable amount of influence, more especially north of Parihaka and even there he was much respected.

An alarming outbreak of cholera has occurred in Naples. The mortality has already been considerable. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of the epidemic. The epidemic has also made its appearance at Alicante, a town on the Mediterranean coast of Spain where several deaths have already occurred from it.

CLEVELAND FOR PRESIDENT.

(From the Boston Pilot.)

THE man who received on the second ballot, 683 votes out of a total of 820, in a Democratic Convention, is unquestionably the choice of the party.

The wisdom of the choice can only be tested at the polls. We considered it unwise to nominate a new man in direct disregard of a most extraordinary national Democratic opposition. But this has been done; and we trust that the precipitate action of the Convention has not thrown away the Democratic opportunity.

It is too late now for criticism; but we feel bound to say that the enforcement of the unit rule on the dissatisfied New York delegates compelling nearly one-third of them to vote against their will, was a disgrace to the Democratic party. That it is an old custom of that State may be a palliation, but it is no defence. The praise of the rule by the so-called independent Press, which condemned it in the Republican Convention, proves the moral value of such support.

The presence of an impudent clique in the galleries, aided by a well-instructed band, which supplied rapid musical cocktails to the excited delegates, to hurry up "the stamped," was a discredit to an assembly gathered for the most profoundly-important duty which civilized men are called upon to perform.

But we opposed the nomination of Cleveland, the candidate; we shall faithfully and earnestly work for the election of Cleveland, the Democratic standard-bearer.

The Democratic principle is the Democratic party; and this is infinitely greater than the men it selects or rejects. It involves much more than the personal likes or dislikes of individuals. Not the interests of present men alone, but the future of American liberty is bound up with the preservation of the Democratic party. Those who wish to abide by its principles must not follow wandering fires.

It is useless to conceal the fact, that hundreds of thousands of Democrats were dissatisfied with the nomination of Cleveland. But the National Convention selected this man by an immense majority; and we do not doubt that he will rise equal to the vast responsibility laid upon him.

To the dissatisfied ones we say, as we have said to ourselves: Look around, and see where you are going if you leave the Democratic fold.

Democrats belong to a party of beliefs, duties, principles. Can they desert it for a party of offices, men and privileges?

Looked at with ethical or practical eyes, the exchange would be deplorable folly. The Republican party is tottering on its last legs; its work is done; it has nothing but the spoils to live for. The most selfish but the clearest-sighted of its members are flying from it, as rats desert a sinking ship. Their "moral objections" to Blaine are pretense and excuse for the desertion: the same men accepted Hayes and Garfield, the one coated with a false title and the other stained with a personal history quite as dark as Blaine's.

To Irish-Americans in particular we say: What is the record of the Republican party in relation to you for the past twenty years? What American citizen of Irish birth has it protected abroad? What shameful outrages on American citizenship has it not allowed when England was the perpetrator and citizens of Irish extraction the victims?

Not one Republican hand has been moved to redress these astonishing evils, except President Arthur's; and he had to whisper and smile his objections, because he represented the Republican party. Mr. Blaine's voice, during all those years, and when he sat in the Cabinet as Secretary of State, would have been powerful to correct; but it was never raised—not once.

We say to Mr. Blaine now that had he been a defender of the rights of naturalized citizens when those citizens were flung into foreign prisons, untried and uncharged, the *Pilot* would support him to-day, and a million Americans of the Irish race would vote for him in November.

But he did not do it, and his pretensions of fair play and friendship now are sheer humbug. He and his party have a lesson to learn from all this; and so has the Democratic party. The advantage of the latter is that its lesson lies in its coming opportunities.

One-third of the American people belong to the Irish race. They have a malignant and powerful enemy, always seeking to destroy their mother-country, which it has invaded, gagged and robbed; and also seeking, in order to justify and protect itself, to destroy the good name and influence of Irishmen and their kindred in this country.

Every citizen has a vote as every savage has a knife—to protect himself and his interests. The Irish-American who would trust the Republican party with his vote, after those twenty years of experience, would be as foolish as the Indian who has trusted its rascally agents on the reservations.

We do not believe in sudden conversions under the suction of necessity. We liked Blaine's "foreign policy": it had an American ring to it that was good to hear amid the jabber of the dudes who are ashamed to be American. But Mr. Blaine, powerful and brilliant as he is, is not the Republican party; and we do not believe that, when in power, he would be allowed by his party, even if he had the will himself, to have any policy but one in keeping with its own narrowness and selfishness.

Irish-Americans would take an absurd step in abandoning the Democratic party before they tried it, and just as it is coming into power. Let them wait four years, and see. Mr. Blaine can afford to wait, too. There will be some hundreds of thousands more Irish-Americans to vote in 1888 than there are now. And we shall advise them to vote then, as we advise now, for whatever party they believe in and against whatever party has earned their opposition, no matter who may be the candidates.

ARCHDEACON FARRAR ON CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

PREACHING recently at Westminster Abbey, in aid of the Protestant Bishop of London's Fund—the object of which is to promote the employment of additional "mission clergy" in the Anglican parishes of the metropolis—the Ven. Archdeacon Farrar spoke as follows. We (*Nation*) quote from the *Weekly Register* :—

Let me plainly say what I think. Side by side with the old existing agencies we need new methods, new forms of self-denial. We want more elasticity, more force, more power of adapting ourselves to conditions. I once showed over this Abbey a humble Roman Catholic bishop, who was going to some distant land as a missionary. The next day he sent me a narrative of a great work, in which, though no name was mentioned, I do not doubt that he had been the chief actor. It told how among the lonely quarries and mines in Wales there had grown up an absolutely neglected population of Irish Roman Catholics, living without a single ministrant in a practical heathendom of shocking degradation. Doubtless had they been Protestants, and had the fact become known, we should have had public meetings, influential committees, subscription lists, fancy bazaars, and all kinds of methods to spice charity with fashion and idleness, and to galvanise one or two thousand pounds out of a spurious and spasmodic philanthropy. This humble priest had taken a different method. Belonging to one of those orders vowed to celibacy and poverty, in which the Romish Church has often welcomed, trained and utilised a mighty zeal in the cause of Christ—alone, with scarcely a penny of income, and with no penny of endowment, he went and toiled among those wretched masses, living in a single room in the neighbourhood on such coarse food as they spontaneously supplied. Rapidly did an humble church and mission-room and school spring up as he laboured, and his small needs were gladly provided for by the grateful offerings of the poor, for whom, otherwise than in talk, he had thus shown his pity. Then like the apostles of old, leaving station after station thus founded to some other worker, he started for new neighbourhoods; and church after church, and mission-room after mission-room, and school after school, rose in every low quarter in which he had worked, like the beacon-fires which answer each other from the summit of the hills. Such was one man's large, noble, unknown, unnoticed, apostolic work; and where there is such work such results will always follow.

THE TALKING DOG.

It was in a Market street restaurant. A solemn man entered, followed by his dog, seated himself, and asked for the bill of fare. It was given him.

"What would you like to have, sir?" asked the waiter, flipping the table with his napkin.

The dog meanwhile had climbed upon the chair on the other side of the table, and was gravely regarding his master.

"Well," said the solemn man, reflectively, "gimme two fried eggs, turned over."

"Gimme the same," said the dog.

The waiter gazed at the animal with amazement mingled with horror. The solemn man continued :—

"Then I guess you can gimme a sirloin steak, very rare, with fried potatoes."

"Gimme the same," said the dog.

The waiter shuddered, and, turning, fled for the kitchen.

A man with a squint, at an adjoining table, was much interested in the scene. He had observed it closely, and finally spoke to the solemn man :—

"It must 'a been a fearful lot o' work to learn that dog to talk, mister."

"It was," said the solemn man.

"I should smile," said the dog.

"What 'ud you take for him now?" said the man with the squint.

"Wouldn't sell him," said the solemn man.

"You'd better not," said the dog.

The man with the squint was much impressed. He began making wild offers, and when he reached a thousand dollars the solemn man relented.

"Well," said he, "I can't refuse that. I hate to part with him, but you can have him."

"He'll be sorry for it," said the dog.

The man with the squint drew a check for the amount, which he gave to the solemn man. The latter was about leaving when the dog cried out :—

"Never mind—I'll get even. I'll never speak again."

He never did.

The gentleman with the squint was proprietor of a Dime and Freak museum on Market street.

The solemn man was a ventriloquial crook.—American paper.

The late Miss Haughton, a Quaker lady of Dublin, gave substantial proof of her patriotism by a bequest of £1,000 sterling for the advancement of the national cause. We quote from her last will and testament :—"I give and bequeath after my death the sum of one thousand pounds sterling (£1,000) to the national cause for the independence of Ireland—liberty for my country to rule herself. Being a Repealer in my youth I am unable to understand the political phases of latter days. I prefer the interest of the £1,000, which I hope will be fifty pounds per annum, to be given yearly to the highest and purest form of managing a national government for my beloved country. I thank God for His mercies, and for permitting me the power of thus testifying to my country the approval of every effort she makes to rise to freedom."

AN UNEXPECTED REPLY.

A SOCIETY that calls itself "the Spanish, Portuguese, and Mexican Church Aid Society" exists, it seems in this country or in England, and in order to extract funds from sympathisers for its support, it has, among other expedients, circulated a little book which professes to record the persecution, alleged to be endured for the Gospel's sake, of a Spanish "convert" to Protestantism named Hernandez. The book was accompanied by the following circular letter of which a copy was addressed to a gentleman who was erroneously supposed to be in favour of the onslaught upon "Spanish Popery" :—

"Dear Sir,—May I ask you kindly to read the accompanying book recording the recent sufferings of a Spanish Protestant for the Gospel's sake. Notwithstanding persecutions, difficulties, and trials, the work of the Gospel is making steady progress, and the openings before the Spanish and Portuguese Reformers were never so numerous as at the present time. The committee would be most thankful could they respond favourably to the frequent appeals for additional help, but, alas! they are obliged to refuse, and have reluctantly come to the conclusion that much of the present work must be abandoned unless funds come in more freely. To maintain the present we must raise at least £1,000 during the next few weeks. Will you kindly help us in this effort by subscription or donation?—Yours faithfully,

"Hon. Secretary."

The signature is that of a Protestant clergyman. His letter elicited the following reply :—

"Reverend Sir,—I beg to acknowledge your recent letter requesting pecuniary help for the introduction of Protestantism into Spain, and accompanied by a printed narrative of a man named Hernandez, who is styled—I think profanely—"a prisoner in Jesus Christ." From my knowledge of the history and doings of Protestantism in Ireland, I have certainly no desire to obtrude that commodity on the Spaniards. According to Spenser, who wrote his "View" in 1696, Protestantism was attempted to be forced on the Irish "by terror and sharp penalties"; and of those penalties we can form an estimate from the same author's statement that the Irish priests, whom English tyranny debarred from education at home, incurred "peril of death" when returning from foreign colleges to minister to their own people. The Rev. Maziere Biady, deriving his statements from authenticated State papers, alleges that fines, imprisonment, tortures, and death were unscrupulously employed by the apostles, lay and ecclesiastical, of English Protestantism in Ireland. In 1626 we find the Protestant hierarchy who had seized on the property of the Catholic Church declaring in Synod that to tolerate the creed of the people they had robbed was "a grievous sin." The confiscations of that century were mainly perpetrated in the interests of Protestantism; so also were the infamous penal laws imposed on Ireland by a Protestant Government in breach of a solemn treaty. The sectarian character of those laws appears in the frequent exhortations in vice-regal speeches to "prevent the growth of Popery." The Orange development in 1795 was consistently accompanied with enormous outrages on Catholic property and life, attested by Protestant authorities who were sufficiently humane to condemn the crimes of the perpetrators. The monopoly of the ecclesiastical State revenues of Ireland by a clergy whose flocks were a mere fraction of the people effectively tended to perpetuate the original anti-Irish virus which permeated every fibre of the English Church in Ireland. And all this time the ministers of an institution that had been thrust by murderous violence on our ancestors kept boasting of their free, open Bible and their pure Christianity—just as if their institution was not in itself essentially opposed to the pure, plain precepts of the Gospel! Your little tract speaks of prison severities in Spain as being ascribable to the Roman Catholic creed. Whether this tale is true or false I know not; but I know that the prison cruelties in Protestant England, as revealed in the House of Commons by Mr. Mitchell Henry, may challenge comparison with prison cruelties in any country in Christendom, not only in severity, but in nameless indecency. The footsteps of the Anglican Church in Ireland have been marked through the centuries by crime, fraud and hostility to the national rights of this country. I freely grant that some of its members have soared aloft from the methic fog of bigotry in which they were nurtured, and are therefore worthy of all honour. But, in the main, the results of your sect have been so disastrous to Ireland that I must be excused from helping to extend its apostolate to other lands. I withhold my name, in order to avoid controversy, for which my ordinary avocations do not leave leisure; but I have written this answer to your appeal to give you an opportunity, once in a way, of seeing your own sect as others see it.—I remain, etc."

It is safe to say that the "hon. secretary" of "the Spanish Aid Society" did not relish this reply; yet the apparent insensibility to the odious position those persons occupy in Ireland who devote themselves to the "conversion" of Catholics is quite remarkable. They speak and write as if they were illuminated from above, and divinely commissioned to attack the Catholic Church; the cool impudence of which proceeding would be intensely disgusting only that it is so laughable.—*Nation*.

Writes the London correspondent of the *Dublin Freeman's Journal* :—"Mr. Clifford Lloyd is at present to be seen hunting the lobby of the House of Commons, looking very much bent and broken after his failure in Egypt. The Government find him something of a white elephant. Having sacrificed everything he had to sacrifice in their service in Ireland, they cannot discard him. Besides, doing so would be a serious discouragement to Lord Spencer's other lieutenants, who are trying to emulate Mr. Forster's *protégé* in their methods of government. With a career bairn him such as he has, they cannot send Mr. Clifford Lloyd to any colonial appointment. His employment in England is likewise out of the question, so that they will probably try to find something to do for him in Ireland again."

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR INLAND MAIL SERVICES FOR 1885 AND 1886.

General Post Office,
Wellington, 20th August, 1884.

SEALED Tenders will be received at the several Chief Post Offices in the Colony until Saturday, the twenty-seventh proximo, for the conveyance of mails between the undermentioned places, for a period of two years from the 1st January, 1885, to the 31st December, 1886.

POSTAL DISTRICT OF DUNEDIN.

- †1. Balclutha and Bishop's, twice weekly.
2. Balclutha and Owake, twice weekly.
3. Balclutha Post Office and Railway Station, twice daily.
4. Cromwell and Quartzville, twice weekly.
5. Dunedin and Portobello, daily.
6. Dunedin and Sandymount, thrice weekly.
- †7. Dunedin and Whare Flat, twice weekly.
8. Dunedin, supplying horses, mail-carts, driver, &c., for Chief Post Office and Suburbs, as required.
9. Fairfield and Abbotsford Railway Station, daily.
- †10. Hamilton's and Linburn, and Linburn and Serpentine, weekly.
11. Kaitangata and Wangaloa, thrice weekly.
12. Karitane and Puketeraki Railway Station, twice weekly.
13. Kuri Bush and Otakau, twice weekly.
14. Kyeburn, Hyde, and Hamilton's, weekly.
15. Lawrence and Tuapeka Mouth, *via* Tuapeka West, twice weekly.
16. Lawrence and Waipori, weekly.
17. Lawrence Railway Station and Post Office, twice daily.
18. Lawrence, Weatherstone, and Bluespur, daily.
19. Merton and Evansdale Railway Station, thrice weekly.
20. Mosgiel and East Taieri, daily.
- †21. Naseby and Gimmerburn, twice weekly.
22. Naseby and Kyeburn Diggings, *via* Middle Kyeburn, weekly.
23. Naseby and Kyeburn Diggings, *via* Little Kyeburn and Middle Kyeburn, weekly.
- †24. Ophir and Tinkers, *via* Drybread, weekly.
25. Ophir and Tinkers, *via* Drybread and Matakau Farm, twice weekly.
26. Outram and Berwick, twice weekly.
27. Outram and Hindon, weekly.
- †28. Outram and Middlemarch, *via* Lee Stream and Clark's, weekly.
29. Outram and Waipori, weekly.
30. Pembroke and Cardrona, weekly.
31. Pembroke and Makarora, weekly.
32. Pomahaka Railway Siding and Schoolhouse, Wakoikoi, twice weekly.
33. Portobello and Otakou, thrice weekly.
34. Puerua and Port Molyneux, twice weekly.
35. Purakanui Post Office and Railway Station, twice weekly.
36. Quartzville and Nevis, weekly.
37. Swift Creek and Crookston, *via* Dunrobin, thrice weekly.
- †38. Tapanui and Dunrobin, *via* Crookston, twice weekly.
39. Tapanui Post Office and Railway Station, daily.
40. Waihemo and Macrae's Flat, weekly.
41. Waiholo and Taieri Beach, weekly.
42. Waitahuna and Waitahuna Gully, daily.

The attention of intending tenderers is directed to the following clause of the terms and conditions of contract printed at the back of the tender forms: "The days and hours of arrivals and departures of mails will be stated in a time-schedule attached to the bond, but other days and hours may from time to time be fixed by the Postmaster-General by notice in writing. For services performed by coach no stage shall exceed twelve miles, except by special permission from the Postmaster-General, who shall determine whether or not longer stages are unavoidable."

Contractors whose tenders may be accepted must be prepared to carry out the services for which they tender according to the time-tables framed by the department.

Contractors must, in accordance with the terms and conditions of mail contracts, provide a free box-seat on any vehicle, and a free passage by any steamer or boat, when required, for an officer travelling on the business of the department.

Forms of tender, with the terms and conditions of contract, may be procured at any post office.

No tender will be considered unless made on the printed form.

Tenders, indorsed "Tender for Mail Service, No.," to be addressed and enclosed to the Chief Postmaster of the postal district to which the tender may specially refer.

†Services may be terminated by the Postmaster-General on his giving one month's notice in writing.

W. GRAY,

Secretary.

EUROPEAN CIVILISATION.—Protestantism and Catholicity Compared in their Effects on the Civilisation of Europe, with notes by Rev. James Balme. Price, 16s; by post, 17s 6d.

Pure Wax Candles for the Altar, size 4; price 4s per pound.

J. A. M A C E D O,

202 Princes Street,
DUNEDIN.

P I T T A N D M A G U I R E,

Wholesale, Retail, and
FAMILY GROCERS,
LONDON HOUSE—149 COLOMBO STREET
(Three doors from Langdon and Judge),
Beg to notify having taken the above Premises, and intend carrying on business as

GENERAL GROCERS,

And being in a position to buy Strictly for Cash, will enable them to sell and

GIVE GOOD VALUE

At such Prices as will
DEFY COMPETITION.
A glance at the following few Prices quoted will convince:—

Teas in Boxes	...	...	from 12s. 6d.	upwards
Teas in Packets	...	...	1s. 6d. per lb.	"
Sugars	...	...	3d.	"
Sperm Candles	...	...	8d.	"
Soap	...	...	6d. per bar	"
Sardines, large size	...	...	10d. "	tin
Assorted English Sauces, $\frac{1}{2}$ pints	...	...	6d.	" bottle

And other Groceries too numerous to mention, at equally Low Prices.

All Goods guaranteed to be of First-class Quality.

R. C. PITT was 10 years with MR. S. NASHLESKI, High Street, Christchurch; and F. J. MAGUIRE was 5 years with Mr. W. J. FISHER, High Street, Christchurch.

J A M E S D U N N E

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, NEWS AGENT,

141 GEORGE STREET

(Opposite National Bank),

DUNEDIN.

	s.	d.	post.
TUBBER DERG; or, RED WELL-CARLETON	1	6	1 10
STORY OF IRELAND, by A. M. Sullivan	1	6	2 0
CATECHISM OF HISTORY OF IRELAND, by W. J. O'N. Daunt	1	6	1 11
READINGS FROM IRISH AUTHORS	1	6	2 0
REFUTATION OF FROUDE, by Rev. T. Burke	1	6	1 10
NATIONAL BALLADS AND POEMS, by T. Davis	1	0	1 3

Home and Colonial Newspapers and Magazines supplied to subscribers in any part of the Colony.

A P P E A L.

TO THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON COLEMAN.

"Dunedin, April 30, 1884.

MY DEAR ARCHDEACON,—The walls of the Cathedral will be soon completed. I hope that the weekly subscriptions, in addition to the sum in hand, will enable us to see the completion of these walls without the incurring of debt. But this completion will see our funds exhausted; and yet it is absolutely necessary that no time should be lost in putting on the roof. Under these circumstances I have resolved to appeal to the entire diocese for funds to meet the expense necessary to bring our great work to a conclusion; and I have made up my mind to entrust to you the duty of collecting the much-required funds. I know I could not entrust the work to better or more efficient hands. I think I may promise you a hearty co-operation and a generous reception on the part of both the priests and laity of this diocese, who have ever shown great zeal for this and all other good works. You will not fail to remind all to whom you may apply that the erection of a Cathedral is emphatically a diocesan work, and that the merit of helping in such erection is very great.—I am, my dear Archdeacon,

† P. MORAN.

From the above it can be seen that I am called upon to visit all the districts in the diocese to collect for the Cathedral, and, from my own knowledge of the people of Otago and Southland, I feel confident that a generous response will be made to the special call now made by his Lordship; for I know the Faith and goodness and devotion to our holy religion of the residents of every parish in the diocese.—The Catholics of this diocese are always ready to make great sacrifices in co-operating for the love of our Lord with the Bishop whom the Holy See has given them to guide them in all things spiritual.

W. COLEMAN.

A FEMALE CATHOLIC TEACHER wanted for an inland town, Apply, with references, to REV. FATHER TREACY, Masterton.

A MALE TEACHER WANTED for the Catholic School at Westport, Salary, £150 per annum. Apply, with Testimonials, until September 8, to the REV. FATHER WALSH.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY!
TUESDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1884.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT AND COMEDY
To Supplement the Funds of
ST. PATRICK'S BRASS BAND.

The Comedy will be played entirely by Amateurs from the Band and Catholic Literary Society.

Prices of Admission—Dress Circle, 2s. 6d.; Stalls, 2s.; Pit, 1s.
D. T. CARROLL,
Hon. Sec.

NOTICE.

MANUSCRIPT intended for insertion in the TABLET should reach this office not later than Wednesday morning. We cannot under any circumstances pay the least attention to anonymous contributions. The name of the writer must in all instances be furnished to us, but not necessarily for publication.—ED. N.Z. TABLET.

CATHEDRAL FUND.

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

School Children (Convent)	£	s.	d.		
Mr. F. Fulton	3	0	0		
	2	0	0		

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Per Rev. P. Lynch	£	s.	d.	Per Mr. N. Smith	£	s.	d.
" Mr. W. Hall	8	0	0	" Mr. Drumm	0	10	0
" Mr. Dillon	2	4	0	" Mr. Carroll	2	17	0
" Mr. Brennan	1	12	0	ton Morning-			
" Misses Harris and	1	0	0	Mr. Lennon	2	0	0
Connor	2	4	0		4	0	0

† P. MORAN.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 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.

THE NEW MINISTRY.



It is now about three weeks since Parliament met, and during that time there have been no less than two motions of want of confidence and four Ministries. First, there was the old continuous ATKINSON Ministry, whom the result of the general election compelled to resign; then the first STOUT-VOGEL Ministry, ignominiously dismissed by the people's representatives after a life of two or three days; thirdly, another ATKINSON Ministry, which had even a shorter life than its predecessor; and lastly a second STOUT-VOGEL Ministry, somewhat modified. It is to be hoped that this last-mentioned executive may be permitted to conduct the affairs of the country till the end of the present session at all events. The scandal and other evils arising from the Parliamentary events of the last three weeks could never have arisen, had it been necessary for members on the acceptance of a seat in the Ministry to seek re-election at the hands of their constituents; and we sincerely hope that such a change will be made in the law as will make this necessary in the future. There is a good deal of prophesying going on as to the duration of the present Ministry. We shall not indulge in any, but, whilst

we hope that Mr. STOUT and his team may be permitted to proceed with the business of the country for some time at least, we must say we think nothing brilliant, nothing more than what is very ordinary, may be expected from their initiative. An exception may be made in reference to Sir JULIUS VOGEL provided his liberty of action be not interfered with by his colleagues. But from these colleagues nothing but what is very common-place may be anticipated. The head of the Government is singularly destitute of originality, and fatally prone to take up the dangerous theories of men whose real meaning he does not always accurately catch. He is consequently a most dangerous guide; and in our opinion does not possess any of the distinctive qualifications of a statesman: and the Native Minister is the Premier's humble imitator and imperfect shadow.

As to the others, nothing need be said; they are respectable hum-drum politicians, and under the guidance of Sir JULIUS VOGEL, the only statesman in the Government, may turn out fair administrators. What their policy may be, it is impossible to divine; probably they do not know as yet themselves, except on one point. It is quite certain that Catholics need not expect justice from them on the education question. This is the only point on which they are not prepared to give and take; but here there will be no concession, no compromise. Catholics shall still have to pay for the godless education of other people's children; shall still have to pay to provide scholarships, for which their own children cannot compete; shall still have to provide stationery for people who, not satisfied with having free education, refuse to pay for the pencils, slates, copies, etc., used by their children in the public schools. In the present Ministry, however, Catholics are not without some consolation. Were it not that Messrs. STOUT and VOGEL are in power, we should see on the Government side of the House of Representatives, members who recently told their friends and supporters to starve out the existing Catholic schools and put down Catholics, simply because these asked for justice, and persevere in endeavouring to rear their children Catholics. When the proper time comes we shall certainly let Catholics know who these gentlemen are. Meantime it will help them to be patient with even a STOUT-VOGEL Cabinet, to know that on the other side of the House they can point to as great and probably greater and meaner enemies.

FRANCE RECALLING THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

It is not possible to secularise the cholera, and consequently the Sisters of Charity have again become necessary for the poor deluded French people. This terrible disease has attacked many cities in the South of France and vast numbers have fled from these cities. But great numbers still remain, amongst whom many have fallen victims to this terrible visitor. The people, however, whom the French Government has persistently persecuted for years did not fly, the priests and nuns. These remained at their posts in the midst of death and danger. Some time ago the municipal and central government authorities banished the Sisters of Charity from the hospitals, and supplied their places with secular nurses. Well, the cholera comes, lays low its victims, and lo, these authorities hasten to recall the Sisters, and the Sisters, who, without uttering a complaint, meekly submitted to the indignity and injury inflicted on them by their rulers in the State, calmly and silently come back at once and take their places in the houses of pestilence. What a spectacle; and what a comment on the successes of the Freemason government. What next? No doubt, when the cholera has ceased its ravages this Government, if in power, will again banish the Sisters of Charity, and persecute them till another plague comes to devastate their country. How long will Frenchmen permit themselves to be made the playthings of men sworn to extirpate Christianity. Poor France, once so glorious, now so fallen, once the great nation, now the scorn of all good men!

THE Ven. Archdeacon Coleman will come to Dunedin on Thursday next to resume his collection. Before going to the country, he will on the following Sunday afford to those who wish to pay another instalment of their subscriptions to the Cathedral Fund an opportunity of doing so.

HIS Grace the Archbishop of Sydney has arrived by the Liguria at Adelaide, where the Bishops of Maitland, Hobart, and Ballarat, had proceeded to receive him. On learning of His Grace's arrival

the Bishop of Dunedin telegraphed to him a welcome on his own part and that of his clergy and the diocese generally.

WE notice among the queer letters on Catholic education going on in the columns of our contemporary the *Evening Star*, one or two that present to an astonished public examples of the most stupendous and prodigious style possible. They positively must have been written by somebody accustomed to mount the hills shouting hymns in the wake of the Salvation Army—an exercise admirably calculated to put a man, or a woman either, for the matter of that, in wind, and enable him to say more in a breath than anyone not so trained could say in twenty—that is more words, of course, for as to the substance, it might be reduced to a very small compass indeed. The gist of this pundit's arguments is that revelation has nothing to do with facts, whence we may conclude that his particular religion deals only with fancies, to which, for our part, we freely make him welcome. Our pundit signs himself "Catholic," but that is hardly an exact term for him, for even Carlyle himself refrains from making the character of the fool absolutely universal. Meantime we recommend our pundit's particular prose to those who are anxious for a study of empty but unbounded verbosity, but we regret that, as we have not room for a nonsense corner, we cannot furnish our readers with a specimen of it.

THE following testimony to the good work of the Dominican nuns is taken from the Dublin *Freeman* of July 12. The convent alluded to is in close connection with Sion Hill Convent, Black Rock, the Mother House of the community at Dunedin and their branches:—"Yesterday the close of the second year's work in the Dominican Convent and Orphanage of Our Lady of Sion, Eccles street, was celebrated by a most agreeable literary and musical reunion, at which His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin presided. There was a large attendance of lay and clerical friends of this most excellent institution. Amongst those present were the Very Rev. Archdeacon M'Mahon, P.P.; Very Rev. Canon Lee, P.P.; Rev. Thomas Kelly, S.J.; Dr. Cox, Christopher Ryder, P. Cummins, T.C., etc. The convent supplies a want which was long felt in the city—namely, a home for the education of orphan daughters of respectable, and, in many cases, once wealthy parents. How well the nuns accomplish their work need not be said. Nothing could possibly surpass the admirable character of the training which they impart to their interesting and helpless charges, and there is no work of charity in the country that better deserves the sympathy and support of the community. The programme yesterday was exceedingly well arranged, manifesting great judgment and ability. A juvenile chorus charmingly sung opened the proceedings. It was followed by Mozart's sonata in D, played very well on three pianos. Then came the reading of a very cleverly composed address to the Cardinal. An item of great interest was a dialogue on the sunflower, ridiculing the pretensions of the aesthetes. Cardinal Newman's beautiful poem, 'The Queen of the Seasons,' was beautifully recited by a clever young lady. The proceedings, which throughout were most interesting, terminated with the distribution of prizes."

WE have been requested to remind those who have received a circular from the Rev. Father Mahoney, of Nelson, relative to a certain interesting ceremony to take place in October, to kindly reply not later than September 30, and as much sooner as possible.

THE congratulations offered by Mr. Gladstone to the German Government on their colonising projects will hardly be applauded in South Africa, where British colonists are looking with suspicious eyes on German designs. It is to be hoped that the Prime Minister may not end by wishing France success in her recidivist enterprise. "Charity begins at home," and our chief concern in Mr. Gladstone's obliging disposition must be for ourselves. There is, however, a certain degree of merit in making a virtue of necessity, and possibly, even without Mr. Gladstone's good wishes, Germany would persevere in the course upon which she has entered and prove equally successful.

MR. JOYCE'S naïve declaration in the House of the anxiety and perplexity occasioned to him by the political mystification has caused a good deal of amusement everywhere. The state of mind, nevertheless, of which the hon. member complains is more or less diffused throughout the Colony, and the sooner a relief is found for it the better. Major Atkinson's plea that no time is wasted which is spent in the formation of a strong Government is all very well, but while the country is going visibly to the dogs it is not very easy for ordinary people to be patient.

THE following paragraph, which we clip from our contemporary the Boston *Pilot*, might, perhaps, serve as an encouragement to ladies who are determined to go even further than make a demand for the franchise:—"In the 'Antiquities of Parliament,' it is stated that ladies of birth and quality sat in council with the Saxon Witas. The Abbess Hilda presided in an ecclesiastical synod. In the great council at Beccoueld, A.D. 694, the abbesses sat and deliberated, five of them signing decrees of council, along with the King, Bishops and nobles. King Edgar's Charter to the Abbey of Crowland was signed by nobles and abbesses. In Henry III.'s and Edward I.'s time four

abbesses were summoned to Parliament, namely—of Shaftesbury, Berkin, St. Mary of Winchester and of Wilton. In the thirty-fifth of Edward III., Mary, Countess of Norfolk; Alienor, Countess of Ormond; Phillippa, Countess of March; Johanna Fitzwalter; Aqueta, Countess of Pembroke; Mary de St. Paul; Mary de Ross; Matilda, Countess of Oxford; and Catherine, Countess of Athol, were summoned by writ to appear in Parliament. These ladies were allowed all the privileges peculiar to the Peerage, and could at all times appear and act by proxy."

THE waiting game which the Chinese seem to be playing in their war with France seems to corroborate a rumour that prevailed in Europe to the effect that a secret treaty had been formed between China and Germany, by which, in return for certain concessions in Formosa, the Germans were to check the designs of France. It had even been predicted that, in consequence of this treaty, China would refuse to pay the indemnity demanded by the French on account of the affair at Lang-son, as actually proved to be the case.

THE current number of the *Illustrated News* gives ample proof that the publication is making good progress. The views of New Zealand scenery are numerous and excellent. That of Portobello will probably have most interest for the residents of Dunedin.

THE members of St. Patrick's Brass Band, will give a concert in aid of their funds at the Queen's Theatre, Dunedin on the 9th inst. The musical part of the programme, which will be of a very choice nature, will be followed by a most entertaining comedy. The band deserves the support of which at present it stands much in need, and it is hoped that a numerous audience will bestow their kind patronage upon it.

WE have got a system of secular education warranted to reform the morals of the Colony, and insure our speedy progress in all that is admirable. We have at the same time in Auckland, one of the cities in which the secular schools are best attended by the children of all classes and denominations of the community, a notable increase of larrikinism, that imperatively demands a strong addition to the police force.—Godlessness, however, must still prevail, and we shall have an opportunity of judging as to the virtue of that old cure, worked by means of a hair of the dog that has given the bite.

ON Sunday, the 17th August, the Bishop of Dunedin, assisted by the Rev. T. MacEnroe as deacon, and the Rev. J. Reidy as subdeacon celebrated High Mass at St. Mary's Invercargill. The occasion was the opening of the new aisle lately added to that church. This aisle is a great improvement. It not only adds very much indeed to the appearance of the church both interiorly and exteriorly, but affords additional sitting accommodation for 150 persons. There were very large congregations at the Pontifical High Mass and vespers, at both of which functions the Bishop preached. From Invercargill, the Bishop proceeded to Queenstown and on the following Sunday celebrated early Mass at the Arrow and preached, after which accompanied by the Rev. J. Mackay he came to Queenstown where he preached to a large congregation after the 11 o'clock Mass. He preached again in the evening at vespers. He also examined the Catholic schools in the Arrow, and Queenstown, spending a day in each. On his return to Invercargill he was present at an entertainment given by the school children there, and visited and examined the schools. All these schools are attended by considerable numbers of pupils, with the exception of the boys' school Invercargill, at which the attendance is small, greatly to the discredit of some Catholic parents in that town.

IT is charged that the Pope by his encyclical against Freemasonry has struck a blow at charities amounting to about two-thirds of 890,000,000dols. Masonic charities, nevertheless, like Masonic humanity generally, seem confined to the members of the society themselves, and their connections. Some very exhaustive reports, for example, have lately been published by Messrs Maxime du Camp, and Othenin d' Haussenville touching charitable institutions of a general kind in Paris, and although we have found mention in these reports of both Protestant and Catholic patrons, we have not seen a word about the Freemasons. In Dublin, again, as we are aware there is a fine charity school for the orphans of Masons, but we find no institution supported by Masons in that city for the needy not connected with the society. Let us not forget, then, the Russian and the Boer, who each saved a British officer only because he discovered, just in the nick of time, that the officer in question was a brother Mason.

AMONG the more important matters to be brought before parliament when a durable ministry has at length been formed, and the affairs of the Colony are in train of being attended to are several measures necessary for the full development, and encouragement, of the gold-mining industry, than which there is none more deserving of careful consideration.—The gold-field members have already held more than one meeting on the subject, and resolutions to obtain the following necessary and reasonable concessions have been formed. "(1) Removal of wardens triennially; (2) assistance to prospecting by a system of payment by results; (3) rewards for the discovery of the new goldfields; (4) the reduction of miners

rights, or the alternative of making them issuable quarterly; (6) the abolition of gold duty; (6) election of county chairmen by the electors; (7) that Professor Ulrich make periodical visits to the gold-fields, and lecture thereon." It is further thought desirable that the appointment should be made of a special Minister who might be charged with the interests of this industry on which the welfare of the Colony so greatly depends.

A GRIM avenger has arisen to call the Freethinkers of France to account for their brutal dealing with the religious orders. King Cholera has brought them to their knees before the expelled Sisters of Charity. "The cholera 'cannot be laicised,' (writes the London *Tablet*) as the *Univers* very truly remarks, and, therefore, when a new cholera hospital was opened at Marseilles, the Sisters of Charity were called in. And at Toulon, the more the epidemic spreads the more urgent are the demands of the municipality for more Sisters. Instructions are said to have been already drawn up for the recall of the Sisters to the Paris hospitals at the first appearance of the pestilence. This was to be expected. Even a French Radical is glad to utilise the self-devotion of the Religious Congregations in such a danger, however much he may flaunt his 'civil funerals' in the face of the scourge." But are we not told of the great sums expended on charity by the Freemasons. Where, then, are the charitable ones of the society now at the time of need?

WE want to know the local habitation and the name of a holy man who is now in Dunedin. Our only information concerning the pious body is that he has grey hair, a stick, and a queer walk—whether on account of long legs, short legs, bandy legs, bow legs, knock-knees, or any other peculiarity of make or shape we cannot say—but we should like to know where a local saint hangs out—where his particular shrine is to be found in fact, and under what name we must invoke him. Our local saint calls at Catholic houses where he knows helpless people are sick and cannot avoid him, flops down on his knees—whether knock-knees or not, as we have already remarked, we cannot say—and offers a rigmarole to a long suffering Heaven. Then he unctuously departs, having distilled sweet dews, which are found lying about after he is gone in the shape of the bad, Protestant translation of Holy Scripture—and are duly committed to the flames or reserved to be returned, with compliments, to the rigmarolish queerly-walking saint when he next calls. We give these few particulars so as to furnish a clue to our saint's identity—for we are anxious to discover his shrine, and to learn the name under which he may be invoked.

THE last of the Protestant celebrations, of which the past twelve months have been prolific, has been that of William the Silent—the pious Evangelical hero who drew up his soldiers in the great square of Haarlem, and in cold blood, shot down the Catholic people as they came out of their church. But this is a Protestant victory of which little mention is made by Protestant historians or chroniclers of any sort. Of the manner of leader, however, that William was, and of the nature of the people for whom he so piously prayed with his last breath, we may obtain, perhaps, the best idea from the manner in which his assassin was treated.—"The excited people (says the London *Daily Telegraph*) wreaked their revenge and despair upon his miserable body. They flogged him with knotted cords; they stuck split quills into his flesh; they branded him with red-hot irons; they dipped him in salt water, and wrapped him in a shirt soaked with vinegar and brandy. In response, the dying wretch defied their utmost ingenuity of torture, and, pointing to his fainting body, triumphantly exclaimed, 'Ecce homo!' He told them that he had killed a villain who had caused the death of half-a-million men, and that he would shortly take his place upon the right hand of God. They left him for a night in his agony, and on the following day they pinched his flesh from his macerated body with red-hot irons, and finally tore out his heart and flung it in his face. 'Then, at length,' says an eye-witness, 'the catiff wretch expired, supreme until the last moment over torture and agony.'" But such were the ordinary methods of the Gueux, and in their abominable atrocities we find the only excuse that can be urged for the ferocious treatment they received at the hands of the Duke of Alva. "Like master like man," however, and we may judge of William's character by the doings of his beloved followers. We may further remark, in passing, that we can obtain some notion from this history of how the Boers of South Africa—the descendants of these people—came by the spirit of cruelty that they have shown in their dealings with the native tribes. As to the implication of the Church in this murder laid to the charge of Philip II., it may be dismissed as unworthy of examination. A belief in it, nevertheless, is necessary to the great Protestant tradition, and, so long as that mighty institution lasts, will the calumny be repeated and repeated again—like other similar falsehoods.

We desire to direct attention to the tenders called for by the Postal Department in another column.

The irony of fate is displayed in the fact that the Municipal Council of Paris refuses a place for the monument to Gambetta, the man who contributed most to the establishment of the Republic—*Pilot*.

AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

August 28.

THAT portion of the precocious youth of Auckland who love late hours, hate all idea of law and order in general, and the police in particular, resolved on commencing a siege on those blue-coated guardians of the peace on Saturday night last. About 10 o'clock some hundreds of these youngsters were making the night hideous by their yells and lewd remarks on all and sundry at the market entrance, when they were dispersed by Constable Carroll, who proceeded to arrest the ring-leader on refusing to be pacific. Immediately an immense horde attempted his rescue, and then ensued a scene at once disgraceful to humanity and the country we live in. Upwards of five hundred of the larrikin element, throwing stones, hooting and yelling, surrounded the constables who had come to assist, all of whom were severely hurt by various missiles. A few young men, to their credit be it said, had the courage to assist the preservers of the peace, and about a dozen were eventually placed in the lock-up and brought up at the Police Court on Monday, when they were sentenced by the R.M. to from one to four months' imprisonment with hard labour, and to pay all damages occasioned by the *fracas*. The conduct of the constables and the civilians who rendered assistance was highly commended by the Resident Magistrate. The police force, I believe, is to be increased at once, such a step being considered advisable by those in authority, in order to keep lopped off the branches of this evil tree "colonial larrikinism," but, while the roots are so effectively nourished by our admirable system of education, the task is indeed both expensive and ineffectual.

Mr. Laishley, late chairman of the Board of Education, Auckland, at present on a tour through Europe and America to compile a report for the New Zealand Government of his observations on the various educational systems, visited Italy, where he interviewed Cardinal Howard, as also Dr. Bernhardt Smith, principal of a monastery for the training of young men at Rome, from whom he obtained opportunities enabling him to grasp the specialties in the Roman Catholic system of education in the great capital of Catholicism. His labours promise to result in an acquired mass of information regarding the working of the contemporary systems of education, that cannot fail to be of much benefit to the New Zealand Government, when that body is effecting that change in our own which is necessarily impending.

An application by His Lordship Bishop Luck and the Sisters of Mercy of St. Mary's Convent, Ponsonby, to have the leases of part of their ground extended from 21 years (the time specified in the original trust deed) to 60 years, was refused by His Honour Judge Gillies at the recent sitting of the Supreme Court. His Honour, at the same time, admitted that the application was proper and reasonable, but a special Act of Parliament would have to be enacted for the purpose. I understand steps are to be taken as a means to this end in due course.

On August 15 (Lady Day), at Hamilton, a branch of the association of the Children of Mary was established by the Sisters of the Mission, who have lately come to New Zealand and settled in the Waikato. Their school is largely attended by girls of the different denominations.

Considerable damage has been done here of late by the continual heavy rains. The old site of Fort Britomart, which is at present being cut down, gave way, and tumbled on to the street leading to the railway station, blocking up the roadway completely, but happily the men were just leaving off work in the evening, and no more damage was done than slightly bruising a telegraph messenger and killing a horse. About 2,000 yards of stuff fell, through the landslip.

An ably-written little work on the spoliation of the library and property of the Propaganda at Rome, has been prepared by Father Vaggioli, O.S.B., Newton. The proceeds of the work are to be forwarded to the College of the Propaganda, in defence of that body against the ruthless incursion of the Italian Government.

Bishop Luck, of Auckland, at present in London, has cabled to the architect for the new building of St. Patrick's Cathedral to delay the flooring, pending the arrival of a consignment of Mosaic tiles, which his Lordship has procured for that purpose.

London, July 8.—A remarkable exhibition of the inefficiency of some of the British regular troops was made to-day at a sham fight near the camp at Aldershot. Hundreds of the soldiers displayed an utter lack of stamina, and fell out of the ranks during the evolutions. Many were sunstruck and others were incapacitated by sore feet, summer complaint, and other ailments. The ambulances were kept constantly occupied in carrying the sufferers to the rear, and the hospital is now crowded with invalids.

OTAGO LAND BOARD.—At Wednesday's meeting the following applications were approved:—that of John Smith to purchase section 16, block IX., Shotover, and that of A. Brown to purchase section 7, block III., Mount Hyda. Patrick Kerin's application to purchase sections 76, 77, 78, block VIII., Shotover, was recommended for Governor's approval. T. Gibson's application to purchase ground improved by him, at the same place, was referred to the district land officer. J. A. Cain's application to advertise application for 40 acres at Kurow was referred to the County Council. The petition of settlers at Benger that block XIII. be opened for agricultural leasing was referred to the district land officer. A. McKay's application for a 14-years' lease of sections, block III., Rock and Pillar, was declined on the recommendation of the district land officer. A license was issued to W. Wearing for the reserve at Taturau, subject to the access and egress of the public for the removal of gravel. Government was recommended to set apart as suburban lands on deferred-payments, sections 27, 77, 78, and 79, block I., Wyndham. It was decided in the case of J. Beatty, Poolburn, to defer consideration of balance of arrears on receipt of one year's rent. Deferred-payment licenses were ordered to issue to Andrew Fraser for section 1, block IV., and to Bryan Ferry for section 2, same block, Dart.

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ended September 3, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—Only 159 head were yarded for the week's supply. These included a prime draft from the Seadown Estate. Competition was brisk, and last week's prices were fully maintained. Best bullocks brought £10 to £11 10s; others, £5 12s 6d to £9 16s; best cows, £9 15s to £10 15s; others, £4 17s 6d to £8 10s. We sold on account of the proprietors Seadown Estate, 24 bullocks at £9 10s to £11 10s, averaging about £10 10s each; Mr. H. Lindsay, Pukeuri, 4 bullocks at £8 5s to £9 15s, 2 cows at £8 7s 6d; other vendors, 3 bullocks at £5 12s 6d, 3 cows at £5 2s 6d; and quote prime beef 25s per 100lb.

Fat Sheep.—1844 were penned, of which 600 were merinos—a few prime, others only medium. For the especially prime quality, prices realised were higher, but medium showed no improvement. The balance were cross-breeds, representing all qualities. Competition was fairly active for these, and a slight advance on last week's prices was obtained. The trade being well supplied from last week's full market, this small number proved enough for the day's requirements. Best cross-bred wethers brought 18s to 19s 6d; others, 12s 6d to 17s 6d; best merinos, 13s 3d to 15s 9d; medium, 9s 6d to 12s. We sold on account of Mr. John Duncan, Cherry Farm, 64 crossbred wethers, at 17s to 17s 6d; D. Kean, Otaria and others, 59 do. mixed, at 12s 6d to 12s 9d; D. Proudfoot, Barewood, 236 merino wethers, at 9s 6d to 13s 3d; and quote mutton, 3d to 3½ per lb.

Pigs.—113 were penned. Bidding was brisk, and all were disposed of at from 11s to 15s for suckers, 30s to 55s for porkers, and bacon do. up to 78s.

Store Cattle and Sheep.—We have no transactions to report.

Wool.—Public Press and other telegrams show that the market continues firm. Fine and combing wools show an improvement; others are unaltered. Up to the 30th August 183,000 bales have been catalogued, of which 10,000 were withdrawn. At our skin sale on Monday we sold a few odd lots at fair value.

Sheepskins.—At our weekly sale on Monday we offered a large catalogue of green and dry skins. The attendance was good, and competition fairly brisk. Some of the lots brought over last week's prices, but, taking the quality of the skins into consideration, on the whole prices were easier. Green cross-breeds brought 3s 6d, 3s 9d, 4s, 4s 4s, 4s 6d, 4s 8d, 4s 10d, 4s 11d, 5s, 5s 3d; do. merinos, 3s 9d, 4s, 4s 3d, 4s 6d, 4s 7d; country dry skins, 2s to 4s 6d.

Rabbitskins.—The market continues bare and hardening. Competition is good for all conditions, and a brisk sale for all coming forward, up to 1s 9d being paid for a small bale of superior skins. We sold on Monday 7 bags suckers and mixed at 1½d to 1ld; 14 do. medium at 1s to 1s 5d; 5 do. good at 1s 7d; 1 bale mixed at 1s 0½d; 3 do. fair to good at 1s 5d; 1 do. prime skins at 1s 8½d; 4 do. do. at 1s 9d per lb.

Hides.—Local demand absorbs all coming forward. Prices remain steady, and we have no alteration to note. We disposed of all our consignments this week at equal to late rates.

Tallow.—Telegraphic advices show a slight improvement in the London market, but have had little or no effect on the business done locally, which remains dull, buyers not caring to operate at present quotations, viz., prime, 28s to 29s; medium, 25s to 27s 6d; inferior and mixed, 20s to 24s; rough fat, 17s to 22s per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: There is but little in prime milling condition offering, and for this price is firmer. In one or two instances where particular kinds were out of stock and required, higher prices have been paid, but it would not be an easy matter to place larger quantities at the same prices. We quote choice milling velvet and Tuscan, 3s 6d to 3s 7d; fair to good, 3s 2d to 3s 4s; medium, 2s 9d to 3s; fowls' wheat, 1s 6d to 2s 8d.—Oats: There is a fair demand existing for shipment, without, however, very much difference in value. There are scarcely any in store, and but few coming forward, and in the event of a brisk demand any on the spot would no doubt command higher prices. We quote short bright milling 2s 2d to 2s 3d; short bright feed, also short Tartarians and sparrowbill's in good condition, 2s 1d to 2s 2d; Danish, 1s 1ld to 2s; inferior, 1s 9d to 1s 10d, in store bags, weighed in.—Barley: The most of our malsters are full for this season; operations are, therefore, much curtailed. Milling is not much in demand, and scarcely anything doing in feed.—Rye-grass seed: There is a fair business being done in this seed now, but as buyers are getting more particular year by year, indifferently-cleaned parcels, especially off new pastures, are almost unsaleable. We quote dressed, from old pasture, 4s 6d to 6s 6d; undressed do, 3s 3d to 4s 3d; inferior, 2s 6d to 3s.

MR. E. G. STAVELY, Christchurch (for the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited), reports on Tinwald live stock market, under date Sept. 2.—**Sheep**—Though moderate in number, the entry was chiefly composed of cross-breeds of excellent quality, and mostly young. The attendance was good, and demand fairly active. In fat sheep we obtained top price of the day for a line of nice even wethers, account Mr. Ulyet, viz., 15s 9d; others, in forward condition, making 15s 3d. First-cross hoggets brought 11s, 12s 9d, and 14s 6d; do. long-wool, 12s 6d; failing-mouth merino ewes, in lamb, 5s 5d; sound-mouth do, 10s 3d. **Cattle**—A larger entry came to hand than there has been for some time past, and, on the whole, we consider the sale displayed a firmer tone. Fat cows realised £5 15s, £6 17s 6d, and £7 2s 6d; store steers, £4 13s 6d, £5 2s 6d, and £5 13s; dry cows and heifers, £3 and £4; medium dairy cows, £3 12s 6d, and £4 15s. We subsequently sold a few farming implements in a bankrupt estate at fair values.—*Lyttelton Times.*

PRODUCE MARKET.—SEPTEMBER 4.

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices including bags: Oats, 1s 7d to 2s 3d; wheat, milling, 3s to 3s 8d, fowls

Is 6d to 2s 7d; barley, malting, 3s 9d to 4s 6d, milling, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; feeding 2s; oaten hay, £3 5s to £3 10s; rye-grass, £3; chaff, £2 10s to £3; straw, £1 15s to £2; bran, £4; pollard, £4 5s to £4 10s; flour, £8 10s to £9; oatmeal, 11s to 11s 6s; fresh butter, medium to prime, 4½d to 1s 1d; eggs, 10d; salt butter, nominal, 7d; for good cheese, 4½d to 5d; bacon 8d in rolls, hams 10½d; potatoes, £2 15s to £3.

MESSRS. MERCER BROS., Princes street, report:—Fresh butter (in ½lb. and 1lb. prints), best quality, 1s 1d per lb.; ordinary butter, 11d per lb.; eggs, 10d; roll bacon, 8d per lb.; good salt butter, in kegs, 8d per lb.; cheese, 4d per lb.

CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE business of Monday evening, August 25, was the reading of "original papers," three of which were read. First in order was Mr. Walsh's, on "Congenial Occupations," in which he clearly showed the advantage gained by men who are so fortunate as to be able to pursue the avocation which their dispositions and natural talents tend towards; and the consequent disadvantage those labour under who follow professions or callings for which they have no special adaptability. He quoted a large number of instances in support of his contention, where men and women have reached the zenith of fame in various walks in life, owing to the fact of their following the professions most congenial to their inclinations. In this way he held that the individual who could select his own profession, had the best of it in the race of life. As it was with individuals so it was with nations. From these ascertained facts he deduced the general principle that, when parents are about putting their children to business, or to professions, special attention and consideration should be given, in order to find out, as far as possible, the boy's or girl's own desire, and then, where practicable, to satisfy that predilection. This paper was freely criticised by Messrs. Kennedy, Leahy, Nolan, Corr, and O'Connor, and the writer invariably complimented for the literary excellence of the paper. While holding that the theory advocated was a laudible one, yet, owing to the difficulty of ascertaining a boy's real taste from a boy's caprice, it was scarcely practicable.

Mr. Scanlan, who was recently elected to the office of secretary on the unavoidable resignation of Mr. Milner, next read a paper entitled "Byron," giving a brief sketch of his life and works, or, at least, his most admired works. He read an extract from Moore's biography, which revealed the high esteem in which one poet held another. He also read extracts from his works both in prose and verse, and notably from "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," which, for bitter sarcasm, stands unrivalled. "Childe Harold" was alluded to for its beauty and pathos, also the "Night before the Battle of Waterloo," while some more of his works were passed over in silence. Mr. Scanlan passed through the fiery ordeal of criticism in a very creditable manner, considering it was his first before the Society.

The third was a brief essay on "History" read by Mr. Leahy, which argued that the study of history, ancient and modern, possessed a peculiar interest, which could not be well conceived by those who neglected such study. He then gave a rapid glance at several of the ancient countries which are now no more, but whose former existence is demonstrated by ruined temples, pyramids, and discovered cities. The knowledge of art, or science which these ruins indicate deserved a better fate than the contempt men of this century, in ignorance, lavish on them. He pointed out that, in many respects, our civilization of to-day was as barbarous as the social condition of two thousand years ago; that men to-day were as ready to destroy each other's lives as ever. The mode is changed, that is all. In being brought into company with these ancients there was a peculiar pleasure although it was not uncommon to hear the complaint that history was too dry. True, the narrative of events, such as wars and crimes, was a monotonous tale, yet it was necessary that we should know these things, and he advocated strongly the study of history. The criticism on this paper, owing to the time, was postponed.

The beginning of the end of German military slavery has appeared in the spreading disgust of the people at the exhaustive calls for training. No wonder that alarm has seized on the Government when it learns that 14,702 men were sentenced during the past year for attempting to emigrate for the purpose of avoiding required military service. Cases against 14,178 more offenders in this particular line are still pending. But, worse still, the number of other men from whom a re-service is due, and who, during the year past, refused both to report for duty and to furnish the required excuses for the failure to enroll themselves, amounted to the extraordinary number of 103,251. The publication of these facts in an official form has startled the general public, and produced the greatest anxiety in the German War Office. It is said that the emperor is greatly enraged over this decline in the military organisation; but there is a rage more terrible than kings' or kaisers'—and Germany is in a fair way to give the world an illustration.—*Pilot.*

A most novel event was the appearance, last week, in London, at a fashionable concert of Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt as an English elocutionist. She announced some days ago that, to testify her appreciation of Irish poetry, she would appear at this concert and recite "The Last Rose of Summer," in English. She fulfilled her promise, and surprised even her friends by her exquisite reading of the poem. She displayed unexpected power and pathos, and was compelled to respond to four recalls by the delighted audience.

Paris, July 11.—Dr. Koch, the great cholera physician, in an interview with the *Gaulois* correspondent, said: "I think I may say that, considering the precautions taken by the naval authorities, cholera was imported on some merchant ship, probably English. They do not scruple on English vessels to hide deaths which occur on voyages or to falsify logs."

The *Morning Post* says it is stated that in view of the recent verdict in Dublin the Crown will not press for payment of the penalty of £500 incurred by Mr. O'Brien, M.P., for contempt of court.

AUTHORISED TRANSLATION OF THE BULL
HUMANUM GENUS.

TO OUR VENERABLE BRETHREN, ALL PATRIARCHS,
PRIMATES, ARCHBISHOPS, AND BISHOPS OF THE
CATHOLIC WORLD, IN FAVOUR AND COMMUNION
WITH THE APOSTOLIC SEE.

POPE LEO XIII.

VENERABLE BRETHREN, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BLESSING.—The race of man, after its miserable fall from God, the Creator and the Giver of heavenly gifts, "through the envy of the devil," separated into two diverse and opposite parts, of which the one steadfastly contends for truth and virtue, the other for those things which are contrary to virtue and to truth. The one is the kingdom of God on earth, namely, the true Church of Jesus Christ; and those who desire from their hearts to be united with it, so as to gain salvation, must of necessity serve God and His Only-begotten Son with their whole mind and with an entire will. The other is the kingdom of Satan, in whose possession and control are all whosoever follow the fatal example of their leader and of our first parents, those who refuse to obey the divine and eternal law, and who have many aims of their own in contempt of God, and many aims also against God.

This twofold kingdom St. Augustine keenly discerned and described after the manner of the two cities, contrary in their laws because striving for contrary objects; and with a subtle brevity he expressed the efficient cause of each in these words: "Two loves formed two cities: the love of self, reaching even to contempt of God, an earthly city; and the love of God, reaching to contempt of self, a heavenly one." At every period of time each has been in conflict with the other, with a variety and multiplicity of weapons, and of warfare, although not always with equal ardour and assault. At this period, however, the partisans of evil seem to be combining together, and to be struggling with united vehemence, led on or assisted by that strongly organised and widespread association called the Freemasons. No longer making any secret of their purposes, they are now boldly rising up against God Himself. They are planning the destruction of Holy Church publicly and openly; and this with the set purpose of utterly despoiling the nations of Christendom, if it were possible, of the blessings obtained for us through Jesus Christ our Saviour. Lamenting these evils, We are constrained by the charity which urges Our heart to cry out often to God: "For lo, Thy enemies have made a noise; and they that hate Thee have lifted up the head. They have taken a malicious counsel against Thy people, and they have consulted against Thy Saints. They have said, 'Come, and let us destroy them, so that they be not a nation.'"

At so urgent a crisis, when so fierce and so pressing an onslaught is made upon the Christian name, it is Our office to point out the danger, to mark who are the adversaries, and to the best of Our power to make head against their plans and devices, that those may not perish whose salvation is committed to Us, and that the kingdom of Jesus Christ intrusted to Our charge may not only stand and remain whole, but may be enlarged by an ever-increasing growth throughout the world.

The Roman Pontiffs Our Predecessors, in their incessant watchfulness over the safety of the Christian people, were prompt in detecting the presence and the purpose of this capital enemy immediately it sprang into the light instead of hiding as a dark conspiracy; and moreover they took occasion with true foresight to give, as it were, the alarm, and to admonish both princes and nations to stand on their guard, and not allow themselves to be caught by the devices and snares laid out to deceive them.

The first warning of the danger was given by Clement XII. in the year 1738, and his Constitution was confirmed and renewed by Benedict XIV. Pius VII. followed the same path; and Leo XII., by his Apostolic Constitution, "*Qui graviora*," put together the Acts and Decrees of former Pontiffs on this subject, and ratified and confirmed them for ever. In the same sense spoke Pius VIII., Gregory XVI., and many times over Pius IX.

For, as soon as the constitution and the spirit of the Masonic sect were clearly discovered by manifest signs of its action, by cases investigated, by the publication of its laws, and of its rites and commentaries, with the addition often of the personal testimony of those who were in the secret, this Apostolic See denounced the sect of the Freemasons, and publicly declared its constitution, as contrary to law and right, to be pernicious no less to Christendom than to the State; and it forbade anyone to enter the society, under the penalties which the Church is wont to inflict upon exceptionally guilty persons. The sectaries, indignant at this, thinking to elude or to weaken the force of these decrees, partly by contempt of them, and partly by calumny, accused the Sovereign Pontiffs who had passed them, either of exceeding the bounds of moderation in their decrees or of decreeing what was not just. This was the manner in which they endeavoured to elude the authority and the weight of the Apostolic Constitutions of Clement XII. and Benedict XIV., as well as of Pius VII. and Pius IX. Yet in the very society itself there were to be found men who unwillingly acknowledged that the Roman Pontiffs had acted within their right according to the Catholic doctrine and discipline. The Pontiffs received the same assent, and in strong terms, from many princes and heads of Governments, who made it their business either to delate the Masonic Society to the Apostolic See, or of their own accord by special enactments to brand it as pernicious, as, for example, in Holland, Austria, Switzerland, Spain, Bavaria, Savoy, and other parts of Italy.

But, what is of highest importance, the course of events has demonstrated the prudence of Our Predecessors. For their provident and paternal solicitude had not always and everywhere the result desired; and this, either because of the simulation and cunning of some who were active agents in the mischief, or else of the thoughtless levity of the rest who ought, in their own interest, to have given to the matter their diligent attention. In consequence the sect of Freemasons grew with a rapidity beyond conception in the course of a century and a half, until it came to be able, by means of fraud or

of audacity to gain such entrance into every rank of the State as to seem to be almost its ruling power. This swift and formidable advance has brought upon the Church, upon the power of princes, upon the public well-being, precisely that grievous harm which Our Predecessors had long before foreseen. Such a condition has been reached that henceforth there will be grave reason to fear, not indeed for the Church—for her foundation is much too firm to be overturned by the effort of men—but for those States in which prevails the power, either of the sect of which we are speaking, or of other sects not dissimilar which lend themselves to it as disciples and subordinates.

For these reasons We no sooner came to the helm of the Church than We clearly saw and felt it to be Our duty to use Our authority to the very utmost against so vast an evil. We have several times already, as occasion served, attacked certain chief points of teaching which showed in a special manner the perverse influence of Masonic opinions. Thus, in Our Encyclical Letter, "*Quod Apostolorum munus*," We endeavoured to refute the monstrous doctrines of the Socialists and Communists; afterwards, in another beginning "*Arcanum*," We took pains to defend and explain the true and genuine idea of domestic life, of which marriage is the spring and origin; and again, in that which begins "*Diuturnum*," We described the ideal of political government conformed to the principles of Christian wisdom, which is marvellously in harmony, on the one hand, with the natural order of things and, on the other, with the well-being of both sovereign princes and of nations. It is now Our intention, following the example of Our Predecessors, directly to treat of the Masonic Society itself, of its whole teaching, of its aims and of its manner, of thinking and acting, in order to bring more and more into the light its power for evil, and to do what We can to arrest the contagion of this fatal plague.

There are several organised bodies which, though differing in name, in ceremonial, in form and origin, are nevertheless so bound together by community of purpose and by the similarity of their main opinions, as to make in fact one thing with the sect of the Freemasons, which is a kind of centre whence they all go forth, and whither they all return. Now, these no longer show a desire to remain concealed; for they hold their meetings in the daylight and before the public eye, and publish their own newspaper organs; and yet, when thoroughly understood, they are found still to retain the nature and the habits of secret societies. There are many things like mysteries which it is the fixed rule to hide with extreme care, not only from strangers, but from very many members also; such as their secret and final designs, the names of the chief leaders, and certain secret and inner meetings, as well as their decisions, and the ways and means of carrying them out. This is, no doubt, the object of the manifold difference among the members as to right, office, and privilege—of the received distinction of orders and grades, and of that severe discipline which is maintained. Candidates are generally commanded to promise—nay, with a special oath, to swear—that they will never, to any person, at any time or in any way, make known the members, the passes, or the subjects discussed. Thus with a fraudulent external appearance with a style of simulation which is always the same, the Freemasons, like the Manichees of old, strive, as far as possible, to conceal themselves, and to admit no witnesses but their own members. As a convenient manner of concealment, they assume the character of literary men and scholars associated for purposes of learning. They speak of their zeal for a more cultured refinement, and of their love for the poor; and they declare their one wish to be the amelioration of the condition of the masses, and to share with the largest possible number all the benefits of civil life. Were these purposes aimed at in real truth, they are by no means the whole of their object. Moreover, to be enrolled, it is necessary that the candidates promise and undertake to be henceforward strictly obedient to their leaders and masters with the utmost submission and fidelity, and to be in readiness to do their bidding upon the slightest expression of their will; or, if disobedient, to submit to the direst penalties and death itself. As a fact, if any are judged to have betrayed the doings of the sect or to have resisted commands given, punishment is inflicted on them not unfrequently, and with so much audacity and dexterity that the assassin very often escapes the detection and penalty of his crime.

But to simulate and wish to lie hid; to bind men like slaves in the very tightest bonds, and without giving any sufficient reason; to make use of men enslaved to the will of another for any arbitrary act; to arm men's right hands for bloodshed after securing impunity for the crime—all this is an enormity from which nature recoils. Wherefore reason and truth itself make it plain that the society of which we are speaking is in antagonism with justice and natural uprightness. And this becomes still plainer, inasmuch as other arguments also, and those very manifest, prove that it is essentially opposed to natural virtue. For, no matter how great may be men's cleverness in concealing and their experience in lying, it is impossible to prevent the effects of any cause from showing, in some way, the intrinsic nature of the cause whence they come. "A good tree cannot produce bad fruit, nor a bad tree produce good fruit." Now, the Masonic sect produces fruits that are pernicious and of the bitterest savour. For, from what we have above most clearly shown, that which is their ultimate purpose forces itself into view—namely, the utter overthrow of that whole religious and political order of the world which the Christian teaching has produced, and the substitution of a new state of things in accordance with their ideas, of which the foundations and laws shall be drawn from mere "Naturalism."

What We have said, and are about to say, must be understood of the sect of the Freemasons taken generically, and in so far as it comprises the associations kindred to it and confederated with it, but not of the individual members of them. There may be persons amongst these and not a few, who, although not free from the guilt of having entangled themselves in such associations, yet are neither themselves partners in their criminal acts, nor aware of the ultimate object which they are endeavouring to attain. In the same way, some of the affiliated societies, perhaps, by no means approve of the extreme conclusions which they would, if consistent, embrace as necessarily following from their common principles, did not their very foolishness

strike them with horror. Some of these, again, are led by circumstances of times and places either to aim at smaller things than the others usually attempt, or than they themselves would wish to attempt. They are not, however, for this reason, to be reckoned as alien to the Masonic federation; for the Masonic federation is to be judged not so much by the things which it has done or brought to completion, as by the sum of its pronounced opinions.

Now, the fundamental doctrine of the Naturalists, which they sufficiently make known by their very name, is that human nature and human reason ought in all things to be mistress and guide. Laying this down, they care little for duties to God, or pervert them by erroneous and vague opinions. For they deny that anything has been taught by God; they allow no dogma of religion or truth which cannot be understood by the human intelligence, nor any teacher who ought to be believed by reason of his authority. And since it is the special and exclusive duty of the Catholic Church fully to set forth in words truths divinely received, to teach, besides other divine helps to salvation, the authority of its office, and to defend the same with perfect purity, it is against the Church that the rage and attack of the enemies are principally directed.

In those matters which regard religion let it be seen how the sect of the Freemasons acts, especially where it is more free to act without restraint, and then let anyone judge whether in fact it does not wish to carry out the policy of the Naturalists. By a long and persevering labour, they endeavour to bring about this result—namely, that the office and authority of the Church may become of no account in the civil State; and for this same reason they declare to the people and contend that Church and State ought to be altogether disunited. By this means they reject from the laws and from the commonwealth the wholesome influence of the Catholic religion; and they consequently imagine that States ought to be constituted without any regard for the laws and precepts of the Church.

Nor do they think it enough to disregard the Church—the best of guides—unless they also injure it by their hostility. Indeed, with them it is lawful to attack with impunity the very foundations of the Catholic religion, in speech, in writing, and in teaching; and even the rights of the Church are not spared, and the offices with which it is divinely invested are not safe. The least possible liberty to manage affairs is left to the Church; and this is done by laws not apparently very hostile, but in reality framed and fitted to hinder freedom of action. Moreover, we see exceptional and onerous laws imposed upon the clergy, to the end that they may be continually diminished in number and in necessary means. We see also the remnants of the possessions of the Church fettered by the strictest conditions, and subjected to the power and arbitrary will of the administrators of the State, and the religious Orders rooted up and scattered.

But against the Apostolic See and the Roman Pontiff the contention of these enemies has been for a long time directed. The Pontiff was first, for specious reasons, thrust out from the bulwark of his liberty and of his right, the civil primacy; soon he was unjustly driven into a condition which was unbearable because of the difficulties raised on all sides; and now the time has come when the partisans of the sects openly declare, what in secret among themselves they have for a long time plotted, that the sacred power of the Pontiffs must be abolished, and that the Pontificate itself, founded by divine right, must be utterly destroyed. If other proofs were wanting, this fact would be sufficiently disclosed by the testimony of men well informed, of whom some at other times, and others again recently, have declared it to be true of the Freemasons that they especially desire to assail the Church with irreconcilable hostility, and that they will never rest until they have destroyed whatever the Supreme Pontiffs have established for the sake of religion.

If those who are admitted as members are not commanded to abjure by any form of words the Catholic doctrines, this omission, so far from being adverse to the designs of the Freemasons, is more useful for their purposes. First, in this way they easily deceive the simple-minded and the heedless, and can induce a far great number to become members. Again, as all who offer themselves are received, whatever may be their form of religion, they thereby teach the great error of this age—that a regard for religion should be held as an indifferent matter, and that all religions are alike. This manner of reasoning is calculated to bring about the ruin of all forms of religion, and especially of the Catholic religion, which, as it is the only one that is true, cannot, without great injustice, be regarded as merely equal to other religions.

But the Naturalists go much further; for having, in the highest things, entered upon a wholly erroneous course, they are carried headlong to extremes, either by reason of the weakness of human nature, or because God inflicts upon them the just punishment of their pride. Hence it happens that they no longer consider as certain and permanent those things which are fully understood by the natural light of reason, such as certainly are—the existence of God, the immaterial nature of the human soul, and its immortality. The sect of the Freemasons, by a similar course of error, is exposed to these same dangers; for although in a general way they may profess the existence of God, they themselves are witnesses that they do not all maintain this truth with the full assent of the mind or with a firm conviction. Neither do they conceal that this question about God is the greatest source and cause of discords among them; in fact, it is certain that a considerable contention about this same subject has existed among them very lately. But indeed the sect allows great liberty to its votaries, so that to each side is given the right to defend its own opinion, either that there is a God, or that there is none; and those who obstinately contend that there is no God are as easily initiated as those who contend that God exists, though; like the Pantheists, they have false notions concerning Him: all which is nothing else than taking away the reality, while retaining some absurd representation of the divine nature.

When this greatest fundamental truth has been overturned or weakened, it follows that those truths also which are known by the teaching of nature must begin to fall—namely, that all things were made by the free will of God the Creator; that the world is governed

by Providence; that souls do not die; and that to this life of men upon the earth there will succeed another and an everlasting life.

When these truths are done away with, which are as the principles of nature, and important for knowledge and for practical use, it is easy to see what will become of both public and private morality. We say nothing of those more heavenly virtues, which no one can exercise or even acquire without a special gift and grace of God; of which necessarily no trace can be found in those who reject as unknown the redemption of mankind, the grace of God, the Sacraments, and the happiness to be obtained in heaven. We speak now of the duties which have their origin in natural probity. That God is the Creator of the world and its provident Ruler; that the eternal law commands the natural order to be maintained, and forbids that it be disturbed; that the last end of men is a destiny far above human things and beyond this sojourning upon the earth: these are the sources and these the principles of all justice and morality. If these be taken away, as the Naturalists and Freemasons desire, there will immediately be no knowledge as to what constitutes justice and injustice, or upon what principle morality is founded. And, in truth, the teaching of morality which alone finds favour with the sect of Freemasons, and in which they contend that youth should be instructed, is that which they call "civil," and "independent," and "free"; namely, that which does not contain any religious belief. But how insufficient such teaching is, how wanting in soundness, and how easily moved by every impulse of passion, is sufficiently proved by its sad fruits, which have already begun to appear. For wherever, by removing Christian education, the sect has begun more completely to rule, there goodness and integrity of morals have begun quickly to perish, monstrous and shameful opinions have grown up, and the audacity of evil deeds has risen to a high degree. All this is commonly complained of and deplored; and not a few of those who by no means wish to do so are compelled by abundant evidence to give not unfrequently the same testimony.

(Concluded in our next.)

A CONTRAST.

MISERABLE Préfets and sous-préfets in Italy and France have shorn the feast of *Corpus Christi* of its out-door splendours, and even in Brussels fear of King Mob has forced the processions to confine themselves to the interior of the churches. In pleasant contrast, were the beautiful processions that have been going on in many a Park in Protestant England. The writer was present the other day at one in a lovely country, beneath the magnificent ancestral trees of an ancient domain. The day was exquisite, the sun was hot, but by 6 p.m. without losing any of its brilliancy it had grown less powerful and was casting lengthening shadows across the many coloured and unmown grass. Purposely but short notice had been given, and being a working day, though the faithful mustered almost to a man, hardly any of the *profratum vulgus* were there. Issuing from the large private chapel adjoining the hall the various guilds and the women of the congregation with cross and banners led the way before the Blessed Sacrament, which was borne under a rich canopy surrounded by torch bearers and preceded by a group of thurifers and flower scatterers: Then came the noble lord and lady of the estate followed by the tenants and retainers, and after them the Guild Band and Church Choir, which at intervals broke out into loud music and song, the recitation of the Rosary coming in between. The lengthy procession penetrated into the leafy darkness of a noble grove, till it reached a Reposoir, the handiwork of the Congregation, placed beneath spreading trees surrounded and roofed with curtains and crowded with flowers and light, and waving ferns. There Benediction was given, and returning on their way the second Reposoir was reached facing the Castle and upon the lawn in front of it. A large tree served as a Reredos, and rich plate and hothouse flowers arranged by dainty hands showed the special devotion of the great House to Our Sacramental Lord. The procession on returning to the chapel found the high Altar, itself a marvel of richness and precious material, made glorious by a galaxy of light and bright flowers. Correspondent *Bombay Catholic Examiner*.

Joaquin Miller attracts attention in Washington by means of his log cabin. In a corner as you enter the room is an eagle's nest containing six eggs. Over the mantel are hung photographs. The logs are gaily festooned with bowie knives, fire-arms, swords, hornet nests, wild flowers, Mexican saddles and hunting paraphernalia, letters from noted personages, and Indian trophies.

A correspondent of the *Westmeath Examiner*, writing from Moate on Thursday, June 26, says:—"About two miles from Moate, on the Hill-road, there is a grass holding formerly in the possession of the Mahons of Moneen. Owing to the dispute about the rent Mr. Mahon surrendered to the landlord—Mr. J. W. Humphries. No one in the neighbourhood would take it, so he let it to his brother, Mr. Eglantine Humphries, who got tired of it and let it lie waste, and it became a "model farm," the fences broken down, and all the cattle of the country for miles grazing on it. Mr. Fetherston, poor-rate collector, after vainly applying for the taxes—£5 9s 6d—sent out Michael Deane and Matty Clarke at daybreak this morning to distrain; and this is what they got:—Eleven asses (two of them black and white, 4 grey, and an old one, and a foal) and two horses. They were set up for auction to-day at the court-house, Moate, Johnny Mullins acting as auctioneer. The bidding was confined to the owners and Mr. Fetherston. 1st—A grey bought in by owner, F. Bradley, at 4s; a grey at 3s 6d, a black at 8s (Hyland); a brown at 3s (Doolin); a grey at 6s (Adamson); a black at 1s 6d (Doolin); a light brown at 2s 6d (Adamson); a grey at 2s (Hyland); an old black at 1s 6d (Finnan), an old white at 1s (Hyland). Mr. Adamson, who owned the horse, had to stump the balance—£4 15s—which he did under protest, and all was over.

A SERMON ON BAD BOOKS, BY THE REV.
FATHER CASSIDY.

(Napier Daily Telegraph.)

"AND their speech spreadeth like a cancer."—Epistle Timothy II, ii. ch., 17 v. This is the age of advancement—the reign of progress—the century of invention. It is a time when the mind and will of man look round for new fields of activity, new scenes of labour, pushing the limits of their knowledge and desires farther and farther into the realms of the unexplored and inexperienced. Steam and electricity, science and art, literature and wealth are all progressing. Activity is the reigning power. The dash and go-ahead of the man of the present day is a source of admiration for ourselves, and would be a cause of astonishment for those who have not long since passed away. The human mind, surrounded with all the glory of past experience, and buoyed up by the enlightenment it daily receives from countless sources of information, is showing great signs of its superiority over the mind of all preceding centuries. The mind of the human race, like the mind of the individual, has its infancy, its youth, its manhood. Long ago it started on its mission from the terminus of Eternity, slowly and slowly it has crawled along the track, increasing its speed and noise as it hurries along, belching forth the smoke and fire of passion, pride, and power gathered over the railway of experience running back into the dim hazy past of many thousand years. Thus, like the individual, the mind of the human race has had its infancy and youth, but it has already crossed the threshold of both, and stands free and disenthralled on the broad plains of glorious manhood, under the full blaze of liberty and light, with all its faculties for good or evil completely under its control, and perfectly capable of extending their influence where grace or passion may lead them along. Thus the mind of the human race has grown stronger and stronger, and its powers of doing evil have grown stronger too. But amid the many ways at present under its control of bringing scandal over the land, of spreading sin and immorality, of destroying every virtue, of corrupting the young, debilitating the strong, and sending down the old to unhallowed graves; of robbing the family of peace, society of stability, heaven of citizens; of ruining, in a word, the glorious destiny of the human race, there is no stronger, surer, or more expeditious way of doing all this than the propagation of infidel, scandalous, and immoral books. The enemies of God and man know this well. They are fully aware of the power that printing and publishing places at their disposal, and they struggle earnestly to carry out their terrible propaganda of ruin and misfortune with great determination and advanced skill. Their work is already manifest all over the world; in the capital, or in the solitary village among the mountains; in the palaces of the rich, or amid the ruins of misery and poverty that fill the sickening homes of the friendless and the poor. Let us, then, summon before the tribunal of human justice the writers of these scandalous productions; let us lift the curtain that their brilliant sentences or glowing imagination may have thrown upon them, and look round us in life to witness the evil they may have scattered over the land. Among the authors of bad books we must draw a distinction, for should we declare them all equally guilty we should be treating them unjustly. We should distinguish authors who respect some sacred relics of truth, some principles of sanctification, from authors who despise them all. We should not place in the same rank those who shake some ornamental pillars of the sacred temple of liberty and truth with those who strive to level it stone by stone. There are writers who pretend to believe and who exert themselves in making others believe that there is no God, who look upon life as the outcome of Nature, the last stroke of fatality, the bottled sunshine of Wuwood Reade; who say there is no such thing as good or evil, that it is only the result of convenience of associations and ideas; who laugh to scorn the existence of another life once we have shuffled off this mortal coil, and say when we are dead all is dead for us and dead for ever. There are other writers who endeavour to destroy the Divinity of Christianity, though they recognise a Divinity of some sort or other. But both are guilty of many crimes that cry aloud to heaven for vengeance, and crimes that must eventually bring upon the perpetrators the curse of God and the odium of all good men. Let us weigh them in the balance of iniquity, place them on the criminal list where they deserve, and grieve over the malice of the sin they are guilty of. It is a sin to take away from our neighbour the fruit of his hard-earned honest toil, though forced by friends or passion to do so; it is a sin to rob a man of his good name, to take from him what gold or silver cannot buy, to wring his heart with sorrow, and disturb his lonely moments with thoughts of bitter anguish; it is a sin to drive away the noble image of God from our soul, and to drown the dignity, the liberty, and glory of human nature in the goblet of intemperance. Oh, that cursed sin of intemperance! What horrors do not rise up vividly before us at its very thought? How painful for us who have eyes to see and hearts to feel to witness the terrible ravages it makes on happiness and peace; to see it driving away the little ones from the cruel father or mother, terrified at their very approach, or draining the heart's blood of the devoted husband, wife, or friend, seeing them wither like the lily before the blast of the fast approaching winter, forcing them into untimely graves, and leaving everything in misery and ruin along its track. There, too, the great sin of murder, that crime that cries to Heaven for vengeance, that stifles in our hearts every sentiment of compassion for the guilty one, that fills us with horror, freezes the blood in our veins, or swells us with indignation—murder, that crime that brands the guilty one with the seal of Cain, filling his heart with a horror of himself, and feelings of undying remorse that time or place cannot change or annihilate, leaving the terrible image of his guilt always before him. There is ever floating before his restless eyes the lifeless body, cold and motionless, silent and dead; there are the gaping wounds, there is the last faint struggle for life stamped upon the features, there is the cry for mercy that reached the murderer's ears in vain. It may have been a widow's only son. Look at the lifeless form, that the broken-hearted mother almost

worships, by the wayside. The pride and support is gone; the cruel hand has robbed her of her beloved one. She gazes on him, but his eyes do not reflect her image, as in other days; she grasps the hand she so often pressed or kissed with motherly love, but it does not answer a mother's affection. No, he is gone for ever, he who was her glory and her hope, over whose cradle she sang many a sweet lullaby or prayed many a fervent prayer. We are enraged against the murderer of the body, and yet we should feel more incensed at the murderer of the soul. For the life of the soul exceeds in point of excellence that of the body as much as Heaven does the earth. The soul was made for Heaven, it came from Heaven, it is fed from Heaven, while the body is from the dust, made of the dust, and destined to return to it. The human soul is the image of God: it is consequently the perfection of all his works, the brightest gem of His intelligence, the fairest effort of His love. And as it resembles Him more than all created things, He consequently loves it more than all the rest, and will punish with just but terrible punishment the murderer of that soul, who takes away its heavenly life by inducing it to commit sin, thereby breaking the link that binds the young, innocent heart to Heaven and God, leading it by the fiendish hands of crime past the threshold of innocence, and flinging it out on an ocean of misfortune and sorrow, the sure forerunner of greater misfortunes and sorrows to come. But, greater than these, than all other crimes, is that crime that that murderer of soul and body, that emissary of Satan, commits, who studies with might and main to overthrow the first principles of revealed truth, who employs all his talents, science, and ability to drive away every thought of God and His existence from the human mind, to render the passion of man more violent, to open up the road of systematic immorality and scatter broad-cast the germs of ruin and spiritual death all around. The writer of an infidel book is then a murderer, since he destroys all thought of responsibility and ignores the existence of good or evil, or any such thing as crime, and is the cause of often driving others to be guilty of taking away innocent life. The ordinary murderer's hand is short; it cannot do its work of destruction but in the limited sweep of its limited powers. But the writer of bad books stretches his guilty hand all over the world, staining it with blood, and blackening it with gloom. Ordinary malefactors finish their career of sin and impiety at death. When life is over their crimes are over too. But the author of bad books is ever living in his work, and comes thundering down the centuries to poison posterity. The writer of bad books is not only a murderer, but a malefactor, guilty of every crime, since he tries to destroy the belief in the existence of God, the existence of future punishment, and so removes every barrier against sin and every check to immorality. But these authors and their admirers may tell us that, in writing these books, they only give to the world their earnest and confirmed opinion, and that opinion excluded the belief in God's existence and ignored all religion. But let us ask them is that their theory, their opinion and nothing more, and in forcing that opinion on the world did they believe they would improve the world in mercy, justice, or truth, or that people would be better without any religion or any belief in God? Did they believe they would thereby advance the world's prosperity, that they would secure more peace among the nations, more justice among individuals, more happiness in the family, more charity towards all men? Did they ignore completely the history of man? or put into the balance and find wanting the immortal geniuses of religious faith, the giant minds of Christendom who have shed a halo of glory all over the human race, and who have been placed here and there to guide succeeding nations? The most renowned in science, literature, and art were pillars of religious light and ambassadors of charity. Yet they believed! But you may say your infidel arguments are strong, but have you not found the arguments of these men stronger still? You say you have shown the world the difficulties of the systems of belief they advanced, but have you not experienced more difficulties in your own? And, in the midst of the whirl of life, have you not sometimes felt astonished and shocked at the very lines your hand had lately traced? Have you not sometimes believed you were resisting the united voice of genius and worth, that you were fighting against the faith of the human race, the cry of conscience, throwing your genius, your talent, and your life on the track of a scandalous singularity, risking your eternity, and offering the greatest inducement to crime? Such is the crime the Atheistical author is guilty of. Other writers do not go so far. They admit a Divinity of some sort and a religion. But, at the same time, they can find nothing to satisfy their wishes, and wish to remodel all religions or substitute for them a fabrication of their own. But let us ask them to invent a religion more salutary, more charitable, more consoling, better adapted to satisfy all the requirements of the mind or heart of man than the true religion of Christ, taught and practised in all its entirety just as it was given. Authors and men of this class call themselves Deists; they do not wish to be numbered among the dark-souled Atheists of the age. They are Athiests in reality, though Deists in theory, since they have no fixed faith or code of morality; they avoid no sin, practice no virtue, follow no external display of religious belief, and soon become Indifferentists, and from Indifferentists degenerate into men without faith, hope, or charity. Get a nation composed of men of that stamp, and what a nation must that become, when away from it disappears morality and law, away passes justice and truth, away goes liberty and submission, away goes every social and domestic virtue, and then stretch your imagination over a heap of glorious ruins. Look at a pagan nation in a pagan world. Witness her crimes and her abominations, and weep over the wreck of everything beautiful and good. But you may say that to write or publish books of any description gives an impetus to research, develops the beauties of the human mind, draws on the writer the attention of the world, becomes a branch of commerce, and so contributes to the prosperity of the State. But it is not glory or anxiety for the general good that could drive men to write or publish bad books. It is glory to cultivate the beautiful in Nature, to trace Nature up to its Author, and to make it move us to serve Him better or to love Him more. Such is the noble work of the painter, viator, the musician, the sculptor, and should their efforts, instead of turning us to God, turn us in the other

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF WINTER STOCK!

FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY!!

D. O'CONNELL AND CO.,
beg to inform their numerous customers and the general public that their GREAT CLEARING SALE of Winter Stock will commence on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1884.

Lasting for three weeks only.

During the above term they will give IMMENSE BARGAINS in Dress Stuffs of every description.

Ladies' Mantles, Jackets, and Ulsters at half-price.

Enormous reductions in

MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

D. O'CONNELL & CO.,

Manchester Street South.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART, QUEENSTOWN.

(Situating 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.

INFANT DAY SCHOOL.

(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.

HERBERT, HAYNES and CO.,

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, Satens, Attaleas, Galateas, Gingham, &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

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.,

IMPORTERS

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

OTAGO WOOL STORES, Rattray and Castle streets, DUNEDIN.

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

Desire to call the attention of

WOOLGROWERS, FARMERS, AND OTHERS

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

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

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

STORE STOCK.

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

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

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

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

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

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

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

MEMORANDUM FOR GUIDANCE OF COUNTRY CONSTITUENTS.

FAT STOCK for sale at Burnside should be consigned to the 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.

TO THE READERS OF THE TABLET.

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

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

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

FATHER EDMUND COFFEY.

MONASTERY OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, NELSON.

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

TERMS:

High School	...	40 guineas per annum.
Select School	...	£30 per annum.

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

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

direction, then they do not work for glory, but work its very destruction. So there can be no glory in circulating or writing bad books, nor can any benefit come to society or the State either. Prosperity does not consist in wealth, or luxury, or money, thrown into the many shapes and forms it can assume. The greatest of all wealth is heaped up in the perfection of the moral and intellectual life of the inhabitants of a country, and when we promote the grandeur of these lives, or save them from ruin and destruction, it is then we are the genuine friends of the nation. Thus the true religion is the safest guarantee of prosperity, for commerce advances by honesty, by the practice of truth, by honour, that can only be kept alive by religion. It is religion that in a great measure keeps down unreasonable prices, prevents the violation of contracts, keeping men from acquiring wealth by crooked and unfair ways, bringing ruin, not only on the family, but finally on the State. So much for the authors and propagators of bad books. Now a word about their readers. The readers of bad books have many excuses for so doing. Some read bad books from curiosity, others through a love of the fine style, others are struck with the novelty of the production, and judge it a necessity to be acquainted with books that make such a noise in the world; others read that they may see the other side of the question, as they say. But these excuses are often dangerous and vain. You read a bad book full of false arguments and calumnies against religion put in a very delicate but forcible and attractive way, it soon throws a cloud of difficulties or doubts before your mind, it shows you the dark spot, but it does not tell you how the light can be thrown upon it; it presents the difficulty, but it does not unfold its solution; it overwhelms you with a calumny, but it never tells you how and where it has been refuted, and thus it will darken the light of faith, though it may not eclipse it for ever. And the sun of light and truth that radiates from faith and charity may not yet be set; still that light will henceforth be growing dim, for faith is the germ of the soul's life, and conviction is the support of faith, and as these convictions grow weaker so does faith grow weaker too, till common sense steps in to decide the difficulty. But common sense in matters of religion is only common nonsense. It was common sense made Eve eat the forbidden fruit, and it would have been wiser to have left it alone; it was common sense that drove men long ago to build the Tower of Babel, and they made a mistake; it was common sense drove the people of bright and polished France to put on the throne a fallen woman, and worship her as divine, and we know the horrors of the Revolution. And so that common sense, that drives some people to read bad books under the pretence of knowing all about Christianity, is common nonsense also. Christianity does not wish to be unknown; it loves the light of day; it can stand the severest test; it has braved the most terrific storms; it does not blush for its origin, its doctrine, its propagation, its conquests. Is it afraid of science? No, the greatest scientists are its very children. Is it afraid of philosophy or modern research? No, they only heap fresh glories upon it. Is it afraid of any human test? No, for it has been tried in the balance over and over again, and has never yet been shown to be wanting. Do not let common sense deceive you about the utility or necessity of reading bad books. Look at the havoc such reading has done all over the world; look at the prisons, the hospitals; look at the broken-hearted fathers and mothers that bad books have robbed of their most affectionate little ones; look at that dead body of that young man by the wayside, with the empty revolver lying near, and could those poor lips but tell you the secret of the sad catastrophe, they would say it was bad books. I conjure you, then, by all the misery of soul and body that reading bad books has ever done; I conjure you by the untimely graves of so many fair women and brave men; I conjure you by the sleepless nights, the days of cruel anguish that have tortured so many generous souls; I conjure you by the broken-hearted fathers and mothers of the world; I conjure you by the Saviour's passion and death, never to read or lend any book that may ruin your faith, hope, or charity, but to read those that remind you of heaven and help you there.

A correspondent informs us that a really interesting relic of the past, one of those curious canoes of ancient Ireland, lies at present in shallow water close to the shore of Lough Ennel. It was raised from its original resting place near the island of Oho Iuis by a sturdy boatman of the locality. Students of Irish history will remember that in this island sleep the remains of the last great monarch of Ireland, Malachi Mor, the winner of the "collar of gold." This fact, in itself, increases the interest attaching to the present discovery, and should urge on the Royal Irish Academy the desirability of securing the treasure. Of these antique boats, each hewn from a single beam, very little definite knowledge is attainable, not even a single line treating of the subject to be found in the R. I. Academy. The holes in the bottom would suggest the theory that sail poles were used at the far back period to which these boats must have belonged. Most probably this was the bronze period, the oaken skiffs being all shaped and scooped most regularly. We hope this strange relic will be safely preserved, and we would suggest that its full length of 33 feet be kept intact, instead of cutting it into sections like those already in the vaults of the Academy.—*Dublin Freeman*, July 6.

The Ameer of Afghanistan is still living the sort of life which seems to be more or less the fashion with monarchs in his country. He does a great deal of fighting with rebellious tribes on all sides of him, relieving the monotony by occasionally plundering a rich subject on some pretext or other. The synod he convened on the vexed question of tobacco smoking seems to have met and the assembled doctors of the faith must have given the verdict in favour of the weed, for we hear that the worthy Ameer has fined some seventy or eighty moulahs for preaching against its use. But the Afghan prince has more weighty cares for which he is indebted to the enterprising Muscovite. Russian traders have made their way into his dominions from Merv and his soul is perplexed thereat. It has been moved in another way by presents of gold vessels and other costly offerings, which however have not calmed his fears. He feels uneasy about Herat and is making constant additions to the garrison there.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner*.

W A N G A N U I.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

August 25, 1884.

THE Feast of the Assumption of Our Blessed Lady was celebrated here with the usual solemnity. Masses were said as on Sundays, and in the evening the Rosary was recited and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given. In the evening of the Sunday within the octave there was a procession in honour of Our Blessed Mother. Before the procession the Rev. Father Kirk explained briefly the meaning of this religious ceremony, and reminded his hearers of the great antiquity of processions, and pointed out to them the fact that, even before the coming of Christ, the people of God were accustomed to use them as a means of honouring Him. The procession, in which the various societies connected with the church took part, then formed and marched round the church. The members of each society wore their regalia and carried a banner; the sight of so many people moving slowly and solemnly round the sacred edifice to the sweet strains of the organ and the choir, had a very devotional effect, and tended to raise the thoughts of the spectator from earth, and direct them to our true home, heaven.

On Friday, the octave of the Assumption, a beautiful and solemnly interesting ceremony took place in the Convent of the Sacred Heart. The occasion was the profession of two young ladies: Sister Catherine (Miss Hannah Lafferty, of Christchurch) and Sister Rose (Miss Ellen Matthews, of Masterton). As His Lordship Bishop Redwood was not present, the ceremony was performed in the convent chapel privately, only the friends of the Sisters professed being admitted. The ceremony began about half-past eight o'clock in the morning; the Rev. Father Kirk, being deputed by the bishop, officiated and received the vows of the Sisters. It is needless to detail the several acts of the solemn rite, each beautifully significant of the obligations and exalted dignity of those who embrace the religious life. Like all the ceremonies of the Catholic Church, they are well calculated to impress upon the minds of those witnessing them the beauty and truth of her doctrines. The Rev. Father Mulvihill, of Hawera, was present, and delivered a short but earnest and eloquent sermon, taking as his text the words of Christ, "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself"; he unfolded before the minds of his audience the nature of the virtue of mortification, and the obligation under which all Christians, but especially religious, are of practising it. The ceremony concluded with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Each of the two Sisters professed had been for some time preparing in the convent for the happy occasion, having been received as a postulant more than two years ago. A younger sister of each is at present undergoing her probation, with the intention of following the example so admirably set by her seniors.

TOWARDS CANOSSA.

A DESPATCH dated Berlin, June 25, 1884, states: "In the Reichstag yesterday, Herr Windhorst's bill abolishing the expulsion and imprisonment of the clergy for exercising their functions without authority, passed its third reading by a vote of 246 to 34. The bill was read without debate."

This despatch is treated with significant silence by our wide-awake Press, that in its intelligent estimate of the worth of the news will give half a page to the account of a "renational" hanging or lynching, or burglary, or financial failure, divorce, or vile scandal, and dismiss a matter of wide and deep, moral and historical import with a paragraph, or bury it in silence. The method of treating such matters in the columns of the daily Press, which is nothing if not "enlightened," may be the result of cultivated ignorance on the part of the well-informed gentlemen who conduct the journals, or may partake of something of the nature of a conspiracy against the truth. No more startling evidence of the utter worthlessness of the daily Press as a professed guide to public opinion in matters of truth and morals has been given of late than in the silent reception of the news that is published at the head of this article. It represents a moral revolution, if not in Germany, at least on the part of the German Government. It represents, we will not say a surrender on the part of the most powerful, and up to recently, most hostile of European Governments to Rome, but, let us rather say, an open confession of a grave mistake, and a desire of reconciliation with the most moral, the widest spread, the deepest rooted, and the most lasting and conservative of forces in this world—the Catholic Church. "Let us have peace," cries the strong Chancellor to the Catholic Church, which he persecuted with the scientific skill of a Julian the Apostate. He has been sobered by circumstances and the evidence of many destructive, atheistic and anti-social agencies which, partly under his misguided protection, sprang up to do an "organised devil's work in this world. He made them his allies against the Church of Christ. They turned on him as they turn on all established powers. A few years ago his cry was, "We will not go to Canossa!" To-day this strongest of modern statesmen repents his folly, and holds out his hands in friendship to the Church he strove to kill, or at least, to banish beyond the German frontiers, and cries "Peccavi! come back and do your peaceful and godly work among us. Help to restore the moral breaches that my blindness has wrought in Prussia and in the Empire. Friends we were, friends let us be once more, working hand-in-hand in mutual good-will and fellowship for the moral advancement and development of the nation and of the Empire."—*Catholic Review*.

A German, now resident in England, says that, having served for six years in the German Army, he can confidently say that the military system of that country constitutes the most cursed tyrannical form of slavery that ever disgraced a civilised nation.

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. Robin and Co., and are now prepared to conduct 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 attended to at once.

CRAIG AND GILLIES,

No. 18 GEORGE STREET (near Octagon).

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.

**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.

MEALS . . . 1s. BEDS . . . 1s 6d.

Terms strictly Cash, in advance.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths throughout the House.

Ladies' Private Apartments.

[A CARD.]

JOHN WILKINSON,
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,

8, Exchange Court,

PRINCES STREET.

ILLUSTRATED NEW ZEALAND NEWS for July is now ready, with capital pictures of New Zealand scenery.

GEORGE SOUND, WEST COAST.—Union Company's Excursion trip and pleasure party to the Sounds.—Illustrated News.

GISBORNE.—Full page picture of this pretty township—the garden of New Zealand. Scene on Tawau Creek, Thames, etc.

BE SURE AND SEND HOME a copy of this month's Illustrated New Zealand News.—R. T. Wheeler, Stafford Street.

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,
RATTRAY 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.

V I S I

A. AND T. INGLIS

G R E A T S A L E

Of the assigned STOCK of

W. MENZIES, AND CO.,

DRAPERS, OAMARU.

Don't miss this opportunity of purchasing

DRAPERY at a low figure.

FIRST PRIZE, MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

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

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

WANTED KNOWN—That Thomson and Co. were awarded First Prize for Raspberry Vinegar at Melbourne Exhibition

NEILL & CO. (LIMITED),

BOND STREET, DUNEDIN, are prepared to execute IDENTITS, on very favourable terms, for every description of goods—British, Continental, American, Indian, Chinese, &c.

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

ROYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

MR. J. DALY (late of the Shamrock Hotel) has taken this large and conveniently situated establishment, which he will conduct on the most liberal and approved principles.

The house is splendidly fitted up in every respect, is within a minute's walk of the heart of the city, and offers every advantage to Visitors and Boarders.

Suites of Rooms for Private Families.
Billiard Tables &c.

F'ERGUSSON & 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.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL AT SARSFIELD'S ROCK.

(The Nation, July 12.)

ON Sunday a splendid demonstration took place at Sarsfield's Rock, Ballyneety, county Tipperary, when his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Croke dedicated the new church of St. Bridget, which had been erected in close proximity to the historic rock. The foundation stone of the edifice was laid twelve months ago, and in the comparatively limited time intervening the Rev. M. Power, the respected administrator of the parish of Pallasgreen and Templebredin, has been enabled, through the energy of the contractor and workmen, to have the church prepared for the ceremony of dedication and open for Divine service. When the sacred ceremonies associated with the dedication had concluded, his Grace announced that an adjournment would be made to Sarsfield's Rock and a demonstration held there. The demonstration at the Rock was one of the grandest and most imposing that could be conceived. There were 20,000 people assembled around the base of the eminence. An address of welcome from the people of the district was read to Dr. Croke by the Rev. Father Power, and, in replying, his Grace said:—

My dear friends, I have to thank you, and do so most heartily, for the very kind but too flattering words which you have just addressed to me, as well as for the many other acts of filial devotion which I have had from time to time to acknowledge at your hands. In thus thanking you, the parishioners of Pallas, I likewise desire to express my deep sense of gratitude and obligation to all my other friends who have come to meet me on this historic hill to-day, but in a very special manner I wish to make my acknowledgments to the members of the ancient and patriotic corporation of Limerick, headed by their venerable chief Mr. Lenehan, for having once again done me the honour of gracing our Church ceremonial with their distinguished presence. This spot, my friends, on which we now stand, associated as it ever shall be with the name and fame of one of Ireland's greatest sons, the immortal Sarsfield, is furthermore remarkable, let me tell you, for its contiguity to the townland on which another great and sainted Irishman first saw the light—I mean the Most Rev. Dermot O'Hurly, Archbishop of Cashel, and who died a martyr's death in Stephen's-green, Dublin, on the 30th of June or thereabouts, just three hundred years ago—that is in the reign of the meek and virtuous Queen Bess, and in the year of our Lord 1584. Let me give you a brief sketch of his life and sufferings, as I think it may be most appropriately given to-day and here. The martyred Archbishop Hurly was borne in the year 1519 at the villa of Lycodoun, not far from the site of the present Boher station house. His father held a large farm there, his mother being nearly allied by blood to the great family of the O'Briens of Thomond. He very likely made his early studies in the city of Limerick; but, at all events, at a more advanced period of his career we find honourable mention of him in the Universities of Louvain and Paris, where he won his degrees in theology and canon law with much distinction. We know that he was appointed Archbishop of Cashel on 11th of September, 1581, but are not so certain as to the precise date of his reaching Ireland after his consecration. It may be fairly presumed, however, from circumstantial evidence, that he landed near the town of Drogheda in the month of October, 1583. He travelled, of course, in disguise, accompanied by one solitary priest named Dillon, who unfortunately was arrested soon after their landing and cast into prison, where he was detained for four months. I am not going to trace for you at any length the trials, the troubles, and wanderings of our great and good archbishop from the time that he first touched our shores till the period of his arrest. Suffice it to say that he managed to elude the vigilance of his pursuers for a few days, and that, having traversed the counties of Cavan and Longford, he succeeded in reaching the town of Carrick-on-Suir, where he hoped to find a refuge in the castle of the Earl of Ormond. From Carrick he stealthily made his way to the then flourishing monastery of Holycross, near Thurles, and, having administered there the Holy Sacrament of Confirmation, returned to Carrick, where he was arrested on the double charge of being a Popish bishop and an enemy of her Gracious Majesty the Queen. From Carrick he was marched to Kilkenny, and thence to Dublin, where he was cast into the public prison, nine months exactly before his trial and execution. During that time he had to endure the greatest privations, and was finally put to the torture. The historian of his life tells us that, in order to extract from him, if possible, a confession of guilt and an acknowledgment of the Queen's supremacy, he was finally led to the prison yard, where his legs were forced into long tin boots filled with oil, butter, and other such substances. They then set him in the stocks, his legs projecting at one side, where a fire was kindled under them. Whilst his legs were thus being roasted, the agents of the Government questioned him as to his alleged treasonable practices, promising a free pardon if he would admit the supremacy of the Queen. But in vain. He bore his sufferings with the most heroic constancy, repeating from time to time the words, "Jesus have mercy on me"; and when the red-hot boots were taken off the flesh was found melted away, and the bone literally laid bare. He was then led back to prison. His trial for treason and recusancy took place soon after; and having been found guilty on the 29th of June, he was hung with a straw rope on the morning of the 30th of June, on or near the spot where the Catholic University stands in Stephen's-green. His remains were afterwards decently interred in the adjacent Church of St. Kevin. Such, my dear friends, are the leading features of the life and sufferings of the sainted Archbishop Hurly, who was born and reared not far from this spot, and whose Christian heroism has shed such a lustre on the Church and diocese of which he was so distinguished an ornament. But why do I refer to this subject and say that it is appropriate to speak of it here, and to-day? I refer to it for five plain, distinct, and, as I believe, weighty reasons. I refer to it, in the first place, because it is not in anywise expedient, but the contrary, that the sufferings of our fathers in the faith should be either unknown here or forgotten. I refer to it, secondly, because, as this is the third anniversary of Archbishop

Hurly's execution, I hold it to be both meet and just that we, assembled as we are in such numbers close by the place of his birth and the scenes of his boyhood, should pay a passing tribute of respect to the holy martyr's memory. I refer to it, thirdly, in striking illustration of the fact that constancy and devotedness to any good cause, be it sacred or secular, will be sure in the long run to be crowned with success, besides giving a clear title to the lasting gratitude of posterity. I refer to it, fourthly, in order to prove that the struggle in which we are actually engaged for the elevation of our country and the recovery of our national rights is an hereditary one, transmitted to us as a deathless inheritance from sire to son, and that we must be steadfast and fearless in the fight, prepared for every, even the most hazardous, contingency, as our martyred fathers in the faith were prepared to suffer before us. I refer to it, fifthly and finally, to show by contrast how much of civil and religious liberty has been acquired by Irishmen since the martyrdom of Archbishop Hurly, and to impress on all whom it may concern that had we of this century, unlike those who had gone before us, ignominiously held our tongues and tamely submitted to oppression—had we not assumed the air and attitude of freemen rather than contentedly settled down as slaves—our faith would be banned to-day as it was in the days of the martyred archbishop, and ourselves still striving for that moderate measure of civil and social equality which we now, thank God, possess. I shall say no more. I thank you once again for your address. Others are, I understand, to speak to you, and I shall content myself, then, with wishing you, in conclusion, health and happiness and prosperity (immense applause).

BLAINE—BAYARD—BUTLER.

(From the Boston Pilot.)

THESE three names are the most significant in America at present—and the obtrusion of every other name adds to, rather than takes from, their importance. For instance, the introduction of Cleveland vastly increases the potency of Blaine, and heightens the respective values of Butler and Bayard.

Cleveland represents the narrowest and most selfish class in American social and public life. He is of those who distrust the common people. He advises only with the wealthy and the conservers of wealth. His vetoes, appointments, and approvals are proof of this. Elected by Democrats, he has followed the dictates of negative and unsympathetic Republican managers. He has signed a Republican measure taking away from the City of New York the rightful and necessary power exercised by the municipal representatives of the people. The workmen of his own State dislike and distrust him, and will not vote for him. He knows nothing of important public life or men. He has not a single quality large enough to fit him for the Presidency of the United States.

Bayard stands before the country a Democrat of the ideal type. The son of a national Senator of unsullied honour and great worth, he is in life and name and record a noble citizen, well worthy of the highest honour from his party and country.

Butler is known to all Americans, and is the largest individuality among this year's candidates. The people know him and trust him. In his own State, he has swept away enormous Republican majorities. From his first public word, he has never spoken adversely to the rights of the masses. To him the suppression of representative power, such as that approved by Governor Cleveland, would be a crime. He has received already two national nominations, the anti-Monopolists' and the Greenbackers'; and it is safe to say that he holds in his hands the Presidency, if not for himself, certainly for whom he chooses.

Blaine is a strong man, because he appeals to the American people and their national sentiments, and not to a class. His audacity pleases them: even his enemies admire his magnetic eloquence and his boldly-expressed policy.

Should the Democrats commit such a blunder as to nominate a cold-blooded class-man like Cleveland, we consider Blaine's election a foregone conclusion.

Should they nominate Butler, he will sweep the country, and be a great and wise President. The aristocrats, who want Cleveland, may oppose Butler; but the whole mass of the industrial people of America will stand at his back.

Should Bayard be nominated he can hardly be elected unless General Butler withdraw from the field. This he certainly will not do for Cleveland. Should General Butler run on the nominations he has received, he will draw heavily from both parties, but the heavier draft will be Democratic.

But we trust the National Democratic Convention. The assembled wisdom of the people will assert itself in selecting a man; and we have no doubt that it will be a man whom every Democrat can heartily support.

Emigration from Ireland, it is satisfactory to note, is considerably less this year than in 1883. In May last year, the returns presented to Parliament show 24,476 emigrants left Ireland; in the same month this year the number was 16,190, showing a diminution of 8,286. The same falling off appears from a comparison of the first five months of 1884 with the same period of 1883. In 1883, the emigrants who left Ireland up to the end of May numbered 57,653; the number for the same time this year was 38,687.

The Rome correspondent of the *Pilot* writes that the desire of the Holy Father to re-establish peace between the Church and the Governments is about to produce, in the case of Switzerland, the most desirable results. The Federal Council has already opened negotiations with the Vatican relative to the Diocesan Question which had formerly been the cause of contention between the two Powers. From the good disposition shown by the Federal Council it is anticipated that the settlement of the question in a satisfactory manner will soon be accomplished.

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, not 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 Practica
Watchmaker, all work entrusted to his care
will receive his utmost attention

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 on
Application.

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
Annals," "Every Boy's and Girl's," "Chatter-
box," "Childs Companion," "Prize," "Child-
ren's Friend," etc.

BOOKBINDING, PAPER-RULING.
Account Bookmaking on the Premises.
42, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN
Wholesale and Retail.

FOR SALE.

**A NUMBER of VALUABLE
SECTIONS.**

Easy Terms.

Apply N. MOLONEY,
SOUTH 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.

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,
RATTRAY 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,
Rattray Street

MANDEVILLE HOTEL,

MANDEVILLE.

JAMES ROCHE, 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 doubly
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 cash

Delivered to all parts of the Town and
Suburbs.

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

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

CRITICISING A DUKE.

(From the *Pilot*.)

HENRY GEORGE enjoys the felicity of tearing a Duke to pieces in the July number of the *Nineteenth Century*. His Grace of Argyll, who dabbles in literature, had the temerity to criticise Mr. George's "Progress and Poverty" in a previous number of the same periodical, and now the American scalps him with a sharpened tomahawk.

Referring to the Duke's boast of his own paternal benevolence as a landlord, Mr. George says:—"Take Scotland, of which the duke is one of the large proprietors. What, then, are the results of this private property in land? That wild beasts have supplanted human beings; that glens which once sent forth their thousand fighting men are now tenanted by a couple of gamekeepers; that there is destitution and degradation that would shame savages; that little children are stunted for want of proper nourishment; that women are compelled to do the work of animals; that young girls who ought to be fitting themselves for wifehood and motherhood are chained to the machinery of factories, or prowling the streets; that while a few Scotchmen have castles and palaces, more than a third of the Scottish families live in one room each, and more than two-thirds in not more than two rooms each; that thousands of acres are kept as playgrounds for strangers, while the masses have not enough of their native soil to grow a flower, and are shut out even from moor and mountain—dare not take a trout from a loch, or a salmon from the sea."

The utter callousness of the privileged classes to the sufferings of the poor is well illustrated in a story Mr. George tells of a "lady," of the small landlord class, who thought the poor deserved no sympathy, "because they are so dirty." To his suggestion that cleanliness was not compatible with the conditions which forced women to trudge, daily, several miles with creels of peat and seaweed on their backs, she replied by pointing at the much harder lot of the horses:—"Did you ever think of the horses? They have to work all their lives, till they can't work any longer. It makes me sad to think of it. There ought to be a big farm where horses should be turned out after they had worked some years, so that they could have time to enjoy themselves before they die."

Her sympathetic preference for the horses was based on the good, pious ground that when they die, they die all over, but human beings have souls and the prospect of heaven to console them for their earthly tribulations.

We offer her argument for the use of the people who advocate contract-servitude in this country and the principle of "buying labour" in the cheapest market. The Hungarian women of the Connelville coke region, in Pennsylvania, have no occasion to envy the lot of their Scotch sisters. Working, half naked, from dawn to dark, at the heavy labour of "forking" coke, housed in kennels, ignorant, degraded, horrible caricatures of womanhood—what have they to hope for on earth? His Grace of Argyll and the advocates of cheap labour in America can piously reflect that there is a hereafter for those earthly outcasts.

There are thousands of contract-slaves working for Italian agents throughout the country, herded in contractors' shanties like cattle, clad in rags, half-starved, deluded and cheated by everybody, and made the unconscious tools of monopolists for the impoverishment and degradation of other labourers. The advocates of cheap labour do not, indeed, insult the toilers by referring them to a better future. Mr. Vanderbilt, on the contrary, distinctly consigns a complaining public to a worse one. Mr. George says that if Scotland has a surplus population it should force the surplus to emigrate, and he considers the idle nobles and pampered landlords the superfluous class which should be first to go. This is plain language, and, no doubt, blasphemous in the ears of a duke, but Scotland, like Ireland, is waking up to the belief that the earth belongs to those who till it; as America is beginning to believe that the fruits of labour belong first to labour and not, as usually has been, wholly to cash and cunning.

THE HUMAN VOICE.

A BOY ten years old can stand out in the street of a quiet village on a calm summer afternoon and make the air quiver, and startle the dozing population out of a year's peace, by shrieking to a boy three-quarters of a mile away:—

"Oh Skinnie, comin' nout taffer supper?"

And the other lad will yell back with awful distinctness and care:—

"Yes! Git yer nigger-shooter'n come to the store!"

And they will converse in the same thrilling pitch and maddening force if they are only ten feet apart. But, twenty or thirty years afterwards, those boys will get up to address a public meeting in a hall not fifty feet deep, and ten feet away from the speaker not a living soul can hear a word he says.—*Burlington Hawkeye*.

That a Pope should have first conceived the project of cutting the Suez Canal was rather a surprise to M. Ferdinand Lesseps, when the fact was recently communicated to him. The holy Pontiff, St. Pius V., whose name is inseparably associated with the glorious Battle of Lepanto, had, according to old documents, discovered in the Piombino Library by Signor Enrico Narducci, the learned librarian and bibliographer, conceived this project, and began to prepare measures for its fulfilment. The proposal of the Pope was highly displeasing to the Republic of Venice, which considered that its prestige on the ocean would suffer if this highway between the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean were constructed. Signor Narducci conveyed his discovery of the fact to M. Lesseps, who admitted that he had never known it previously.—*Pilot*.

A WITTY RETORT.

THE venerable Josiah Quincy, in his very interesting and attractive volume, "Figures of the Past from the Leaves of Old Journals," has a chapter on "The Reverend Clergy," in which, among numerous Protestant clergymen, famous in their day, he notices in a very pleasant and complimentary way that admirable first Bishop of Boston, and afterwards illustrious Cardinal of the Church, Cheverus. He says his father "one day, near the beginning of the century, was driving from Quincy to Boston in a pelting storm. When about five miles from his destination he overtook a forlorn foot-passenger, who, drenched and draggled, was plodding along the miry road. His father drew up his horse and called to the stranger to get in and ride with him. 'That would be scarcely fair,' was the man's reply. 'My clothes are soaked with water and would spoil the cushions of your chaise, to say nothing of the wetting I could not avoid giving you.' These objections were made light of, and with some difficulty the wayfarer was made to take the offered seat." During the ride his father learned that his companion was a priest, named Cheverus, who was walking from Hingham, whither he had been to perform some offices connected with his profession, "and thus commenced the acquaintance which ripened into friendship between men whose beliefs and ways of life were outwardly so different. No person," he remarks, "could have been better adapted to establish the Church of Rome in the city of the Puritans than the first Bishop of Boston. The elevation of his character commanded the respect of the Protestant leaders of the place, and Channing confessed that no minister in the town would care to challenge a comparison between himself and this devoted priest. . . . He had a sly way of reminding his Protestant friends that their forefathers had fled to this country, not to escape the persecution of Popery, but that of a Protestant prelacy, and when theological topics were broached he would treat our 'invincible ignorance' with a kindly forbearance that was very winning. There was a story that he once entered into an argument with a Methodist minister, who, with more zeal than wisdom, sought to crush the Bishop with texts selected at random from all parts of the Bible, and then dovetailed together to support his conclusions. Cheverus stood this sort of attack until the *argumentum ad absurdum*, or rather, *ad hominem*, seemed to be a legitimate retaliation, and so, turning over the Bible, he said he would call his antagonist's attention to two texts which, when properly clinched together, would end all controversy between them. The first was to be found in the twenty-seventh chapter of Matthew: '*And Judas went and hanged himself*;' the second was Luke X., '*Go and do thou likewise!*' He adds, "I do not vouch for the truth of this story, but only for its currency."—*Catholic Review*.

A COADJUTOR BISHOP.

(Special Rome correspondence of the *Pilot*.)

Rome, June 12.

THE appointment of the Very Rev. Father Thomas A. O'Callaghan, Prior of the College of the Irish Dominicans at Rome, to the position of auxiliary Bishop of Cork, with the right of succession, has been looked forward to for some months past. The fact became known to several persons in Rome on June 9, although it was already determined on and sanctioned by His Holiness on Thursday, June 5.

In this appointment the Holy Father has given a new sign of his special affection towards Ireland. From the great majority of the clergy in the diocese of Cork, strong representations were sent to His Holiness in favour of Father O'Callaghan, and numerous petitions to the same effect were sent by the laity. On the other hand, powerful English influence was brought to bear on the authorities in Rome and on the Holy Father against such appointment. Active efforts were employed, and even what seemed to be political reasons were urged by persons here against the raising of Father O'Callaghan to this dignity. But all this failed to move the Sovereign Pontiff. He took into consideration and gave due value and weight to the almost unanimous wish expressed by the clergy and laity in favour of the Irish Dominican, and chose him accordingly. As he remained unmoved by the many and powerful representations made to him by English persons in high position against selecting Mgr. Moran for Archbishop of Sydney, so has he turned a deaf ear to the representations made to him in a like spirit on the present occasion. It is evident from this, and indeed from the very words used by the Holy Father on several occasions, that he has a deep affection for Ireland, and that he regards English influence exerted unfavourably to Irish interests with great suspicion. In fact it seems as if he never loses an opportunity of showing or of expressing his love for Ireland.

The new auxiliary Bishop of Cork was born in that city on May 9, 1839. At the age of eighteen he entered upon his novitiate at the Dominican Monastery of Tallaght, County Dublin. He soon afterwards went to Rome, where he studied and taught. On returning to Ireland he laboured successfully in the missions of his Order at Tallaght, Cork, Galway and Newry, in which place he began the construction of a church which is one of the architectural gems of Ireland. From here he was sent again to Rome to his old residence of St. Clement's, and on the death of the late Father Mullooly in 1881, he was appointed Prior of this Convent. In 1876 he visited the United States, where he remained for a few months.

P. L. CONNELLAN.

The *N. O. Picayune* does not sustain the opinion that Butler would be unpopular in the South when it says:—"Ben Butler is the broadest American in America, and a constant and unchanging friend of the workingman. His vilifiers and slanderers have always been monopolists and aristocrats. With him in the White House no one anywhere will dare insult American citizens or put them in prison without a hearing. A national unification of the labouring classes will make Butler President."

J. F. STRATZ, & CO.

261 HIGH STREET,
CHRISTCHURCH.

Established 1877.

We are sending a first-class Silver Hunting English Lever for £3 12s 6d.
Rotherham's Silver Hunting Lever for £4 15s.

Waltham Silver Hunting Lever for £3.
Each Watch is guaranteed a first-class time-keeper. Warranted three years, and sent to all parts of New Zealand post free.

J. F. Stratz & Co. hold themselves responsible for the watches sent, and if not genuine, money will be returned.

LOOK OUT!!

FOR THE

ILLUSTRATED NEW ZEALAND NEWS

OF

AUGUST 4, 1884,

Which will contain

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS

of

NEW ZEALAND SCENERY.

Frontispiece:

SCENE ON HENDERSON'S CREEK,
Auckland.

CHRISTCHURCH FROM THE CATHEDRAL,
MARTIN'S BAY TRACK,
Lake Wakatipu.

SCENE ON THE GOW RIVER,
West Coast,

AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS.

Price Sixpence. Annual Subscription, 8s. 6d.

JOHN OGG, late of the Caledonian

Hotel, has so far recovered from his late illness that he has taken the Railway Hotel, South Dunedin, and hopes to see his old Friends and the Public generally.

JOHN OGG.

COWAN AND CO.,

PAPERMAKERS, EDINBURGH,

Have in Stock in Dunedin

Assorted Printing Papers and Inks, and

execute Orders for Printing Machinery, Type,

Printers', Bookbinders', and Stationers'

Materials Generally.

Branch Warehouse at

GIBBS, BRIGHT AND CO'S

CRAWFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

BULBS! BULBS!!

GORDON BROS.,

have a large stock of Bulbs now ready

for sale, consisting of Choice Varieties of

CROCUS, IXIAS,

TULIPS, NARCESSUS,

SCILLAS, &C., &C.

Also a large and healthy stock of Roses,

Fruit and Forest trees, etc., for the coming

season. Address—

GORDON BROS.,

BRAIDVALE NURSERY,

NORTH-EAST VALLEY, DUNEDIN.

VENETIAN BLINDS!

VENETIAN BLINDS

At Moderate Prices

PATTERSON, BURK & CO.,

Maclaggan Street.

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 Eldon Chambers,

PRINCES STREET,

DUNEDIN.

J. FLEMING

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PRODUCE MERCHANT

PRINCES-STREET DUNEDIN

Cash buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoes

&c. &c.

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.

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 78, New Oxford St. (late 533, Oxford St.) London;

And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.

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

THE REAL "DANGEROUS ELEMENT."

(From the New York *Freeman's Journal*.)

THE Congregationalists of Massachusetts have been in council. One of the subjects discussed was "Our Foreign Population." It is creditable to the good sense of these Massachusetts Congregationalists that they recognised that society is in danger, not from Catholics, but from those who have drifted away from the Church, and who have no religion. The Congregationalists are beginning to see what the other sects are too stupid to see, that their fight is not with the Church, but with infidelity. The more conservative among them regard Mr. Beecher with as much horror as they regard a Roman Catholic priest. And there seems to be a sign that these are coming to their senses, and recognising that Mr. Beecher's shifting opinions are simply sentimental unbeliefs, while the creed of the Catholic priest is unchanged and unchangeable. Mr. Beecher is to these people a buoy near the shoals to which all the sects are drifting. The more orthodox Congregationalists see in him a warning. It is too late. Protestantism has no force to keep it from disintegrating; it does not hold the promise to St. Peter.

It is pleasant to know that there are some Protestants who see that bad Catholics are to be feared. This is a concession to the truth. The Congregationalists of Massachusetts admit that the Church restrains the passions and eradicates the vices of those who obey her. This is an important admission from the descendants of the Puritans.

They are right to have a horror of bad Catholics. There is no fiend so malicious as an apostate—as a creature who turns his back on the Creator. His soul is a hell on earth. There is no crime that he will not commit. The vilest of the atheistical hordes in France and Italy were baptized Catholics. Let people who respect themselves and virtue beware of the man who sneers at the Faith of his childhood and youth. The Massachusetts Congregationalists have learned this. Let others who foolishly harbour and encourage "escaped nuns" and "disfrocked" priests learn it, too.

There can be no more honest man, no purer woman, than he or she who complies with the rules of the Catholic Church. When a man or a woman says truthfully:—"I am a Catholic, but not a practical Catholic," do not trust that one. If he does not approach the sacraments, it is because he persists in some sin of which he will not repent, or contemplates some crime which he dares not confess and abandon.

STIRRING SPEECH BY MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, M.P.

MR. WM. O'BRIEN, M.P., editor of *United Ireland*, recently delivered a lecture under the auspices of the Irish Electoral Union, in Glasgow, in the course of which he said:—

"The grand difference between the member of the new and the old type was that in old times it was the English Parliament that was the standard test and criterion of public opinion and the centre of attraction for the Irish members; in our days it was Ireland that was the centre and cynosure of the Irish members (cheers). The only hope of reward to the Irish member addressing those Englishmen in the House of Commons lies in the devotion and approval of his own fellow countrymen (cheers). In the old times the House of Commons was the most delightful club in the world. The member then bought his seat in the cheapest market, and sold it in the highest market as a matter of business—he never thought of securing his seat for the benefit of the Irish people. The modern race of Irish members instead of finding the House a delightful club, looked upon it as a dreary prison from which they could not escape night or day, and where it was their business to make themselves disagreeable. It was like the description in the penny catechism of purgatory—"A place or state of punishment through which Irish Nationalists must pass for a time, in order to earn the earthly paradise of Irish independence" (laughter and cheers). The only comfort was that if it was a purgatory for them (the Irish members), they could make it a purgatory for their friends, the enemy, also (cheers). Even still the Irish member had temptations to resist, and had blandishments enough to encounter, but, nowadays, he could feel strong in the knowledge that he had a party around him and a country behind him that would cheer him and would strike down traitors without mercy. The English Government were beginning to find out that Irish renegades in these days hurt the Irish National cause less than they hurt themselves (cheers). He would compare the old class of Irish members to the Irish tenants in the old times, slavish, going cap in hand, one by one, behind one another's back, to the agent's office with some eneking petition; and the Irish members of to-day he would compare to the Irish tenants of the Land League times who went into the landlord's rent office in a body and told him plainly to his face that such and such an abatement they must have or they would know for what, and then, if he refused, marched away in a body and let him feel that when they called again he would be mighty glad to come to terms with them (cheers). Again, he would describe the path a bill had to pass in going through the House as just like a mountain defile that was as narrow and treacherous as the Khyber Pass, and he would compare the Irish members to the hill tribes who swoop down upon it at some awkward point, and see what they can carry off for Ireland before they let that English merchandise pass. Perhaps, if they had their will their strife would be with different weapons and on a different field. There was no use of talking of that now. They were fighting them with weapons with which they were more evenly matched. They sometimes heard a great deal from patriots of the O'Connor Power stamp of the want of independence amongst the Irish party, who, it was said, sink their independence to follow their immortal leader, Mr. Parnell. When those men spoke of independence, they meant independence of Irish public opinion, and they were abject and dependent upon English Ministers (cheers). He respected the man who was independent, but the man who obtained a seat in Parliament in order to work for Ireland as an

Irish Nationalist, but used it to work for himself, and tried to break the union and discipline of his own party, was no better than a common traitor in the ranks who turned his gun against his country (cheers). In the highest and best sense of the word he claimed that the National party in Parliament were the most independent body in Parliament (cheers). They had no love for the House. They entered it with reluctance, and they quitted it in the morning with delight (laughter). There was something the Irish party valued more than their own likings and their own independence—the independence of Ireland (cheers). This he would claim for the Irish National party—for the Irish modern members—that they are totally and absolutely independent of English interest and English ambitions. He claimed for them total and complete devotion to the interests and will of the Irish people, and whatever the future might bring, whether it was dark or bright, he felt assured that generations of Irishmen yet unborn, even though they could not look back upon it with triumph, would neither have cause to look upon it with shame" (prolonged cheers).

THE POPE AND IRELAND.

A PARIS correspondent of the Dublin *Freeman* writes as follows:—

The Most Rev. Dr. O'Farrell, Bishop of Trenton, in the United States of America, on his return from a visit to Rome, stopped for a short time in Paris. He visited the Irish College of that city, and was requested by the Very Rev. President to distribute the prizes to the ecclesiastical students at the close of their scholastic year.

The Very Rev. President introduced with very kind terms Dr. O'Farrell to the students as the first bishop of the See of Trenton, and remarked that the name of the bishop was sufficient to show the race to which he belonged, and to prove how the Catholic faith was being carried throughout the world by the children of Ireland.

The Most Rev. Dr. O'Farrell, after distributing the prizes, addressed some heartfelt words to the students upon the greatness of their mission as the future priests of the Church in Ireland. He advised them to love their people, the most faithful in the world to the Church. He hoped that as in the past the Irish priests and people always clung together, and had never been divided, so in the future that union should ever continue. The bishop then referred to the audience which he lately had with Pope Leo XIII., and, after observing the exceeding kindness of the Pope, he said that he remarked to the Holy Father that everywhere, both in America and Ireland, the Irish race were faithful and devoted to the Church. "When the Irish people," he said to the Pope, "believe that your Holiness speaks to them of yourself they will most cheerfully submit to your direction and guidance. But when they believe that any external influence has been brought to bear upon you in opposition to the claims and rights of Ireland, then, indeed, it would be a severe trial to their faith and their love."

"But how," said the Pope, "could they imagine that the English Government could influence Rome against the interest of Ireland? The Pope knows that Ireland has her just claims, and she is right to assert them. I love Ireland dearly, and through that affection I lately appointed Dr. Moran as Archbishop of Sydney as a favour to the Irish Catholics."

The bishop replied that everywhere in America this action of His Holiness was so interpreted, and he then added:—"We bishops and priests know very well that your Holiness is indeed most favourably disposed towards Ireland, but it was very natural that a people so long oppressed and only now emerging from the hard laws of previous centuries should feel suspicious of men who, having no love for them, and belonging to the class that sad experience had convinced them were no friends of Ireland, now endeavoured to enlist Rome against them to prevent them from seeking their just rights."

With great kindness the Pope replied that he never could be swayed against the interests of Ireland.

"Ah, Holy Father," said the bishop, "if I could only make known to the Irish people those sentiments of your Holiness it would give great joy to our people, and strengthen them in their efforts to obtain justice."

"Tell them," he replied, "both in Ireland and in America, that the Pope loves Ireland and wishes to see her obtain her rights."

The remarks of the bishop were received with great acclamations by the students, who rejoiced to learn the love which Pope Leo feels for this country.

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

Previous to the outbreak of the Irish rebellion of 1798, there was a noted prison at Geneva, in the County of Wexford, into which the husband of one young woman and the brother of another were thrown. The women were permitted to visit the prisoners. Finally they exchanged clothes, and the young men escaped. As they were only yeomen and their women peasant girls, this act, identical with the escape of Lavellette in the dress of the countess, his wife, was not lauded to the skies and banded down in history as a wonderful instance of female heroism. On the contrary, when the young women were found occupying the men's cells, the rage of the soldiers was so great that at a court-martial they found the women guilty of having aided the escape of traitors, and sentenced them to be tossed in a blanket—nude. They tore their clothes from them, and they were unmercifully tossed amid the brutal laughter of the soldiers and the assembled crowd. The married woman died, also her child, prematurely born in consequence of the treatment. The young girl—a person of great beauty and refinement—was seriously injured both in mind and body. This girl had been offered £1,000 to inform on persons implicated in the rebellion, but indignantly refused the bribe.—*Pilot*

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.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
RATTRAY 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

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

Arbroath and Caithness Hearsthes, 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
MASONS.

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

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

JUST LANDED,
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.

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, IORK, 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 we treated.

E. F. LAWRENCE,
Butcher, 20 George Street.

VALUABLE TRUTHS.

"If you are suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer, for

HOP BITTERS WILL CURE YOU.

"If you are simply ailing, if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why,

HOP BITTERS WILL REVIVE YOU.

"If you are a Minister, and have over-taxed yourself with your pastoral duties, or a mother worn out with care and work,

HOP BITTERS WILL RESTORE YOU.

"If you are a man of business, or labourer weakened by the strain of your every-day duties, or a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work,

HOP BITTERS WILL STRENGTHEN YOU.

"If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as is often the case,

HOP BITTERS WILL RELIEVE YOU.

"If you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning, or stimulating, without intoxicating,

HOP BITTERS IS WHAT YOU NEED.

"If you are old and your blood thin and impure, pulse feeble, your nerves unsteady, and your faculties waning,

HOP BITTERS WILL GIVE YOU NEW LIFE AND VIGOUR.

"HOP BITTERS is an elegant, healthy, and refreshing flavouring for sick-room drinks, impure water, etc., rendering them harmless, and sweetening the mouth, and cleansing the stomach."

CLEANSE, PURIFY AND ENRICH THE BLOOD WITH

HOP BITTERS,

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

Is an Elegant, Pleasant and Refreshing Flavouring for sick-room drinks and impure water, rendering them harmless, sweetening the mouth, and cleansing the stomach.

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. McConnochin
Clinton ...	James Garden
Taparui ...	Remner & 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.

GLEESON'S HOTEL
Corner of Custom House & Hobson Sts.
AUCKLAND.

Board and Residence, £1 per week. Single Rooms, £1 5s. Hotel Table, 4s 6d per day.

First-Class Accommodation for Families, Suits of Rooms for Families. Hot and Cold Baths. Spacious Billiard Room with one of Thurston's Prize Tables.

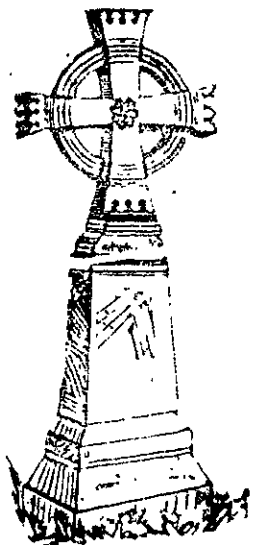
P. GLEESON, - - - Proprietor

W. STOCKS

MONUMENTAL MASON
CHRISTCHURCH,

Established 1872.]

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



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

Designs and Estimate forwarded on application

MONUMENTAL WORKS
MADRAS STREET SOUTH

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by JOLLY, CORNOR & Co., at their Registered Atmospheric Printing Works, Octagon Dunedin, this 5th day of September, 1884, and published by the said Company.