

# New Zealand Herald

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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

WE always hold to the opinion that all sorts and conditions of men may be sincere in their convictions, however queer those convictions may seem to other people, and we believe that incredulity concerning men's simplicity is quite as much a note of ignorance of the world as to be over-credulous is. People have even died for such strange notions as may convince us that nothing is too extravagant for men to hold in all sincerity. When Joan Bocher, for example, was brought to the stake by the martyr Cranmer because of her error concerning the Incarnation, she declared that her persecutor was about to burn her for a bit of flesh, as he had burned Anne Askew for a bit of bread, in which he had himself afterwards come to believe—as in fact he had—and to the last she maintained that her wholly incomprehensible doctrine was the truth and must prevail. We can believe that Mr. Moody is sincere in implying that his calm method of evangelisation is a necessity to the salvation of mankind—as we can further believe in General Booth's sincere and conscientious encouragement of the excitement attendant upon his own particular ministrations, and which causes Mr. Moody to wonder how on earth the General and his family have managed to survive so long. We have, therefore, no difficulty in believing that the Right Rev. Dr. Nevill does indeed hold the curious beliefs that are to be made out here and there among the general confusion of his address on the eucharistic occasion of the Seabury Centenary—as celebrated in St. Paul's pro-cathedral on Wednesday week. We may even believe that his Lordship holds it to be in accordance with good taste and quite consistent with an address delivered on a solemn and momentous occasion that a right rev. preacher may use what in truth is nothing better than slang—that is the term Romanist, which, so far as etymology is concerned, is a gross barbarism, and in the matter of good manners is vulgarly offensive. But the *odium theologium*, that is so marked a feature of weak minds, may account for its use by certain divines even on a solemn occasion—and, at all events, we may allow that Dr. Nevill had no suspicion whatever that the term was out of place. As to the address in which the term occurred, beyond a certain sensation of confusion that remains in the mind of those who read it, there is really very little to remember. It is stated that certain Scotch bishops of the Church of England performed a very praiseworthy deed and conferred an immense benefit on America one hundred years ago by consecrating in some way or another, involving apparently, according to the preacher, excessive self-sacrifice and devotion, an ecclesiastic concerning whom we are told little or nothing, but who is supposed to have contained in him the Church. When the Church of England was first set up, nevertheless, the doctrine was that it was contained in the King. Such was certainly the doctrine of Cranmer, and it was repeated afterwards by Barlowe, who acted as chief consecrator in the rather doubtful ceremony by which Parker was consecrated, and whose own consecration was something more than doubtful. He made light of the matter, and pronounced it of no importance whatever. Indeed, there is the best reason to believe that had it not been for the decision of Elizabeth, whose genuine belief, however she may have outraged it, was in the Catholic doctrine in which she had been instructed, there would have been no pretence made of a consecration at all, and, whether the pleasant story of the Nag's Head be true, or whether a more solemn mockery of the ceremony of consecration was gone through with, all that was done or attempted in the affair originated with the Queen—in whom, moreover, according to the testimony of certain chosen theologians and canonists it lay to supply for all deficiencies since she was the head of the Church. The Irish Archbishop Cragh, to whom Queen Elizabeth at first applied, refused her request, and would officiate sacrilegiously on consideration of no promises or offered rewards whatever. And perhaps it was as well for the pretensions of English High Churchmen of the present day that he did so. Had he agreed to perform the consecration, how would it have been possible for them to deny that their allegiance was due to Rome? Although perhaps the difficulty would prove light to a body of Churchmen who claim an apostolic succession descended to them pure through a line of ecclesiastics that their Church has authorita-

tively declared to have been for eight hundred years the votaries of an "abominable idolatry," and who insist that the derivation of their orders and hierarchy from a See established by the Pope involves no dependence on the Holy See, but may be the link that unites them with a Church that existed in the country prior to the arrival of the Pope's Archbishop, St. Augustine, and hostile alike to St. Augustine and Rome. These are freaks of an accommodating imagination that speak volumes for the ingenuity of those accountable for them, and it is, therefore, not impossible that had the consecration of Parker been performed by the Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, as Elizabeth desired, we should still find High Churchmen of the Church of England claiming to be the direct and legitimate successors of an early British Church. An Act of Parliament or two might, perhaps, have been passed, if not to establish the existence of the early Church at least to get rid of the undesirable Roman taint—as was actually done, for example, to supply for deficiencies in the form of consecration long after that form was said to have been used in the case of Parker, and had actually been employed in the consecration of other so-called bishops. On the other hand, less ingenious writers of the Church of England have been of more consistency, and have made light of the apostolical succession that they very well knew did not belong to them, and of the orders which, according to their own authoritative homily, they must have obtained from abominable idolators. Whittaker, for instance, tells Catholic ecclesiastics to keep their orders to themselves, and Fulke elegantly speaks of them as "stinking, greasy, anti-Christian orders." But the conferring of orders, and the obtaining of an apostolic succession at any time should be an easy thing according to Dr. Nevill, for he tells us that, on the occasion of the consecration of Rheinkens, the Archbishop of the "Old Church of Holland" ("*Canaille Janseniste*") had "put forward the supposition—whether in high or low Dutch it is impossible for us to say, but probably the particular language in which nonsense is talked is not of much concern—that perhaps his Grace's Church had been kept alive merely for the sake of, at some time or another, giving birth to another one, and, we may add, that if that other one does not surpass in fertility and usefulness the one over which Rheinkens was set, the breath will have been kept in the Old Church of Holland to very little purpose. Even Dr. Nevill, it might be supposed, would have the wit to see that by this time. But in connection with that great work of devotion and self-sacrifice on the part of certain Scotch bishops, the consecration of Bishop Seabury to an American See, we are given to understand that there was a bond of persecution by Puritans that bound together in brotherly union the Episcopalians of the United States and those of Scotland. We are not told, as we might, nevertheless, well be, that there was also a bond, and a still more considerable one, of the persecution of Puritans by Episcopalians, which might also unite the communities in question, for, if American Puritans persecuted Episcopalians, let it not be forgotten that it was to escape from persecution by Episcopalians they had emigrated to America. If, again, Queen Anne died before she could carry out her pious intention of endowing four bishoprics in America, as Dr. Nevill tells us, we know that she also died before she could carry into execution the measure she had had passed to educate by force the children of Dissenters in the tenets of the Church of England. Further, there may, indeed, be reasons why King William III. was hardly a man to care much about the Church—although, we may remark in passing, that the same Church in Ireland is in some quarters supposed to have been the most cherished object of his affections—but the fact of his having been the author of the massacre of Glencoe need not by any means have been among the reasons in question, as Dr. Nevill suggests it was. Those, in fact, who proved themselves quite as capable as was William of heading a massacre like that of Glencoe had the occasion offered, had been the warmest and most devoted champions of the Church in question, and for all that bloodshed and torture could reasonably accomplish, they certainly were accountable. Of what was done in Ireland by those who cared very much about the Church of England this is not the place to speak, but the name of any massacre whatsoever fitly recalls it, and their treatment of the Covenanters in Scotland was only less barbarous, as the time over which it extended was much shorter. But Bishop Nevill has now exuberant hopes of Scotland; people there, he tells us, are returning to the "Church of their fathers" even more quickly than can be desired. And that Presbyterians should enter the Church of England

in name—and half-ashamed of being that same, if the truth were known.

**UNMITIGATED DISGRACE** THE manner in which evidence is procured, and convictions are obtained in Ireland has been of late revealed in more cases than one, and the revelations made have been infinitely discreditable. Their effect, indeed, must be to make the law, and the officials engaged in administering it more suspected than ever, or, perhaps, not so much suspected, as fully known to be corrupt and infamous. From the Lord Lieutenant who is the highest representative of Government in Ireland down to the sub-constable who is the lowest—and verily no character can well be lower than that of the policeman in Ireland who thoroughly acquires the spirit of his trade, and enters with zest into all its requirements. Informer, bully, spy, and whatever else is basest among humanity enter into his calling, and from the agreeable and elevating occupation of pig-driving which serves to employ him in times of peace to that of bludgeoning, shooting, or bayoneting the people to whom he himself has once belonged, in times of disturbance, all the duties connected with his office are degrading. We speak of the policeman who takes willingly and contentedly to his calling. Some who adopt it escape in disgust at the earliest opportunity, and some less fortunate are obliged by circumstances to continue in leading a life against which all that is manly in them revolts. We have, then, heard the testimony borne by the unhappy men, Philbin and Casey touching the manner in which the unprincipled Crown Prosecutor Bolton drove them into swearing away the life and liberty of innocent men.—Not that we desire to excuse the wretched fellows themselves in the least degree, for what man worthy of the name could be driven even by the fear of death into the commission of murder? But the revelation made betrays the manner in which informers are procured, and reflects endless disgrace on those who employ such means, as well as utterly discrediting the justice so brought about. Another case of a somewhat similar kind is that in which a man named Thomas Finnerty, the father of Patrick Finnerty accused in company of four others of a murder committed at Craughwell in November 1881, complains of the attempt made to draw his son into turning informer and betraying to death or servitude for life the men arrested with him. Finnerty who in a letter to the Dublin *Freeman* points out the falsehood of the solicitor-general's reply to Mr. Healy in Parliament, asserting that the prisoners had offered to plead guilty to a charge of conspiracy to murder—says that his son had been offered a large sum of money together with his liberty if he would consent to give incriminating evidence against his companions which, however he refused to do. The writer further states that the suggestion of pleading guilty to a charge of conspiracy to murder had been made, not by the prisoners but by the Crown, which, on the disagreement of the jury that sat during the first trial, offered to withdraw the capital charge on such conditions.—Conditions, however, which innocent men, says Thomas Finnerty would not accept—and he challenges the solicitor-general to publish the correspondence that took place in the matter. The third case, we notice is that at Tubbercurry where certain members of the police force interested themselves in obtaining the evidence to suit them of a drunken man—and in order that he should testify more to their desires made him still more drunk. The device was a particularly base one, and its features were coarse and brutal, as we should, however, naturally expect to find in connection with men occupying one of the most degraded situations in the whole world—that of members of the Irish constabulary, sunk to the level of their calling. Taking them all in all, then, the revelations made of late concerning the course of justice in Ireland have been exceedingly disgraceful, and must tend strongly to confirm the suspicions already entertained by the people.

**THE DANGER THICKENS.** WHATEVER may be the real intentions of Germany with regard to the establishment of a colonial empire, there can be no doubt whatever that France is very much in earnest in her determination to acquire such an empire for herself. What she has done in Tonquin and some of the neighbouring states we know, and now a warning comes from the correspondent of the *Times* at Bangkok that timely action on the part of England can alone prevent her from eventually annexing Siam. The annexation of Cambodia has paved the way for the re-opening of the question as to the position of the provinces of Batambong and Korat, declared in 1866 to belong to Siam, but concerning a French claim to which signs already begin to manifest themselves. The French, moreover, have proposed to the Siamese Government, which fears to offend them, the establishment of a line of steamers between Saigon and Bangkok, although no trade whatever exists to require such an establishment—and Siam understands what all this means, and is in consequence extremely uneasy. If Russia, then, is approaching India on one side, France is building up an empire on another, and, as the correspondent to whom we have alluded says, danger may follow in the not distant future. In the meantime in India itself the native Press is

pouring out torrents of the most vile abuse on their English rulers. There is no appeal made to a sense of patriotism, a feeling to whose height the Indian masses have not yet risen—if they are ever destined to reach such an elevation—but the interests that even the ullest and most degraded of the people is concerned with are those that are touched upon. The papers, in question, moreover, circulate largely among the lower orders of the nation who are ready to adopt all the opinions they put forward. They are told that the people are called rebels because they lament for having been robbed, and idle when starvation prevents them from working; that the foreigners are sucking their country dry. "Foreigners have taken possession of India and are sucking her dry. The people of India look on in a helpless manner. Their best interests are sacrificed for the benefit of the English. Over and above this, the innocent natives are insulted and killed. At every step the people send up a cry for succour, when the English whip or the English kick falls upon them. The demons are engaged, heart and soul, in violating the chastity and taking the lives of Indian females. What a heart-rending scene! It is matter of regret that the people of India do not gird up their loins to get rid of the oppression of the white men." It may be impossible, as we have been told it is, to inspire the Indian masses with a sentiment of patriotism or to evoke among them a spirit claiming manly independence. We know, however, the fierce struggle they are capable of sustaining, and the terrible deeds they can perform when a sufficient cause stirs them up, as in the case of the Sepoy rebellion, to take offensive action. At any rate it is evident that with such utterances disseminated among them, and taking full possession of their minds a very effective foundation is being laid for the work of agitation among them that it may serve French or Russian purposes—or possibly a combination of both—sooner or later to undertake. France, therefore seems bent on the acquisition of an extensive eastern empire, and her designs may well be looked upon with suspicion by England.

**THE TRUE REASON.**

THE Dublin *Notion* is surprised and evidently pained because the French Press takes the side opposed to the Irish national cause. Our contemporary, indeed, admits that correspondents naturally take their tone from the people among whom they reside, and that therefore the English correspondence of the French newspapers may well be anti-Irish, but he does not understand how editors in France who should have a knowledge of the true state of the case are also opposed to Ireland. But the Republican Press has been against us from the first, and the reason that it has been so should not be hidden from anyone who will take the trouble to consider the matter, nor should it indeed occasion much trouble to the friends of Ireland. The Continental liberty of the present day, and that moreover, which, arising in the Continent, seeks to prevail and with some chance of success throughout the world is but liberty in name. At heart it is a tyranny of the most oppressive and narrow nature, and although the excesses to which itself aspires are extreme the limits it assigns to those who are not its supporters and advocates are confined in a very strait degree. M. de Lavelaye, for example, the Belgian writer and statesman tells us in an article in the *Contemporary Review* in which he deprecates universal suffrage because it "gives unlimited power to the Church of Rome in all those countries where the Catholic faith is dominant" that M. Gambetta had given him such advice—"Do not adopt universal suffrage in your country," said M. Gambetta, "it will put you under the yoke of the Clergy."—And in this the secret and explanation of the whole thing are contained. A Catholic people must have no liberty; their faith is to be crushed, their Church overthrown, and their children are to be estranged from them, and brought up before their eyes to worship gods they never knew and that they reject with horror. Universal suffrage when it is the instrument of a tyranny that shall accomplish all this, when it is sure to be the means of accomplishing all that the men who advocate it desire to see accomplished, and of repressing or coercing all that they desire to have repressed or coerced, when it makes the masses the tools of oppressors is to be sought for, but otherwise it must be opposed. And have we not in this the principle of the most detestable tyranny that has ever existed?—Dionysius or Nero, Louis XI. or Ivan the Terrible, not one of these, nor any other tyrant, has ever refused to accord the degree of liberty necessary to the carrying out of his will.—And the advocates of your modern liberty who support it because they desire to stamp out religion, to secularise the world, to crush the Catholic people everywhere, are bitter tyrants. It is because of this that the republicans of France adopt a tone hostile to Irish nationalism.—Here is a freedom with which they have nothing in common.—There is a certain school of Catholics who are opposed to Irish nationalism because they believe it makes common cause with the revolution, and leans towards communism and nihilism. They fear it as hostile to religion, and are among its most determined opponents. But the revolutionary party know better; they recognise the national struggle for what it is in fact—a fight for liberty—as much for unrestricted right of worshipping God as for any temporal advantage.—Their sympathies must, indeed, refuse

according as their fortunes grow we can well understand. Scotland grows wealthier every day, we are told, and with wealth come luxury and softer ways, but it is impossible for any except a people of considerable powers of endurance, and some roughness, to suffer the Presbyterian service or even to entertain the stern Presbyterian doctrines, and, by all others, as a matter of course, a more refined and less trying method of worship, as well as a looser code of doctrine will be sought for. The Church of England seems for the time to answer all the need, and, under the circumstances, it is but natural she should increase. To hear her called the Church of the Scotch peoples' fathers, nevertheless, must prove a surprise to many, and to none more than those fathers themselves. They knew nothing of her, and, as we have seen, resisted her even to death and torture when it was sought to impose her upon them. She herself, when she first arose had made common cause with the Presbyterian Church, and acknowledged her as a sister, and it was rather the Presbyterians that manifested mistrust and dislike of her. McCrie, for example, in his *Life of Knox*, tells us that the fathers of the English Reformation were very far from holding ordination by a bishop to be necessary; they welcomed Knox gladly as a fellow-minister, when he went to England; Archbishop Grindal authoritatively acknowledged the validity of the orders conferred by the Synod of Lothian, "according," as he wrote, "to the laudable form and rite of the church of Scotland" on one Mr. John Morrison, and Whittingham, Dean of Durham, was ordained at Geneva in the church of which Knox was pastor. At the present day, again, the august lady who has succeeded Queen Elizabeth as the head of the Church of England constantly gives us the practical example that she is of the same opinion with the founders and first ministers of the Church over which she presides, for when she visits Balmoral she attends the service of the Kirk. That her Majesty, moreover, is quite as ready as Queen Elizabeth was to vindicate her position as head of the Church, we were given reason to believe a little time ago when the late Duke of Albany, in addressing a public meeting in presence of the Bishop of London and some other prelates, spoke of the Archbishop of Canterbury as standing next to his royal mother in the primacy. It would seem, however, that Bishop Nevill claims also for Scotland some antediluvian church, whose representatives the present Episcopalian clergy there are. And there are quite as good grounds for his doing so as there are for the extraordinary notions he and his party entertain with regard to their Church in England—that is, there are no grounds for such a belief at all. But, as we have said, the opinions men are capable of sincerely entertaining are of great extravagance, and, so far as we have had an opportunity of judging, Dr. Nevill may be taken as an advanced example of the men in question. Let us give him all the credit he deserves—that is, for sincerity in foolishness at the very best.

ACCORDING to *Hansard*, two debates took place last month in the House of Representatives give Catholics some information as to those members upon whom they may reasonably look as friends and foes. The first was that on the Education vote, in which—notwithstanding the fact that, as certain of our contemporaries have reminded us now and then, there are Catholic members in the House—the only friend we had to speak a word in defence of our interests was Mr. Turnbull, the member for Timaru. And verily it would appear that Catholics need to be reminded in some way by strangers that members of their Church are in Parliament, for unless by the means taken by the said members to convince the Colony generally, and in which they are for the most part eminently successful, that they have no sympathy whatever for their Church, and are in no degree concerned about the interests of their fellow Catholics, it would be impossible to distinguish them as Catholics. Mr. Turnbull spoke as follows, referring to Sir Julius Vogel's statement that Government had resolved to withdraw their proposal for a reduction in the education vote:—"I protest against this action, on behalf of the Catholic population of this country, who are suffering under a great hardship. You not only inflict on them bodily hardship, but you also inflict the greatest possible injury upon them in another way; and when I take into consideration that one-seventh of the population of New Zealand are compelled to withdraw their children from the schools, and to go to great expense and to make great sacrifices in order to educate their children themselves, I think that this proposal is one of the most illiberal acts that could be brought forward. I regret that such a selfish step is to be taken as to refuse to make this small reduction in the education vote. I feel deeply grieved at what, I think, shows a want of firmness on the part of the Government. The proposition having been defended by the Premier last evening with such great ability, why should they now come down and say they will withdraw the proposition? If such is to be the conduct of the Government, I do not know how we are to depend upon them in respect to other measures which they may bring down. I protest, on behalf of the Catholic population, against such action, brought about by what I cannot but consider to be selfish motives." Mr. Ross, the member for Roslyn, who is understood to be a leading advocate for the application of the "starve'em-out" policy to the

Catholic schools, congratulated the Government on their determination, and speaking, as he did, immediately after Mr. Turnbull, we may lawfully draw the conclusion that his approbation was accorded principally because he saw that the danger of yielding some slight relief to the plundered Catholics had been avoided. The Catholic schools can hardly be starved out effectually unless the people who support them are thoroughly impoverished, and Mr. Ross will not be to blame if any failure occurs in that respect. In the debate on the School Committees Election Bill, Mr. Turnbull spoke again, in answer to the argument of Mr. Shrimiski that the abolition of cumulative voting would give Catholics "more ground for complaint, as they would then be deprived of power to elect any member for themselves to a School Committee." And the admission on Mr. Shrimiski's part that Catholics have already any ground for complaint rather surprises us. Mr. Shrimiski, as we all know, is a member of the Jewish Church, and as such takes a very ardent part in the promotion of the system by means of which the Jews and atheistical Freemasons hope to destroy the Christianity of the world and to blot out the name of the common object of their hatred—the infame of the atheist, the Nazarene of the Jew. We are not surprised to find that he is aware that Catholics have grounds for complaint, for that anyone must see, but rather at his making any acknowledgment of the fact, and we can only attribute his having done so to a slip of the memory or tongue. Catholics will have much weightier grounds to complain than they even now have if Mr. Shrimiski and the men he in truth represents ever obtain the full exercise of their sweet will. Mr. Fergus was more cautious, and thought the bill should be opposed as it would give Catholics "a tangible reason on which to hang up a grievance." And we may add in passing that Mr. W. J. Hurst had been foolish enough to call the present Education Act a "sacred thing." But to quote *Hansard* "Mr. Turnbull would not have risen but for the remarks that had fallen from the honourable member for Oamaru, who said that so long as the cumulative vote was retained the Catholics had no real ground of complaint in this matter. He could tell the honourable gentleman, as far as that was concerned, that the Catholics did not interest themselves or interfere in these elections at all. Besides, it would be simply a mere sham if they did so. The Catholics were one-seventh of the population, and for them to put one member on the Committee by cumulative voting would be doing what was simply useless. He wished to point out that they desired to have nothing to do with the schools. They, the Catholics, thought it indispensable and necessary that religion should form a part of school education, and he believed every Christian man should do so. It was simply a sham, and an excuse to persecute the Catholics, to keep this in. He was surprised that any men calling themselves Liberals could exercise such a cruel tyranny on a body of people. They were made to pay the taxes and erect their own schools. In a few years such treatment would be looked on with astonishment. If this bill were passed they would remove a sham from the education system." This honest, outspoken protestation requires no comment, and it was followed up in a manner equally praiseworthy by Mr. Dodson. "Mr. Dodson said that anyone who had listened to the debates in the House on the education question would arrive at this conclusion that there was a feeling on the part of the majority of honourable members that the education system should not be interfered with. They heard that repeatedly, when this question came up. To his mind, that was the very reason why it should be discussed. These honourable gentlemen had no confidence in the justice of the present system, or they would not be afraid to trust it to the good feeling and judgment of the House. They knew that it was not perfect, or in accordance with the wishes of the country or of the majority of the House. He knew no Act so sacred that it must not be interfered with; and this Act of all Acts had blemishes and faults that called aloud for interference and redress. While they plumed themselves on having an Act that would educate their children, they should extend it to all their children, and not leave one-seventh of the population out, as was done under the provisions of this Act. They knew there was a section of the community who would not come under the operation of the Act as it stood. If they were in earnest in the continuance of the present system, it was their duty to see that it was based on justice and fairness. If they did so they would look on the present system with feelings very different from those they had now. He, for one, would never be satisfied with the Act. They had heard that evening that the cumulative vote was a concession to the Catholics. It was a concession which had been rejected. In very few instances had the Catholics endeavoured to put members on the Committees, nor did they wish to do so. (Oh!) He was speaking generally. There might be isolated cases. He distinctly denied that this was any concession to the Catholics. They did not want it. He would not rest satisfied with the education system until it gave justice to that large body of people, and removed the disabilities which they now laboured under." Where, meanwhile, were those Catholic members of whom our contemporaries have spoken? Echo, perhaps, at least if it were like that far-famed and sensible one we had at home, might reply—Just wherever they could best make it plain to their Protestant supporters that they were Catholics only

**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 25	April 24	April 24	April 24	April 26	April 25	April 26
May 23	May 22	May 22	May 22	May 24	May 23	May 24
June 20	June 19	June 19	June 19	June 21	June 20	June 21
July 18	July 17	July 17	July 17	July 19	July 18	July 19
Aug 15	Aug 14	Aug 14	Aug 14	Aug 16	Aug 15	Aug 16
Sept 12	Sept 11	Sept 11	Sept 11	Sept 13	Sept 12	Sept 13
Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 9	Oct 9	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 11
Nov 7	Nov 6	Nov 6	Nov 6	Nov 8	Nov 7	Nov 8

Leave Lyttelton.	Leave Wellington.	Leave New Plymouth	Leave Napier.	Leave Thames.	Leave Auckland.	Arrive London.
Feb 2	Feb 3	Feb 4	Feb 4	Feb 4	Feb 5	Mar 15
Mar 1	Mar 2	Mar 3	Mar 3	Mar 3	Mar 4	Apr 12
Mar 29	Mar 30	Mar 31	Mar 2	Mar 31	Apr 1	May 10
Apr 26	Apr 27	Apr 28	Apr 2	Apr 28	Apr 29	June 7
May 24	May 25	May 26	May 2	May 26	May 27	July 5
June 21	June 22	June 23	June 21	June 23	June 24	Aug 2
July 19	July 20	July 21	July 19	July 21	July 22	Aug 30
Aug 16	Aug 17	Aug 18	Aug 16	Aug 18	Aug 19	Sept 27
Sept 13	Sept 14	Sept 15	Sept 14	Sept 15	Sept 16	Oct 25
Oct 11	Oct 12	Oct 13	Oct 11	Oct 13	Oct 14	Nov 22
Nov 8	Nov 9	Nov 10	Nov 8	Nov 10	Nov 11	Dec 02

**"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:—

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- 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; I. 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,

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The Editor N. Z. TABLET

to include a Catholic people seeking for justice, but in the justice they seek for making room also for the claims of religion.—The French Press, then, opposes the Irish cause, not merely because its correspondents have adopted the tone of the English community in which they reside, but because false liberty is one with tyranny, and its advocates and supporters can only feel dislike and enmity against the true liberty that shames the lie to which they adhere.—Under the circumstances, therefore, we say the hostility of the French Press to the Irish cause is a matter for congratulation rather than regret, and a testimony to the sound mind of the Irish people, and their sincerity, faith and truth.

## AN OLD MAID.

(By Emily F. Wheeler, in the *Independent*.)

(Concluded.)

HE had touched the right spring; but Miss Plummer felt the tears very close to her eyes as she promised. She was not used to such kindness.

As for the Doctor, having left her at her door, he signaled the coachman to halt on the corner below, and so saw presently the light in the third-floor hall bedroom to which Miss Plummer had slowly mounted.

"As I expected," he said to himself as he drove away. "Why will women be such fools! Wearing out life and health—the blood of the teachers is the life of the school I suppose—the poor, poor things!"

And if this was a little disjointed, the chain of thought underneath was close enough.

From the open door of his rooms a hospitable gleam met as he mounted the stair. A glowing fire, a scent of roses, and a young girl in evening dress, waited for him.

"How late you are, uncle," she cried. "We began to fear you were not coming. Oh! You haven't forgotten that you're to take us to the opera to-night? Mamma made me dress before dinner, so as not to keep you waiting; and guess who sent these roses?"

She stood on tiptoe for him to see them, a pretty, graceful creature, in her soft silk and laces; but, as Dr. West bent to the Jacqueminots, the picture of another Alice, in her fireless cell, must have risen before him; for, as he kissed her cheek, he said:

"God bless you, Alice, and keep you from ever knowing"—But he left his sentence unfinished.

Poor Miss Plummer took her courage with both hands when the Doctor's carriage came, and went off in apparent unconsciousness of the cook watching from the basement, the landlady from the drawing-room, Mrs. Smith from the first floor front, and Miss Johnson from the second. But she knew they were all there, and she suffered over their imagined comments. Yet the ride did her so much good that she decided to go again; and presently it seemed to her that, but for this little help, she could not have kept up. For, as February passed, Alice grew weaker, more exacting, more anxious to have her with her. She was used to the hospital now. Every one was kind to her, and she had even grown fond of Dr. West. He had remembered once or twice to bring her a toy, and he always smiled when, in his rounds, he passed her bed.

"He's real good," she said, simply. "I think sometimes he's a little bit sorrier for me than the others; but I don't know why. He has such kind eyes. Auntie, haven't you noticed it? And such a nice voice. I like him. I like him lots; next to you, auntie, dear."

No; auntie had not noticed. She did not often meet him, and when she did, she hardly lifted her eyes to his. She was afraid of their kindness. But her fear for Alice presently got the better of this and made her pause when, one day, she met him in the hall.

"Ah! You are looking better!" he said, giving her his hand. "You do credit to my prescription, Miss Plummer."

And then he was hurrying along when she said: "Do you think Doctor—is Alice getting on as well as you hoped? She seems worse to me, and—don't keep the truth from me, Dr. West. I would rather know at once; and for her mother's sake."

"You know," he answered, after a moment's hesitation, "I told you, some time ago, I thought her mother had better come. I'm afraid she isn't as well as we hoped to have her by this time. She has less vitality than I looked for."

He put out his hand again as he spoke. But she could only falter: "How long?" He answered with that hardness which is after all best: "Perhaps a month; perhaps not so long."

Miss Plummer hardly knew how she went through the next three weeks. Mrs. Netta came, and she kept her with her, and that was the hardest. Weak, nervous, hysterical, sure that the doctors had not done their best, that they were wrong in trusting Dr. West so implicitly, she was more of a care than Alice. And meantime school went on, and she held herself to her duties with hoops of steel, though her heart was always in the hospital, and every girl in her room had Alice's face to her dry eyes.

So, clinging always to her, the little life went out. The mother was on the other side of the bed; the nurse and Doctor stood near. At the last Alice lifted her thin arms, and drew her down to her. The two heads lay together for a half hour; then they took away the chilling clasp. She was dimly conscious of being led down the hall, of Netta sobbing behind her, of rousing herself to comfort her, of being lifted in the Doctor's carriage and hearing him say that everything should be attended to. She recollected Miss Wyn coming to her rescue when they reached home, and taking Netta away; of the landlady's voluble sympathy and tea sent to her room to save her meeting the others; of general thought and care which made the next few days a little less hard; of Alice clasping lilies of the valley in her thin hands and a voice saying above her "I am the Resurrection and the Life"; of a keen wind blowing about the little grave. She remembered some one putting a wrap around her as she stood

there, and holding her hand afterward with a long, silent clasp as he put her back in the carriage; of a sleepless night and Netta going away by an early train; and then, then it was Monday morning again, and she was behind her desk and the weary round had begun once more. School! School!

After all this it was not perhaps surprising that, ten days later, while a grammar class was wrestling with "The Lady of the Lake," poor Miss Plummer suddenly lost herself again. But it was strange that when she came back, lying in Miss Wyn's arms in the hall, the first sound that struck her ear was the head master's voice, and that he was saying, a long way off, and in a tone not quite steady:

"It's the beginning of the end, I'm afraid. She has overworked for years."

Was it, indeed? Did he mean that she might hope soon to be with Alice again, safe curtained in the green gloom that shut her in? Oh! if she were but there now; if the fight were over, since this deadly languor made all struggle seem impossible! And then her old self asserted itself, and she sat up, faltering:

"I am so sorry to make so much trouble. I—I think I am tired. I should like to go home, if I can."

"I have sent for a carriage" the head master said, coming forward, "and Miss Wyn will go with you; and you must not think of coming back till you are better. As for your work, we will find some one to take it, I will arrange, and you need not worry," he went on, hastily, seeing by her face the thought that had come instantly to her mind—that new rule, which declared that "any teacher absent for any cause from her work more than five successive days should forfeit her position" to a host of fresh ones waiting to take it. "The rules are not meant to be inflexible on an old teacher though it might be better for you never to enter the schoolroom again."

"You will send for Dr. West, of course," Miss Wyn said, when she had made Miss Plummer comfortable in her cell. "You must have some one."

But Miss Plummer turned her face to the wall and answered, in a voice just audible: "Not him; some one else." And Miss Wyn did not see the flush that crept to the faded cheek as she spoke.

She did not go back to school. She had exhausted her capital of strength. She was bankrupt for all effort in that direction. But neither did she have a fit of sickness. Her purse could not afford that. She struggled up after a fortnight and dismissed the young doctor the landlady had summoned. She even made vague plans for the future in what she called her convalescence. She thought of going to her sister in New York, to her brother in the West. But there were noisy little ones in both households; it did not seem to her that she could rest there; and rest, the Doctor said, was all she needed. Miss Wyn talked of the seashore or the mountains; some cheap, quiet place, if any such remained; and Miss Plummer looked at her purse, but said nothing. Something would come, of course; at least she need not fear the poorhouse. She did not worry overmuch. She had not interest enough in herself and the problem of living to do so. She had chiefly one thought all those weary days when she lay picking the counterpane and studying the pattern of the wall-paper—blue coral branches on a brown ground. If she could only get out of this narrow room, these close streets, this thronging life to the quiet place where Alice lay, where the air was fresh and one could see the grass and the budding trees! There she could think and plan better.

And so one soft May day she slipped from the house, took a car at the corner, and went out there. It was a pretty spot. As she climbed the long slope that led to the gate she saw, on one side the clustered roofs and spires of the city veiled in smoky vapour, which sunlight made luminous, and on the other the blue line of the distant lake with a white sail at the horizon. And when she had reached the grave and sat on a sloping bank swarded with dandelions, she looked across the valley to woods climbing the opposite hills, all in the early green and softly swaying to the breeze. A little bird perched on a bush near her and chirped; a long-tailed squirrel darted up the tree trunk; a faint breath of flowers from the greenhouses below came up to her. She was quite alone, for it was an unfrequented corner. Only now and then along the carriage road just below people came riding. Forest Rest was popular for driving at this season. But these and their curious glances did not disturb her. None of her friends rode in such elegant equipages.

She began gathering the dandelions and twisting a chain for the little mound. Doubtless, she said to herself, she looked like an idiot so employed; but the childish task pleased her, and it made no difference what these passers thought of her. She drew her shawl closer (for, despite the sunshine there was an east touch in the light wind) and worked for nearly an hour. And then, as she held up a long chain, she heard a sound of wheels, looked down, and saw behind a carriage window a face which she knew—Dr. West's. What was much worse, she saw that he had recognised her. Two ladies were with him; a beautiful girl's head bent, with his toward her; and suddenly, conscious of her shabby dress and her strange occupation, Miss Plummer rose, dropped her golden chain, and felt an insane desire to sink through the ground. Then the carriage was gone, and she remembered herself and sat down again. But the flower-plaiting was done. There were no more dandelions, and she felt the chill of the ground. She gave the carriage time, as she thought, to reach the other side of the place, and then she rose to go. But as she turned from her farewell to the little grave she saw Dr. West coming toward her.

"It is really you, then, Miss Plummer!" he said, as they met. "I doubted my own eyes and came back to see. Are you out of your senses to expose yourself so? It is utterly folly to come here now."

"I have not felt the cold. I wanted to come. I could not keep away longer. I am not in school now. I have left it temporarily."

"You have been sick? And you were too proud to let your friends know of it?" he questioned. "I should have found out for myself if I had not been away the last ten days. I have been meaning to come and see you."

"Yes, I have been sick; but I did not send for you because—because it was not necessary, and I have taxed your kindness quite



SPRING, 1884.

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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.

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In December, 1883, ten out of eleven passed from the same College.

enough in the last few weeks. And there was nothing to do for me. The doctor—Mrs. Jaynes would send for one—said rest was all I needed."

"And so you came out here to take it? A good preparation for a long one. Do you want to throw your life away, Miss Plummer?"

"If I do," she answered, feeling an odd defiance of his kindness, "I don't know that it's of any concern to other people. But of course, recovering herself, "I don't intend to. It has not hurt me. It has done me good, the quiet and freshness. I was stifling at home."

"And you have left the school?" he went on, helping her up the slope to the main avenue. "It is for good, I hope. You are not fit to teach; have not been the last year. I have wished, more than once, I had the power to stop you."

"The committee found out that I wasn't fit, at last, you see!" she said. "It even penetrated my stupidity. Perhaps I should have felt it sooner if I had time to think of it much. At least I am out now, and probably for good. A young teacher has my place; fresh and strong and enthusiastic."

"For which, as far as you are concerned, I am very glad. And now have you any plans? Where will you go for the summer? You want rest and quiet, of course; and you will let your friends help you to them, I hope."

Miss Plummer paused at the top of the slope and looked down at the little mound.

"Yes," she said, speaking with a little effort, "that is what want—rest and quiet. I think I'm tired out. It's strange one does not feel that as long as he is in the work; isn't it? It's not till the harness is off. Then—then—no, I haven't any plans. You are kind to ask for them, to offer me help; but I've not thought much of the future yet. Something will come, of course. My brother in the West has a home for me. I am not alone. I'm only waiting now, because I'm too tired to think. Perhaps—sometimes, one gets to shore just as soon drifting as steering."

She had dropped his arm, and stood looking now across Allie's home to the valley and woodland. Sunset light was over it all; a bird flew by, and in the moment's silence that followed her words, they heard the call of his mate from the nest near by.

"Alice," the doctor said, and at his altered voice, at the strange sound of her name, she looked up startled, to the grave tenderness of his eyes. "I am a lonely man. I never thought to ask any woman to fill Lucy's place. I never thought any one could. But I have learned to know you in these months. Will you be my wife?"

It made no difference to Miss Plummer, but her friends found great satisfaction in the fact that Dr. West was rich enough to give her all the luxury she had missed from her busy life. And like many another, she first found out, in her new prosperity, how numerous these friends were. Brother and sister showed their pleasure by unaccustomed generosity; neglected acquaintances called to congratulate; old scholars sent remembrances; all the cold world opened its heart and smiled on her. She had feared she might not please his friends; but when his sister thanked her for the new home and life she would make for him, when lovely Alice curled herself about her neck and asked leave to love her, she took courage. Miss Wyn dressed her on her wedding day, and when she saw her slender figure all in lustrous silver gray and lace, with the old-fashioned white roses the doctor wanted her to wear clasped at her throat by the pearls he had given her, she might have been pardoned her exclamation, "Oh! I wonder if any one—any one—would know me now for poor Miss Plummer!"

[THE END.]

## THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

(From the Toronto *True Witness*.)

THE Superintendent of Public Schools in New York has been obliged of late to deal with the question of religious instruction given in these schools, and he has come to the conclusion that there is no place for such instruction in the system of which he has the administration. In his view, the right of religious equality guaranteed to all the people of the State forbids the introduction of subjects on which the people of the State are divided. This baneful doctrine is most destructive to morality and religion, but it is only the logical conclusion of a mischievous principle, that on which the public school system is based. The Philadelphia *America* remarks "that if the New York superintendent desired to administer a severe blow to the public school system he could not have done it more effectually. The most powerful enemies of the system in this country are those that insist that the formation of character is more important as a branch of education than even the information of the mind on subjects like science or history; and that the religious motive cannot be dispensed with in moral development. If, as they justly reason, the State is debarred from introducing the most important of all topics and the most effective of all motives, in its training of the young, then that training must be developed upon some other body than the State.

Exactly, that is the only tenable position on this school question. If the State is either unable or unwilling to provide moral and religious instruction for its youth, then that imperative duty devolves upon another body, and that body is the Church. The vicious results which flow from the public or godless school system are becoming more and more evident even to Protestants themselves. It will be interesting to quote the Dublin *Daily Express* (the ultra-Protestant and Orange organ) which, commenting on the exposé of Cornwall's loathsome crimes, says that a great and momentous issue lies behind the subject:—"It is a question of the discipline and training of English public schools. Ugly rumours have been afloat on this subject for years. Attention was first forcibly directed to them by the late Dr. Arnold. He fought the evil manfully, and throughout his too short life successfully. Are the schoolmasters of our own day equally energetic, equally alive to the duty incumbent on them? We should like to know at what schools most of the persons who figured in the late trial were educated, and regret that the question was not put to them.

## CINDERELLA MORE JUST THAN HER SISTERS.

(From the West Australian *Catholic Record*.)

THOUGH slighted for her tattered dress and menial service, Cinderella was in some respects the superior of her fashionable and favoured sisters. Fortune, while taking from her with one hand, had enriched her with the other, and in the state of obscurity to which she was temporarily condemned, she was enviable in the possession of gifts which were to raise her one day to fame and greatness. West Australia has been called the Cinderella of the Australasian group. How far she merits the name either by the reality of present weakness or by her hope of future power, it is not necessary for us to decide. It will be quite enough for our purpose, if we say, that even admitting to the fullest extent the justice of the appellation, and granting her feebleness to be as great as her haughty sisters declare it to be, yet she has in her some good qualities which are the pledge of happiness, if not a presage of greatness, and make her lot a more contented one than that her scornful rivals are permitted to enjoy.

Common sense, tempered by the kindly tolerance that comes of charity, is a treasure that makes the possessor as amiable to others as it keeps him at peace with himself. To the State its presence brings advantages as great, as those its enjoyment secures to the individual in private life. Where the statutes of a country have that breadth with which a large minded discernment can alone inspire them, and are adjusted to the needs of the people with that nicety which the habit of making allowance for the feelings of others can alone teach, the land itself may not be very wealthy or renowned or great, but its people will be at least united and content to a degree unknown to States upon which the more showy gifts of fortune have been lavishly bestowed.

In one province at least of legislation, West Australia gives proofs of a common sense and tolerance, of which we in vain look for a display in the laws of her sisters of the East. The question of elementary education is, at the present moment, a burning topic in every Colony of the Australasian group except our own. In the provisions made for the instruction of the young, the wishes of the Catholic body are, everywhere but here, despised and their conscientious objections to a dereligionised education for their children ignored. Everywhere there is agitation and loud complaint; and everywhere too that discontent from which indeed these things spring, but upon which also they re-act and, in re-acting, intensify. The unsettlement of society, which results from this unhappy posture of affairs, might be tolerable, if the evil were confined within narrow limits; but when the party chafing under the sense of wrong is of the strength which the Catholic body undoubtedly has in the Australian colonies, the calamity is of a magnitude that no available consideration serves to alleviate. With a section of the citizens, numbering from one-fourth to one-sixth of the entire population, fixedly impressed with the belief that they are the victims of partiality and in consequence chronically disaffected towards the State, provision is made for the permanence of internal discord for which no amount of commercial prosperity or high reputation for intelligence can compensate. We have no need to hold up the statutes in which West Australia deals with the question of elementary education as models of legislation that are free from blemish or above reproach. The Education Act of 1871 has defects to which it is impossible for Catholics to close their eyes. But whatever may be its shortcomings, the most dissatisfied must recognise in it a praiseworthy attempt on the part of a majority to meet the convictions of a body of whose tenets they do not approve, and to do to a party of their brethren, weaker from a numerical point of view, as they would themselves be done by. Imperfect and halting as the West Australian system of public elementary education may be, it yet is founded on the recognition of a principle, in acknowledging which the wealthy and populous colonies of the East would wisely consult for the happiness of their people and for their own internal peace.

## THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION.

AT the International Conference on Education in the City and Guilds Institute, London, Cardinal Manning contributed a paper (read by Mr. Croft Worgan Dew) on "Theological Teaching in a University: its sub-division into various branches." The teaching of a University, his Eminence contended, could not be complete unless it contained the whole circle of science, both sacred and secular. Within the circle would be contained the three great distinctions of theology, philosophy, and of physical knowledge, which in these later times had taken to itself almost exclusively the name of science. By theology was to be understood all that related to God and revelation, both in the natural and supernatural order; by philosophy, all that related to the intellectual and moral nature and powers of man; and by physical science, all that related to the world, its laws and phenomena. The theological teaching of a University must include not only theology as defined, but also philosophy because the nature and constitution of man involved the whole theory of morals, which could not be separated from theology. No theological faculty would be complete which did not enunciate the whole meaning, explicit and implicit, of the baptismal faith; secondly, the critical and correct interpretation of Holy Scripture; and thirdly, a precise and scientific terminology and logical expression of divine truth. The theological faculty of a University required the following distinct chairs—chairs of philosophy, of dogmatic or doctrinal theology, and of moral theology, including natural ethics; of sacred languages, Hebrew and Greek, with the Oriental languages necessary for a critical knowledge of them; of Holy Scripture, of ecclesiastical history, and of ecclesiastical jurisprudence or Canon Law.

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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,

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 Keir'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 and are 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,  
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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.

**A. KITT, & CO.,**  
TRUNK AND PORTMANTEAU MANUFACTURER.

Sample Cases, Travelling trunks, and ladies' Bags.

173 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,  
(Next Morris, Photographer).

Trunks, Portmanteaus, and bags of all kinds repaired.

ESTABLISHED IN DUNEDIN. 1861.

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

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.

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.

**THE "SIRIUS" and "ORION"**  
OPEN and CLOSE FIRE COOKING RANGES.

For burning Wood or Coal, fitted with high or low pressure boiler.

Iron Fretwork and General Castings.

Repairs effected.

H. E. SHACKLOCK,  
SOUTHEND FOUNDRY, CRAWFORD STREET,  
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**KINCAID, M'QUEEN & 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.

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.

**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 CUSTON**  
PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-WORKER  
&c., &c.,  
WALKER STREET DUNEDIN.



## THE TUBBERCERRY "CONSPIRACY."

THE following documents are supplied to the Dublin *Freeman* of August 13, by its Tubbercurry correspondent, who wrote on the previous evening:—

At a meeting of the board of guardians of this union to-day, Mr. N. H. Devine, one of the guardians, called the attention of the board to a report in a local paper, in which it was stated that members of the constabulary had visited an inmate of the workhouse named M'Manus, and to the fact that the porter's book contained an entry of a visit of three policemen on the 5th inst.

The master, having been called before the board, made the following statement, which he subsequently handed in in writing:—

"I have been asked by the board to make a statement in reference to the visits paid to Michael M'Manus by members of the police force. On the 6th of August I was present at a conversation Michael M'Manus had with Canon Staunton, chaplain of the workhouse, when he (M'Manus) admitted that on the occasion of the police interrogating him at the barrack respecting the firing at Mr. Donohoe he was drunk, having taken before going to the barrack two pints of porter and five glasses of whiskey, and that while in the barrack, Constables Cronin and Sullivan gave him a cup of whiskey, which he believed contained at least two glasses. M'Manus complained to Canon Staunton of the visit paid to him by the police, and he requested of me not to admit them in future, as he believes they wanted to tamper with him. On a subsequent occasion M'Manus informed me that Constable Sullivan visited and suggested that he should make a written statement, which he (Sullivan) would give to Sub-Inspector Phillips, who would forward it to where money could be got for him.

"JEREMIAH RODDY, Master.

"August 18th, 1884."

M'Manus was next called before the board and made the following statement, which he signed:—

"I am an inmate of the workhouse since 4th July. I had been previously examined at the Crimes Court held in connection with the Tubbercurry conspiracy trials. In about three weeks after my admission to the workhouse I was visited by Sullivan and Munnely, members of the R. I. C. Sullivan suggested to me to make a statement for him, which he would give to Sub-Inspector Phillips, who would forward it to where there would be money got for me. Sullivan came again in a few days after and asked me did I do that. I answered I did not, nor would I. On 5th August Sullivan came again, accompanied by two men, who appeared to be policemen in plain clothes. He (Sullivan) said he had made a mistake about an answer given by me to him in the barrack, in reference to Lyons coming to my house for food, and asked me a few times did I not say that it happened on the night Mr. Donohoe was fired at, and almost insisted that I should say so. I distinctly told him that it did not occur on that night, but in three or four nights after, and I told him that I did not want visits from him. I afterwards had a conversation with the master of the workhouse, and told him that I did not wish to receive any visits from the constabulary, and I also expressed the same wish to Canon Staunton, the chaplain, and do so now before the board of guardians. I wish to say now before the board of guardians that I was deeply under the influence of drink on the two occasions I was examined—first, when in the barrack with Constables Sullivan and Cronin, who wrote down my statement. I was supplied with half a teacup-full of whiskey and I had previously drunk five glasses of whiskey and two pints of porter. Cronin suggested that I would go out and that it would give me nerve to think of more. Second—I had taken six glasses of whiskey before I was sworn at the Crimes Court.

"(Signed) MICHAEL M-MANUS

"Witness—J. RODDY, Master."

The following resolution was then proposed by Mr. Devine, seconded by Mr. Durcan, and unanimously passed:—

"That this board, having heard from the master that an inmate named M'Manus complained to the chaplain and also to himself, of the visits of policemen and detectives, and their conduct in endeavouring to influence him to give evidence, and holding out to him inducements if he would make a statement to the district inspector in reference to the Tubbercurry prisoners, and the board having had M'Manus before them, who handed in a statement to that effect, we direct that in future such persons shall not be permitted to see any inmate of the workhouse except at the special request of such inmate and in presence of the master."

An application was made on Tuesday to the Master of the Rolls to admit the Tubbercurry conspiracy prisoners to bail. His Lordship refused the application, the Crown undertaking that the prisoners should be tried in Dublin in October.

Temperance clergymen, lawyers, ladies, and doctors use Hop Bitters, as they do not intoxicate, but restore brain and nerve waste. Read.

London, Aug. 2.—Messrs. Thomas Sexton and William Redmond sailed to-day to attend the Convention of the Irish National League of America, which is to be held in Boston on the 13th inst. Mr. Sexton said definitely just before his departure that his stay in America would be very short; that he had abandoned his contemplated visit to Australia and would return immediately after the Boston Convention. This is different from his formerly announced programme of making a series of speeches from New York to San Francisco.

The man for Waterford has been chosen, and returned unopposed. The Whig and Tory coalition had no chance in the Southern county. The choice of the county convention held in Dungarvan on Wednesday fell on Mr. P. J. Power, J.P., Chairman of the Waterford Board of Guardians. Mr. John O'Connor, of Cork, refused to become a candidate, and Mr. Douglas Pyne, whose name was proposed, withdrew in favour of Mr. Power, who had pledged himself to sit, act, and vote with the Irish party, and to resign if a majority of that party called upon him to do so.—*Nation*, August 23.

## MONAGHAN AND ITS MEMBER.

(Dublin *Freeman*, August 23.)

A MAN may not be a prophet in his own country, but a member of Parliament, it is clear, may be a hero in his own county. The people of Monaghan appear to have made both prophet and hero of their member, Mr. Healy. He was last week the central figure in a demonstration which may well be regarded as marking an epoch in the history of popular gatherings in the North. Priests from the four corners of the county, magistrates, merchants, traders, and the representative men of every class headed the farmers and labourers of Monaghan who crowded in to hear their member's first formal account of his stewardship. Such a magnificent meeting would be a striking manifestation of popular power in any part of the country, but it is signally so in the province of Ulster and in the shadow of Lord Rossmore's mansion. Of course that spirited nobleman and his pen-and-ink legions were prevented from putting in an appearance by "circumstances over which they had no control." Having brayed his bray in the newspapers against Mr. Parnell, the decay of England, and the Church of Rome, Lord Rossmore wisely swallowed his terrific threats and reserved himself for another occasion and another manifesto. He was wittily dismissed by Mr. O'Brien, who, in instituting a comparison between the valiant Westons and Mr. Healy, said the difference between the two was that while Mr. Healy never missed fire, somehow or other the hammer of Lord Rossmore's revolver was always getting out of order at the critical time. The people of Monaghan have not in the past been accustomed to hear their members rendering an account of their Parliamentary action, much less have they been accustomed to listen to such a narrative of one session's work as that which it was in Mr. Healy's power to repeat. Its effects upon the ears of the independent Orange and Protestant tenant farmers who must necessarily have contributed to swell the monster meeting of last week, as well as upon the great body of Mr. Healy's constituents, it is not difficult to conjecture. The member for Monaghan dwelt with considerable fervour upon the profound wisdom, practical sagacity, enormous intelligence, and concentrated patriotism and enthusiasm of the leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, and touched upon the achievements which so valuable a leadership had accomplished. But none more readily than Mr. Parnell himself would mete out to Mr. Healy the full and conspicuous credit that is due to him in connection with those achievements. If every farmer going out to his fields in the morning can now remember that he need have no dread of the bailiff when he comes home at night, he is not likely to forget how much he owes for that assurance to the author to the "Healy Clause." If, too, the claims of the labourers have been partially regulated, and are rapidly approaching complete redress—if, as the hon. member put it, the Irish cause is at present peaceably proceeding by leaps and bounds to victory—the men of Monaghan have no need to be reminded of the vigorous and sleepless part which their popular member has taken in the work. The splendid reception they gave him last week, as orderly as it was enthusiastic, was alike an inspiring expression of confidence in his Parliamentary labours and a crushing answer to the wild calls to outrage of Lord Rossmore. Mr. Healy was accompanied by a trio of the Irish Party who have prominently shared with him the honours of the recent session. The ability, activity, and eloquence of the party have been almost nightly represented in the House of Commons by men like Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Mr. Joseph Biggar, and Mr. William O'Brien; and there is a ready illustration of the industry which characterises the Irish Nationalist representatives in the circumstances that while the four members named were addressing the Nationalists of Monaghan, two colleagues, Mr. Harrington and Mr. Leahy, were among the speakers at a great demonstration in the county Kildare. As at Monaghan, the meeting at old Kilkullen unanimously adopted a series of resolutions endorsing the principles of the National League and the Irish Parliamentary Party. Both meetings are a cheering evidence of the active National spirit that is abroad in the North as well as in the South, and are eminently expressive of the resolutions of the country to work without cessation for the final and greatest triumph.

The Monaghan demonstration afforded Mr. Healy the first opportunity he had had of meeting his constituents since his memorable election twelve months ago. He was accompanied by Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., and Mr. Biggar, M.P. The meeting is described as being the largest ever held in Monaghan. Its enormous dimensions, and the enthusiasm and earnestness displayed at it, could not fail to cheer Mr. Healy, and to convince him that his conduct in Parliament was warmly approved of by the men who returned him. There was no display of Orange hostility. Lord Rossmore remained in safe quarters in London, and the Monaghan Orangemen sensibly remained at home, or, if they attended the meeting, they in no way made their presence offensive. If they desire to hold a demonstration of their own now they are perfectly free to do so, and they will find that if they venture to publicly express their convictions on political questions that the Nationalists will make no attempt to thwart them.—*Nation*, August 23.

A curious Chinese superstition was exhibited at San Francisco the other day. A Chinaman drove down to the wharf in an express waggon, jumped out and went through a sort of gymnastic performance, and then going to the vehicle, grabbed a big turtle, which he threw into the water. This operation was repeated four times, when the Celestial got into his waggon and drove up town again. It was learned on inquiry that the turtles carried with them into the depths the sins of all the Chinese who had contributed money to the fund of a certain society.

Another lesson to be learned from the Newtown Stewart meeting is that it is possible to organise and hold a great public demonstration without the personal co-operation of any of the active members of the Irish Parliamentary party. There were fully 10,000 people at this meeting, and the speakers were all local men—one of them being a Protestant tenant-farmer, Mr. William Graham, of Drumquin. This quality of self-reliance is one which should be carefully cultivated in the provinces.—*Nation*, August 23.

**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  
Plans, two guineas per quarter.  
Boys prepared for Civil Service Examinations.  
For Further particulars apply to  
**REV. BROTHER DIRECTOR,**  
WELLINGTON.

**CALLAN AND GALLAWAY,**

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

**NICHOLAS SMITH,**

The Cash Draper,  
33 George Street, near the Octagon.

**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 F. Perrin, Manager, Octagon, Dunedin, or P.O.  
Box 143. Orders for the paper, and all business communications  
should be addressed to the Manager.

**BROWN,  
EWING  
& C<sup>o</sup>.**

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

OAMARU WOOLLEN FACTORY,  
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.

BROWN EWING AND CO.  
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.

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

**JOHN HARBOROW,**

PROFESSIONAL SHIRT CUTTER,

VICTORIA CHAMBERS, MANSE ST.

DUNEDIN.

White Shirts,	} MEASURE OR PATTERN ONLY.
French Cambrie 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 on  
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.

BLANKETS,

MERCERY,

HATS, AND

HOSIERY

At Wholesale Prices.

DUNEDIN BRANCH—

CORNER OF OCTAGON, PRINCES STREET

# News of the Week.

FRIDAY.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, replying to Mr. Pearson, the Hon. Mr. Stout said Government would be quite willing to appoint an unpaid commissioner to inquire into the individual cases of the unemployed. To enable him to speak to the question, Mr. Seddon moved the adjournment. He maintained that an unpaid commissioner would not meet the requirements of the case. It would be only wealthy men who could afford to do the work for nothing, and the result would be that great injustice would be done. Mr. O'Callaghan said there could be no doubt but that great hardships were being endured. The wages offered by Government—4s 6d per day—was not sufficient for the exigencies of the case. The Hon. Mr. Stout said that Government would do its best to meet the requirements of the case. If a paid commissioner was necessary, then that would be done. The men who refused 4s 6d per day had been offered piecework, and some of those who accepted made as much as 10s per day. It was only the useless class of men who were complaining.—On the motion of Mr. Brown the Gold Duties Abolition Bill was reported, read a third time and passed.—Sir George Grey moved the second reading of the Parliamentary Under-secretary of State Bill. The object of this measure was to provide a Parliamentary under-secretary who, unlike that of the Old Country, was to be unfettered by the permanent under-secretary. The permanent under-secretary should simply occupy the position of a head clerk. The proposal would have the effect of training a class of men in the duties of affairs of the State in a manner in which they could not be otherwise educated. By that means they would bring a knowledge of affairs of the country to bear upon their deliberations which would be of great service to Parliament. Again, the Civil Service was becoming an isolated class, and to a great extent an irresponsible class. The Parliamentary under-secretary would be a man coming from the ranks of the people, and as such he would feel the responsibility of office; as well as the responsibility he held to the public. Question put that the bill be now read a second time—*ayes*, 25; *noes*, 33.

The Cambridge railway was formally opened on Tuesday.

Very favourable accounts have come to hand from the Southern Cross Petroleum Company, Gisborne. No. 3 bore is down 180ft., and is now passing through a hard, close-grained flagstone, said to be usually found above and between oil-sands. It is a slightly porous, permitting gas and a small quantity of oil to rise.

Fathers Ahern and Sauzeau, while returning from Wallingford to Waipawa on Wednesday, were thrown out of a trap through the horse shying. Father Ahern was bruised, and Father Sauzeau's leg was broken.

It seems to me (Wellington correspondent of the *Lyttelton Times*) that the session will last a good deal longer than appeared likely a few days back. Many members are becoming anxious to get back to their business and their homes, but much still requires to be done here, and it looks more than likely that they will perforce have to remain into November to clear off everything comfortably and properly. Government are partly responsible for this, showing none of that indecent haste, as it has been called, to force through estimates and their own measures, to which ere now we have been accustomed.

The *Times* announces that the Imperial Cabinet has definitely decided to adopt stringent measures to put a stop to the encroachments on territory in Bechuanaland by the Boers, and to prevent the continuance of the present lawless treatment of the natives in that district.

Further fighting has taken place in Tonquin, and the French have everywhere proved victorious. They are now advancing on the Chinese position on the frontier.

A Hamburg firm has contracted to supply the German Navy with coal at New Britain and the Marshall Islands.

The *Standard* publishes the following as the Government scheme of redistribution:—The bill assigns to English counties 231 members, boroughs 229 members. Wales: Counties 18 members, boroughs 12 members. Scotland: Counties 36 members, boroughs 32. Irish Counties, two members for each, and all boroughs whose populations are under 10,000 will be merged into the counties. The city of London will be represented by one member to every 80,000 inhabitants.

A camel corps, composed of Canadians, have started up the Nile for Khartoum. Several Arab sheiks between Shendi and Khartoum have arrived at Ambukal, on the Nile, and tendered their submission to the commander of the British force stationed there. Osman Digna has retired from Sonakim and abandoned his attack upon the town. The neighbourhood is now free from hostile Arabs. News, however, has been received from the inland districts of Northern Nubia, stating that Osman Digna is now harassing the friendly tribes, and has massacred a large number of women and children belonging to them.

One of the chief events of the week in Dunedin took place yesterday, when the marriage of Mr. King, of Tapanui, to Miss Hill, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Hill, of the Kaikorai Valley, was solemnised in St. Joseph's Church, His Lordship the Bishop, assisted by the Rev. Father Purton, O.S.B., officiating, and afterwards acting as celebrant of the nuptial Mass.—The bride, who had for some years taken a leading part in the choir of the church, was given away by her uncle, Mr. Edward Carroll, of Mornington, and was attended by three bridesmaids,—the Misses Mary Hill, Martin, and Nettleton, and three tiny train-bearers—the Misses Fagan (2) and Purton, her dress being a magnificent *crème marveux* trimmed with satin and broché, and those of the bridesmaids, *crème* and pale blue satin. At the conclusion of the ceremony which exclusive of the wedding guests, had attracted a large number of people to the church, Mr. C. Waud, the late organist, played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

SATURDAY.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, replying to Mr. Dargaville, the Hon. R. Stout said Government would consider

during the recess the defence of the principal seaport towns in the Colony; but they would not pledge themselves as to what further action might be taken.—The Hon. Sir J. Vogel moved the second reading of the West Coast (Middle Island) and Nelson Railway Bills. In support of the motion he urged the vast extent of mineral resources with which the districts in question abounded. These were to a great extent left dormant in consequence of the great difficulty and expense incurred by parties prospecting the country. The prices of rations alone were far in excess of those paid in any other district in the Colony, and on that account alone the land was, practically speaking, locked up. With railway communication this dearth would be greatly alleviated, and the resources of the place have a fair chance of development. In years past the West Coast of this Island had been more an appendage of Australia than it was of this Colony. Railway communication would obviate that difficulty, and place it in its proper position in relation to the rest of the Colony. It had been alleged that this measure was part of the borrowing scheme of the Government. That, however, he believed, upon more careful consideration they would see was not the case. The bill, as they knew it, simply provided for a company taking up this work. The debate was adjourned to Monday.

The *Tapanui Courier* reports something new in the hunting line: A great treat is in store for the sporting people of this district on Saturday afternoon, when the hounds will be thrown off immediately after the close of the Farmers' Club meeting, at 4 p.m. Mr. J. Taggart will arrive with the hounds to-morrow, and should sufficient inducement offer, a second run will take place on Monday. The red coats intend to turn out in full force, and we understand that several of the fair sex mean to be "in the hunt." The meeting will take place on the racecourse, and the admission to the course will be 1s, to defray expenses. The drag-line over which the hunt will take place will be in view of the grand stand.

At the meeting of the Auckland Chamber of Commerce the following proceedings took place in relation to the Parliamentary Committee's report on the North Island Trunk Railway:—Mr. Bree said what in his opinion they should go in for now was a branch line to Taranaki. Mr. McMillan said they should stand out for the line *via* Stratford, and fight it out; and instruct their members that it was essential to their city and their trade that that should be the line adopted. Mr. Vaile moved that the Chamber should promote a large public mass meeting, and put on a determined face against this central route. He would be in favour of doing without the railway rather than have this route, for he was convinced they would be better without any railway at all than this central railway. Auckland should have a say in the selection of the route, and they should set their faces against the Southern members deciding for them in favour of the central line. Mr. L. D. Nathan quite concurred with Mr. Vaile. The late Ministry, he reminded them, had always promised to support the line to Stratford, and let Auckland members now back them up in the position that what they would have was this or nothing. Mr. McMillan reminded them that the votes of Auckland members had prevented this route being adopted. After some further discussion the resolution to call a public meeting was adopted.

Intelligence has been received from Pitcairn Island that Elizabeth Young, the last of the first generation, died recently, aged 95 years. She was the third child born on the island, and was the daughter of Mills, the gunner's mate of the *Bounty*.

Another smart shock of earthquake was experienced yesterday at Christchurch.

A young man named Edward Organ was missed at Oamaru, about a week ago, and it was surmised that he had fallen into the creek that runs through the town. This surmise turned out to be correct, for his body was found in the creek on Thursday night. An inquest was held, when a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

A man named William McCracken was found dead in his hut at Forest Hill, near Winton, on Thursday night. He had been dead apparently some days. No foul play is suspected, but an inquest will probably be held.

Another fire occurred in Dee Street, Invercargill, yesterday morning. The alarm was given at 5.15 a.m., when the shop of Mr. W. Brown, draper, was observed to be on fire. The Brigade were early in attendance, but this part of the block consisted of six wooden tenements, and nothing could be done with the appliances in use to save them. The flames spread rapidly, and only stopped in their progress when the corner of the block was reached. The following buildings were destroyed:—W. Brown, draper; Moody, fishmonger; Steans, hairdresser; Crawford, boarding-house; Riordan, fruiterer; and Tomlinson, saddler. The brick warehouse of Sargood, Son, and Ewen, to the rear of the wooden houses, was in danger for a time, but was saved through the pulling down of the intermediate structures. No stock was saved from Brown's, but a good deal was saved from the other places. The shop in which the fire broke out was next to the brick premises destroyed some months ago, and now being rebuilt. In addition to the buildings named, the branch shop of H. August was also destroyed. The following are the insurances:—Brown and Colonial, £100 in the Liverpool and London and Globe, £100 in the Royal, and £100 in the Victoria; Brown's stock £150 in the South British and 100 in the Hansatic. There was nothing on Moody's stock. Steans' and Crawford's buildings (owned by C. Freeman), £400 in the Liverpool and London and Globe; Steans' stock, £100 in the Colonial; Crawford's furniture, £100 in the Hansatic, and £120 in the Liverpool and London and Globe; Riordan's and Tomlinson's buildings, £250 in the Australian Mercantile Union (£150 of which is reinsured), and Equitable, £200; Riordan's stock, £50 in the Hansatic; Tomlinson's stock, £200 in the Australian Mercantile Union, and £200 in the Fire Insurance Association; H. August's buildings, £100 in the North British, and his furniture £50 in the Standard and £50 in the Union. The total insurances amount to £2570. Additional insurances: Steans' stock, £150 in the London and Lancashire; August's building, £200 in the same office.

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The Proprietor wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he is now prepared to supply first-class accommodation for Boarders and Travellers. The trams pass the door every few minutes from Post Office. Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.

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Wholesale and Retail  
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My Stock of Fruit and Forest Trees are all grown by myself on the poorest exposed land I could procure, therefore they are sure to thrive well no matter where planted, which is the most important part in tree-planting. Pot Flowers cut for parties; Bouquets for Balls and Weddings on the shortest notice.

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

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

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

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**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.

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GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,  
95 GEORGE STREET,  
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Would solicit the attention of gentlemen to their Stock of

—NEW HOSIERY—

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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.

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**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  
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I. MARTIN'S

FIRST-CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT  
Princes Street.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the upper part of the building occupied by Messrs. A. and J. Macfarlane in MacLaggan St., Dunedin, but having been noticed in time by Sergeant Slattery, was extinguished before much damage had been done.

Later intelligence from Formosa shows that the report of the occupation of Tamsui by Admiral Lespes was incorrect. The town is still in the possession, of the Chinese troops, and the French bombardment has continued daily. The local forces are strongly entrenched in the neighbourhood of Tamsui, and all efforts to dislodge them as yet have proved unavailing. Dispatches have been received from Tonquin stating that an engagement has taken place between a force of Chinese, numbering 6000 men, and the French troops, under General Negrier, at Kep. The action lasted for five hours, when the Chinese fled, having suffered heavily from the French fire. General Negrier lost 21 men killed and 50 wounded, and was himself wounded slightly. The Chinese have been defeated at Loo Chung by the French. Their loss is estimated at 1000, while that of the French was only 25. The French authorities are boarding English merchant steamers both at Amoy and Formosa.

The *Standard* explains that the Redistribution scheme published by them was only one of several that is at present before the Cabinet. Commodore Erskine has been instructed to proclaim a British protectorate over the southern shores of New Guinea and the islands immediately adjacent. This step has been taken in accordance with Mr. Gladstone's reply to the question asked on the subject by Sir William Macarthur in the House of Commons on the 11th of August last.

It is currently reported that a conference on matters relating to the Congo will be held in Berlin in November.

An important conference, attended by numerous British and Colonial representatives has sat to consider the situation of affairs in South Africa. Among the principal speakers were Sir William Macarthur and the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, both of whom strongly urged that the Imperial Government should take steps to enforce the provisions of the convention concluded with the Transvaal Republic in 1881.

A cyclone of unusual force passed over the island of Sicily, and did an enormous amount of damage. Its effects were felt most severely at Latonia, a town on the east coast, and hundreds of the inhabitants are said to have been killed or wounded.

#### MONDAY.

The *Invercargill News* says:—"Through the frequency and extent of the fires in Invercargill certain Insurance companies have decided, we are informed, to abolish their agencies here at once. This decision should act as a further incentive to the citizens to provide improved means for coping with the destroying element. Fewer agencies means less competition and decreased competition probably signifies higher rates, or greater difficulty to get insurance at any price for property in dangerous situations. Representatives from the Australian Mercantile Company, Mr. Hannah, agent; the United Company, Mr. Perkins, agent; and the Standard, Mr. J. G. Ward, agent; are now in Invercargill for the purpose of investigating claims in connection with the late fire; and it is reported that at least one of these offices has decided to cease business altogether in this town. The Union Company resolved some time ago to take no more risks here, and other Companies have talked about the possibility of their withdrawing. Should the movement extend any further among the insurance companies the look out is a very blue one indeed. Were it to become general, a few weeks hence the hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of property in this large town would be absolutely uninsured. And it would be of no use to think of recourse to the remedy sometimes suggested as a check to excessive insurance rates—a local company. Considering the risk such an institution would have to run, its charges would of necessity have to be enormous."—And this was written before last week's fire.

Mr. Cussen has come into Kihikihi from the King country, the triangulation survey having been completed connecting the Taupo country with Kihikihi, the starting point. Next week Mr. Cussen will proceed to Mokau district to carry out triangulation survey there.

Thomas Kliver, a Norwegian, 26 years of age, a single man, was drowned on Saturday afternoon in the lagoon at the South Spit, Hokitika. The body is supposed to have been washed into the river and out seawards. He formerly sailed out of Dunedin, and arrived here in the *Elibank Castle*. Three years ago deceased was working for Maher, contractor for the protective works on South Beach.

An Auckland paper says a good story is told by old identities at Wellington, at the expense of Mr. Dick, whose Parliamentary career has been brought to such a sudden termination. The story runs that in the old days of Provincialism a scare existed in Otago in consequence of the rapid spread of thistles, and their extermination was prayed for on all hands. Mr. Dick was then Provincial Secretary, and impressed with the necessity of suppressing the evil, he introduced a measure having that object in view. There was, however, strong opposition to the Bill on the part of some of the "canny" Scots, so with the object of convincing the sceptical few of the rapid growth of thistles, Mr. Dick had two placed in flower pots and took them to the Council Chamber. He was first, there, and had arranged the potted thistles on either side of him when Mr. Fulton, now member for Taieri, strolled in. Immediately afterwards the sound of many feet indicated the approach of the members, and Fulton, affecting anxiety, exclaimed, "Quick, quick; put away your thistles; the Councillors are coming." "Why?" Mr. Dick innocently enquired. "Well," Mr. Fulton rejoined, "if they see them they will think you haven't finished your lunch yet!"

The fourth annual meeting of the Canterbury Farmers' Co-operative Association was held yesterday. The profit for the year was £408. The working capital now amounts to £8269, being an increase of £500 during the year. The sum of £293, being 4 per cent. discount on last year's purchases, has been placed to the credit of individual shareholders. The bad debts incurred during the year amounted to £258. The bank overdraft is £2821. No dividend was declared.

I understand (writes the Wellington correspondent of the *Lyttelton Times*) that an idea has got abroad in Christchurch that the Westport and Greymouth Harbour Bills have fallen through. This is not the case, and they now stand upon the order-paper among the orders of the day for committal. What happened in reference to them was this: The bills were introduced in the first instance as general public bills; the Speaker ruled that in his opinion they were local bills, and could not be proceeded with. The Government then moved for a suspension of the Standing Orders relative to local bills, so that they might be proceeded with all the same as general public bills. To suspend the Standing Order it is requisite that two-thirds of the members should be present. Upon that particular occasion there were not enough members in the House, and in case there should not be enough the next day the Government introduced a bill covering both harbours, and making the matter a general public bill, which could be gone on with as usual. Subsequently the Standing Orders were suspended. Both bills passed the second reading; and as there was then no necessity for what may be termed the "bogus bill," which had been introduced in case of accidents, this was discharged from the order paper. Hence the error which has arisen with regard to this matter. I may say further that they have been referred to a Select Committee, and will be committed in the form in which that Select Committee has left them. The borrowing powers have been largely shorn, and the Government guarantee is also very hardly dealt with; in fact, if much more mutilation goes on, there will be cause to sing, with Lady Jane, "Little will be left of me in the coming by-and-bye."

The *Thames Star*, of October 1, gives the following particulars concerning the New Prince Imperial mine.—The shaft will be down 80ft. below No. 6 level by the end of the week, and as soon as the guides have been placed in position a start will be made to cut out the No. 7 level chamber, which will be 70ft. below No. 6. At the latter level the winze to connect with No. 7 is down about 15ft. The country continues of a very favourable class for gold, and the leader is also of a fair size, especially in the western end, where there is a foot wide of good looking quartz showing. A clay seam appears to have somewhat disturbed the lode in the eastern end, but it is making solid again under it. The minerals visible are excellent, and so long as the present class of country continues there need be no fear of the reef not proving auriferous. In the stopes, work is being continued as usual, and payable grade dirt is coming to hand. A few pounds of stone were secured from the footwall leader yesterday afternoon, gold being left showing. Not more than three stopes have been carried up to the break, but at the winze the last but one has just been commenced, though both these latter stopes will be higher than usual. At No. 5 level, a winze is being sunk 130ft. east of the cross-cut to determine the true course of the lead. It is down 12ft. and the reef is a fine solid body of stone 16 inches wide. As soon as this winze is down about 40ft., supposing the reef to maintain its size, the manager will resume driving east at No. 6 level. The other workings in the mine are being continued as usual.

The English and German Governments are now discussing the question of the appointment of a mixed commission to adjudicate on the conflicting claims of English and German subjects at Angra Pequena. The German Government invite the Powers interested to send delegates to a conference to be held in Berlin in November next to consider the best means to secure the freedom of commerce on the Congo and Niger Rivers.

Telegrams have been received from Dongola with details of the treacherous massacre of Colonel Stewart's party by the Arabs at Wady-el-Homar. The news states that the whole party were not killed, but that the lives of 14 of them were spared by the Arabs, who hold them prisoners. General Lord Wolseley has ordered the Mudir's troops at Merawi, a town 30 miles below the fourth cataract of the Nile, to rescue or ransom the prisoners.

Two explosions of dynamite occurred outside Parliament Buildings at Quebec on Saturday. The edifice was considerably damaged, and several workmen who were in the neighbourhood were injured. Nothing is yet known as to the cause of the explosions.

The announcement that a British protectorate is to be forthwith established over a portion of New Guinea is now fully confirmed. Commodore Erskine has been ordered to proclaim a protectorate over the southern coasts of the island eastward of the 141st degree of longitude, as well as over the islands adjacent to the coast. The British Government have, however, decided that for the present settlement in the territory and islands shall be prohibited.

#### TUESDAY.

In the House of Representatives yesterday Mr. Downie Stewart and the Hon. Mr. Stout presented a petition from residents in Otago in favour of the Bible in Schools.—Mr. Holmes presented a petition from the Free Thought Society of Christchurch protesting against the passing of any blasphemy laws in New Zealand, seeing that there is no State religion in the Colony.—The Hon. Mr. Stout made the following statement as to the order of business. The Government looked upon the following as policy bills, and would push them forward at once, in anticipation of the delivery of the Public Works Statement and the passing of the Estimates:—East and West Coast (Middle Island) and Nelson Railway Bill, District Railways Leasing and Purchasing Bill, Government Insurance Association Bill, and the West Coast Harbour Bills. They would push these on at once and get them to the Upper House, so as to avoid a practice that had hitherto gained ground—viz., of important measures of this kind going to the Legislative Council at the closing hours of the session. There were other bills, but Government would reserve its statement respecting them until a future date.—Mr. Wakefield resumed the debate on the second reading of the East and West Coast (Middle Island) and Nelson Railway Bill. The motion for the second reading was put—ayes, 39; noes, 12. On the motion that the bill be not read a second time, the Hon. Sir J. Vogel said that the Public Works Statement was not pertinent to this question. Their aim was to get these measures forward to the Council, so that they might have time to consider them during the time the House was engaged on the



Public Works Statement and the balance of the Estimates. He quoted from Mr. Wakefield's hustings speeches to show that the provisions of the bill were precisely those he advocated on that occasion, despite his attitude towards the bill now. As regarded the 50 per cent. of land proposed by the bill, they would be ready to have that proposal discussed in Committee. It was quite consistent to do away with the Railway Construction Act and yet take advantage of some of the less objectionable provisions of that measure, as they now proposed doing. The bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed the following day.

Mr. Stout, Premier of New Zealand, has informed Mr. Service (says the *Argus*) that his Government cannot concur in the proposal that they should contribute towards the re-surveying of Bass and Banks Straits, as suggested by the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce and the Merchant Shipping and Underwriters' Association. They consider that according to the custom which has prevailed among the Australasian Colonies it is the duty of Victoria and Tasmania to bear the cost of the work, but, in concluding, Mr. Stout says:—"I trust you will not regard this reply as evincing disinclination on the part of New Zealand to share in all such united action on the part of these Colonies as may affect matters in which they are jointly concerned." In another communication Mr. Stout says that his Government has considered Mr. Griffith's bill to prevent the influx of French criminals into the Colonies, and thinks that it would be better to allow the matter to stand over until federation is achieved.

Charles Hall was drowned at Whangaroa while rafting timber. John Stratford, an old settler, died at Wellington on Sunday, aged 79. He arrived in the ship Cuba in 1838, and was the first *bona fide* settler who stepped ashore in Port Nicholson.

A number of employees connected with this journal (says the *Dunedin Herald*) met on Saturday evening for the purpose of presenting a handsome gold locket to Mr. W. A. W. Wathen, late chief reporter of this journal, who is about to proceed to Australia *en route* for England. Mr. E. E. Muir, on behalf of the companionship, spoke of Mr. Wathen's long connection with the Press of this city, and to the esteem in which he was held by a large number of friends throughout the Province, and concluded by hoping that those present might have the pleasure of seeing the recipient at some future date. Mr. Wathen referred to the kind relations that had existed between himself and his co-workers and hoped to again meet and labour amongst those from whom he was now separating.

The *Mount Ida Chronicle* states that Mr. Coroner Hickson held an inquest on the body of a child named Elliot George, aged two years (a son of Mr. Walter George), at Little Kyeburn, on Saturday last. The evidence went to show that the child had fallen into a duck pond a foot deep. No one saw him fall into the water, and when he was found he was lying on his back with his hands raised in the air. The top of his head was dry when the body was taken from the pond. An attempt was made to secure re-animation. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that there was no evidence to show how the deceased got into the waterhole in which he was found, and that there was not sufficient testimony to prove whether he had died from drowning or from fright.

Three of our townspeople took a trip to the Riverton beach on Thursday (says the *Southland News*), but while there had an adventure which considerably marred their anticipated enjoyment. Two of them (ladies) took a stroll into the scrub, while the other lighted a fire, presumably for picnic purposes. In their ramble the ladies came to an empty hut, around which several small cans, containing what to them was a curious stuff, were lying. Each lady put a piece of the phosphorus, for phosphorus it was, in her dress pocket, and returned to their companion at the fire. It was then noticed that one of their dresses was smoking, and the others, thinking a spark from the fire was causing the trouble, endeavoured to put it out with their hands. But the phosphorus ignited and ran over their hands, burning them very severely. The only injury sustained by the lady whose dress caught was the loss of that article and her jacket. The party immediately returned to town, when the two sufferers had their painful injuries treated by a medical man.

The Wellington correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times* writes as follows:—"The aspect of the political horizon, lately so calm and unclouded, has suddenly and unexpectedly changed. A complication has arisen which may end in nothing out of the way or result in a very serious conflict. The first decided sign of the political disturbance was made apparent to-day, when a meeting convened by Mr. Mitchelson, at which Mr. Rolleston took a prominent part, was held, principally to consider the East and West Coast Railway Bill. About 25 members were present, including one or two, it is said, who have supported the present Government. No definite resolution was passed, but it is understood a strong feeling was expressed against allowing what may be called the Public Works bills of the Government—such as the East and West Coast Railway Bill, the West Coast Harbour Bills, and the District Railways Bill—to pass until the Public Works Statement has been brought down. The Government apparently got wind of this meeting, and determined to take time by the forelock by holding a Cabinet meeting. The order-paper was rearranged so as to make the East and West Coast Railway Bill and the District Railways Bill the first business on the paper. And in order that there might be no mistake upon the matter, the Premier, before proceeding with the orders of the day, made a Ministerial statement to-night, in which he stated plainly that there were certain policy bills which the Government were desirous of pushing on as rapidly as possible before the Public Works Statement or the Estimates were gone on with. He especially enumerated the District Railways Bill, East and West Coast and Nelson Railway Bill, Government Insurance Bill, and West Coast Harbour Bills. In this way the challenge was fairly thrown down by Mr. Stout, and it remains to be seen how it will be taken up by the Opposition.

The steamer *Massighera*, which was despatched in advance up the Nile with a cargo of cables and other gear to be used by the boats in making the passage of the cataracts with the troops, has arrived at Dongola. It is reported that two large armies of rebels are marching on that own.

Canada offers the Cape Government men and money if the Imperial Government refuses to assist them in stopping aggressions by the Boers. Information from Cape Town states that the Government have annexed the Transkei.

The damage done to the Parliamentary Buildings in Quebec by the recent explosion of dynamite is so serious that fully half of the buildings will have to be rebuilt.

The French fleet has been prevented from entering Tamsui on account of torpedoes having been laid across the entrance to the harbour, and in consequence of this they have blockaded the port.

The Powers have accepted the invitation of the German Government to hold a conference in Berlin for the purpose of discussing matters relating to the settlement of the Congo.

The Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Kelso state that it is unlikely the Lords will recede from the position taken up by them in regard to the Franchise Bill. They consider that neither portion of the proposed reforms will be operative or have any legal effect if passed separately. The redistribution scheme published by the *Standard* utterly effaces the representation of the rural population. The Marquis of Hartington has admitted that the scheme published by that paper was drafted by a committee of the Cabinet.

#### WEDNESDAY.

In the House of representatives yesterday, Replying to Mr. Guinness, the Hon. Mr. Stout said £20,000 would be required to make the track from Barrytown, Grey county, towards Brighton, and Government did not see its way to undertake that cost.—On the motion of Mr. Bevan, the Hokitika Steam-tug Bill was introduced and read a first time.—On the motion of the Hon. Sir Julius Vogel, the District Railways Leasing and Purchasing Bill was reported, and on the motion for its third reading, Mr. J. W. Thomson and Mr. Rolleston spoke against the bill. The Hon. Sir J. Vogel, in reply, said that not only would this bill not entail any burden on the public, but it would be a relief to existing burdens. In reality the bill had been received with great favour by the House. Government was bound to see this matter satisfactorily settled. The public funds were largely invested as a security, and on that account alone they were bound to do all they could to put the concern on a satisfactory footing. It could not be said that the shareholders would come well out of their works; on the other hand, the ratepayers would come well out. The House divided—ayes, 41; noes, 21.—On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Richardson, the Public Works Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.—The Hon. Mr. Stout moved the second reading of the Land Act Amendment (No. 2) Bill. Farmers in certain parts of the country, with holdings of from 200 to 300 acres, experienced great inconvenience from having no place on which to run their stock. This bill was meant to provide for that want by allowing these men to secure small runs in the adjoining hill country. The motion for the second reading was carried. In Committee, the Westport Harbour Bill was considered and reported with the amendments made by the Select Committee on the bill. In Committee on the Grey-mouth Harbour Board Bill, in replying to a proposal made by Mr. Guinness, the Hon. Sir J. Vogel said that Government had determined to stand by the amendments recommended by the Select Committee. Mr. Guinness said in that case he would offer no objection to these amendments. In clause 8 the borrowing powers were made £150,000 instead of £100,000, the amount fixed by the Committee. The bill was reported with amendments.—In Committee on the Government Insurance Bill, Sir G. Grey appealed to the Government to report progress with the view of allowing the bill to remain over till next session, so as to give the Colony an opportunity for considering the whole subject. The Hon. Mr. Stout said that the matter had been before the Colony for the last year, and the whole subject must have been before the public mind. Sir G. Grey replied that it was unfair to the country and the policy-holders to push it through. It created an altogether new department, which could not have been contemplated. In further debate, the Hon. Mr. Stout said that if they allowed reasonable progress to be made, then he would agree to progress being reported. Sir G. Grey said that he was determined that the bill should not proceed, and rather than allow it to be proceeded with he would talk all night. The Hon. Mr. Stout said there was no wish to unduly rush the bill. He positively refused to withdraw the bill, and if necessary would ask the Government supporters to remain all night. The motion for reporting progress was put.—ayes, 9; noes, 37. Clause 4 was passed, when the Hon. Mr. Stout moved to report progress, which was agreed to.

The plague of rats reported by telegraph from Nelson has been experienced also at Picton, where a late visitor (says a *Wanganui paper*) stated he had killed nearly a hundred whilst out for an afternoon stroll, attended by three fox terriers. The rats are quite a distinct breed from those infesting this and other waterside towns, being a much smaller animal, with almost black skins. They seem to be identical with the indigenous animal which has long since been supposed to be extinct in many parts of the Colony, owing, it is said, to the hostility of the Norwegian invader, whose depredations in this town and district are at times most annoying. The rats at Picton seem to come down from the hills, and are said to do so only when very severe weather is experienced, being probably starved out by their ordinary food supplies getting covered up by snow. They do not affect the houses of the settlers, but content themselves in the fields, where they do a lot of damage to young crops, the succulent tops of which they seem very partial to.

Thomas Henry died at Kaikora on Monday as he was being conveyed to Waipukurau Hospital to receive medical attendance. He had been found in Oreo Bush, and being in a thoroughly exhausted state was taken to the Patangata Hotel, the proprietor of which communicated with the police at Waipawa. He was brought to Kaikora, but died at the railway-station while waiting for the train from Napier. An inquest was held yesterday afternoon, when the jury returned a verdict of "Death from exposure and starvation, accelerated by drink." Deceased had been frequently before the local Court for drunkenness, and some two or three months ago was remanded for medical examination on a charge of lunacy, but was afterwards dismissed.

There was a warm debate in the House this (yesterday) afternoon on the third reading of the District Railways Bill (says the Wellington correspondent of the *Daily Times*). Accusations of jobbery were freely exchanged. Mr. Rolleston declared that it was a job on the part of the Government. Mr. Stout rejoined that if so, the Government of which the hon. member for Geraldine was a member in 1879 proposed an even greater job in regard to the same railways. Mr. Thomson, of Otaheite, who also strongly opposed the bill, was fiercely attacked by Mr. Seddon, who dragged up the Oatlin's River contract to the hon. member's detriment, and also accused him of having taken steps to get the motion for the appointment of a committee of inquiry expunged from the order-paper. Mr. Thomson explained that he knew nothing of the contract being let until he was told it had been done. The Speaker and Mr. Holmes both absolved him from the other charge in regard to the motion, whereupon Mr. Seddon withdrew his accusation, and the hon. member came out of the embroglio with flying colours. Mr. Bryce protested against charges of this kind being introduced into debate, and against the *tu quoque* style of argument which has lately been adopted in the House. Sir Julius Vogel replied on the debate, and a division was taken on the third reading, having been called for by Mr. J. W. Thomson. The result was a large majority in favour of the bill, the number being—ayes, 40; noes, 21.

Two boys, named Arthur Hands and O'Bowles, inmates of the Kohimarama Training School, narrowly escaped death by eating tutu berries. Their heads became swollen, and they had to be kept walking to prevent them going into a state of coma.

Charles Brahdock, employed at Oropi's sawmills, fell down a well while in an epileptic fit on Monday, and was drowned.

The *Waipawa Mail*, of the 10th inst. says:—"We regret to have to record a very serious accident which occurred on Wednesday evening. The Rev. Fathers Ahern and Sauzeau were returning from inspecting the new church at Wallingford, when on coming to the cutting, some drain tiles, which had been placed on the bank since morning, caused the horse to shy and it swerved away and went over the precipice some 30 or 40 feet. Just as the trap was going over the bank, both gentlemen jumped out, Father Ahern escaping with a few bruises, but Father Sauzeau fell heavily, and on trying to rise, it was found that his leg was broken. Some horsemen who had just passed them, returned to their assistance and a spring cart being got, a bed was placed in it and Father Sauzeau was brought on to Waipawa, where he now lies, Dr. Keed having set the limb. Although suffering great pain all night, we hope to hear to-day that he is progressing favourably. The cart, or rather its remains, lies still on the river bank, and the horse escaped without any known injury. The practice of leaving tools, barrows and materials on the upper side of a road is a reprehensible one, yet anything but unrequent.

*Labour* supplies the following:—The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company is in possession of 347½ square miles of land in Queensland. Our readers will no doubt be interested in knowing how much land is held by other monetary institutions in the same colony. The New Zealand and Australian Land Company holds 2,061½ square miles, or 1,319,280 acres. The Bank of New South Wales 18,052 square miles, or 11,043,680 acres. The Commercial Bank, 7,829 square miles. The Scottish Australian Investment, 6,265 square miles. Making a grand total of 68,112 square miles or 43,592,240 acres.

The English Government have agreed to a proposal from the German Government that a conference of delegates of Powers, interested should be held at Berlin next month to consider the best means to secure freedom of commerce on the Congo and Niger Rivers.

The meat by the Tongariro is now selling in London at 6½ to 7d per lb. and the prospects of the market appear capital for all arrivals before Christmas.

Arrangements were made for a Conservative meeting at Birmingham on Monday evening, and Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Randolph Churchill were present with the object of delivering addresses but owing to the organised opposition of the Birmingham Liberals, the meeting ended in serious disorder. The Liberals had gathered in strong numbers at the meeting, and refused to allow the speakers a hearing, and the disturbance increased until violence was used on both sides. Many of those present were injured before the rioters could be dispersed. Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Churchill narrowly escaped being mobbed and maltreated.

Rumours have reached Cairo to the effect that Colonel Stewart was not killed at Wady-el-Homar, but is a prisoner in the hands of the Arabs. The steamer *Massighera*, which was despatched in advance up the Nile with a cargo of cables and other gear to be used by the boats in making the passage of the cataracts with the troops, has arrived at Dongola.

Mr. Romily, Deputy High Commissioner in the Western Pacific, will take temporary charge of New Guinea until the arrival of Major-General Scratchley. With respect to New Guinea, the British Government hope, with the Queen's prerogative and the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, to be able to create a competent jurisdiction. They also desire to treat the Colonies as a consulting committee on matters relating to that island. The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* (North German Gazette) is of opinion that the limited protectorate established by England over New Guinea will result in the agreement of Germany. It also expects that further agreements in regard to other portions of the Pacific where English and German interests clash will be made.

News is to hand that 600 French troops at Tamsui were led into an ambush, when 20 of their number were killed and beheaded. The remainder managed to return to their ships in safety. The French have promised not to molest Shanghai if their countrymen are not molested.

Eight Nihilists, including Vera Filpava, who were arrested for being concerned in various Nihilistic plots, have been sentenced to death.

#### THURSDAY.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, on the motion for going into Committee on the East and West Coast (Middle Island)

and Nelson Railway Bill, Mr. Rolleston objected to the bill. After reiterating many of the objections already stated, he made an attack upon the Treasurer. He said Sir J. Vogel had taken advantage of his position years ago to get himself made Agent-general, and then at a critical moment in the Colony's history he had preferred a large claim for remuneration for duties discharged at the time he was engaged as Agent-general. That was not the class of man they could trust implicitly to at a time like this. Sir J. Vogel had, after a lengthened absence from the Colony, again made his appearance in their midst. The first thing he told them was that they had been dozing in his absence, but now that he had returned they were to resume their former activity, and that the Colony was henceforth to progress not by slow and sure degrees, but by leaps and bounds. In this they could discern the old recklessness to which they owed their difficulties, and he hoped they would pause before they again gave themselves over to the influence of that same spirit. The motion for committee was put, and carried on the voices. In committee, progress was made up to clause 4. On clause 5, Mr. Fergus moved that progress be reported—ayes, 14; noes, 35. The motion was lost.

Intelligence has been received that on the 8th inst. a considerable French force was landed at Tamsui, in Formosa, and that a severe engagement with the Chinese ensued, in which the French suffered heavy loss, besides being compelled to withdraw and retire to their ships in the port.

An official yellow-book, issued at Paris, shows that France and Germany have agreed to propose to the projected conference that the Congo and Niger Rivers should be treated like the River Danube is.

The French Government decided that the Recidiviste Bill should be discussed at the next sitting of the Chamber, but this was resisted and a motion passed deciding to await M. Leveillé's report as to the suitability of Cayenne for the deportation of criminals before proceeding with the measure. It was contended that the present haste in the matter was uncivil to England, although it might appear pleasing to Germany.

Intelligence to hand from Suakim states that the inhabitants of Amara have joined Osman Digna.

England is urging that the dealings of the Conference to be held in Berlin should be limited to the unoccupied African territory.

## BISHOP MURRAY ON EDUCATION.

(From the Sydney *Freeman's Journal*.)

THE opening of the convent-school at Dubbo gave Dr. Murray an opportunity of replying to adverse criticism of our schools, which he used with judgment and dexterity. Neither vulgar abuse nor uncharitable innuendo, in marked contrast to the critics, found a place in his reply; but he spoke as became a Christian Bishop, conscious of a just cause. What was the use of mere assertion, when he had demonstration at hand? The very facts of the case revealed by the scene before him showed the folly of those who prophesied that the Public Instruction Act of 1881 would deal a death-blow to the Catholic clergy. In a distant country town, in which is one of the finest and best-mastered Public schools in the colony, a poor and scanty population of Catholics, at the bidding of their clergy, have denied themselves several thousand pounds to build a Convent-school; and although they are taxed to support the Public school, they not only refuse to derive any benefit from it, but they tax themselves again in order that their children may be educated in a school counteracted by their clergy. But Dubbo is but a sample of almost every other town in the colony. In the Diocese of Bathurst alone the Catholic laity have paid no less than £52,950 for the building of Catholic schools, and in addition to that, last year alone, they subscribed £10,979 towards their maintenance. And if the figures of the other dioceses are examined, there will be found the same practical proof of the wish of the laity to have their children educated in Catholic schools. No stronger disproof of the prophecy could have been adduced. As his Lordship aptly put it:—"So much money would not be spent to carry out a mere fancy or a factious opposition to the Public Schools Act. There must be a strong conviction as to the necessity of religious education in the minds of the few thousand parents in this diocese who spent £53,000 to build and £10,000 to maintain our Catholic schools." This, we think, must be self-evident to everyone who is not wilfully blind. It is one thing for a man to have an opinion, but it is a very different thing for him to back that opinion with his money. His doing so is a proof of his sincerity and earnestness.

We are glad that his Lordship drew attention to the efficiency of our schools, for it is at least due to the laity who make such sacrifices that their children—the fathers and mothers of the next generation—should receive a sound education. Of course, in the absence of Government inspection it is almost impossible to gauge exactly the relative quality of the education given in the Catholic schools, but we are inclined to agree with his Lordship that the secular instruction alone is equal to that given in the Public schools. But when that is added, which marks the difference between instruction and education—that training of the heart which makes a man a good citizen, husband, and father, which is unknown in the Public school system—the superiority of our schools is evident. No wonder that our rulers feel it, and shrink from a comparison. We fear the public will never make that comparison until the superiority of Catholic education is manifested in the after lives of those who are now educated in our schools.

Count Seebach, son-in-law of Count Nesselrode, Chancellor of Russia, before dying, some weeks ago in Paris, joined the Catholic Church on his deathbed.

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**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.

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Mrs. J. Woodhouse	1	0	0	" Elizabeth Funnigan	1	0	0
" Wescott	1	0	0	" Mrs. Dr. McLoughlin	2	0	0
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TO THE RATEPAYERS OF DUNEDIN.

**LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,**—I beg to inform you that I am a CANDIDATE for the Mayoralty.

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

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Per Rev. P. Lynch	6	10	0	Per Mr. W. J. Hall	3	5	6
" Mr. Hamilton	0	4	0	" Mr. Dillon	0	15	0
" Mr. N. Smith	0	15	0				

† P. MORAN.

## MARRIAGE.

**KING—HILL.**—On the 9th inst., at St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin, New Zealand, by his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, assisted by the Rev. Father Purton, O.S.B., Mr. W. King, Tapanui, to Kate, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Hill, contractor, Kaikorai Valley.

## DEATH.

**AMES.**—On the 24th September, at his late residence, Albert Street, Sandridge, Victoria, after a long illness borne with Christian fortitude, in the thirty-first year of his age, John, youngest son of the late John and Ellen Ames, of Duncannon, County Wexford, Ireland, and brother to William Ames, of this city. Deeply regretted. —May his soul rest in peace. Home papers please copy.

# The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER, 17, 1884.

## PROGRESS AND JUSTICE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE Catholics of New Zealand provide, at their own sole expense, an excellent education for their own children. Yet such is the sense of justice and policy in the New Zealand Legislature that it compels these Catholics, after having manfully provided for their own children, to contribute largely towards the free and godless education of other people's children!!! This is tyranny, oppression, and plunder.

### A PUZZLE, AND FUNNY.



HE people of New Zealand are supposed to live under a representative form of government, and to possess a right to a hearing in Parliament for their claims. There is, no doubt, a popular prejudice to this effect; but it is quite certain that such a right is not recognised so far as Catholics are concerned. For many years Catholics have petitioned Parliament for common justice on the education question, but in vain. Their petitions have been systematically derided, in fact ignored; and their claims ignominiously rejected. In reality they have, as it were, been huddled out of the House of Representatives with evident signs of impatience and even anger, not that many advocates of justice are not there; but the majority is adverse, prejudiced, unjust, and tyrannical, and Parliament takes its character from the majority. Last session a joint committee of both Houses sat, but when it seemed likely that this committee would report favourably on Catholic claims an addition was made to it of men known to be adverse, for the purpose of preventing a favourable report. In fact, to use a phrase only too well known to Catholics, the committee was so manipulated as to become a packed committee, for the purpose of perpetuating a monstrous injustice. This session has been still more remarkable. A greater number of petitions, having a greater number of signatures, was presented to both Houses on the part of Catholics, and what is the result? Nothing, not even a report, for or against, by the Petitions Committee. This Committee, with a striking cowardice, merely say in their report to the House of Representatives that Catholics have presented petitions in reference to education and that they have no recommendation to make, and the House takes no notice. And thus the injustice of which they complain so frequently and so bitterly continues; and Catholics are still compelled to pay for the free and godless education of other people's children. This is an old penal law under a new form. Formerly Catholics were compelled to pay for the maintenance of the Protestant religion, and, in addition, to pay large fines for absenting themselves from a worship they abhorred. Here and now Catholics are compelled to pay for a system of education they detest, and in addition are liable to be fined for not sending their children to be educated under this system. It is the old tyranny, the old injustice, the old penal law only modified as to the change of education for worship. But this change is for the worse.—The efforts of

the tyrants and bigots of former days was to break the spirit and coerce the wills of grown men and women, the efforts now is to darken the minds and pervert the wills of poor little children so that they may either not know, or knowing the claims of the Catholic religion, they may condemn them. The primary object of godless education is to destroy the Catholic religion, and the Parliament and Government of this country compels Catholics to pay money to sustain a system that has been established to destroy the faith of their children.

This is Thursday, and in this morning's *Times* we see it stated that a Mr. G. P. BELL, in a lecture recently delivered at Ravensbourne, told his audience that it would be a grievous injustice to the community to do otherwise than compel Catholics to pay for the godless education of other people's children. We do not know who Mr. G. P. BELL is; but we suppose G. P. stands for Great Pundit; and so we shall designate him in order to leave out of this article the name BELL, as there are many of that name in this city. Well, then, the Great Pundit holds it would be an injustice to grant Catholic claims. What are Catholic claims? Simply that they should have their own money for their own schools. The Great Pundit thinks this is an unjust claim. He must have a vocabulary for his own special use. How it can be an injustice to give a man his own is beyond our comprehension. Again, Catholics demand that they shall not be compelled to pay for the free and godless education of other people's children. The Great Pundit holds that to permit Catholics to be exempt from a forced contribution to provide free and godless education for other people's children, would be a monstrous injustice to the godless. Well, all we can say is that there is no end to the aberrations and follies of the human intellect. But Parliament, as is evident, seems to agree with the Great Pundit, for it persistently refuses Catholics all redress, and perseveres in compelling them to pay for the free and godless education of other people's children. We are to have no redress, it appears, and shall have to continue to contribute money to maintain a system of education expressly intended by its original promoters to first weaken the Catholic religion, and ultimately destroy it. The times, therefore, in which we live are not so far removed from the spirit and legislation of the bad penal days as some people would have us believe.

The Ven. Archdeacon Coleman's collection for the Dunedin Cathedral Building Fund still progresses satisfactorily and much to the credit of the Catholics of the districts he visits. The Archdeacon will be in Lawrence and Waitahuna next Sunday; in Waipori on Sunday 26th; in Queenstown on Sunday Nov. 2nd; and in Arrowtown on Sunday Nov. 9. As the generosity and religious zeal of the good people of each of the places mentioned are well known we have no doubt but that the appeal made to them will meet with a ready response.

Some time ago a number of young men at Invercargill formed themselves into a club with the laudable end of promoting entertainments for the purpose of paying off the debt on the Dominican convent in the town. Their efforts have been very successful, and the net results of one of the concerts given some two or three weeks ago were £25. A good deal remains to be done however, as the sum still due of £700 imposes a heavy burden on the Nuns.

The rejection of the Gold Duties Abolition Bill by the Legislative Council means a continuance of the disabilities under which a most deserving and useful class of colonists labour. The grievance suffered by the miners is a heavy one, and it is much to be regretted that the Council has thought fit to perpetuate it. In this case a most necessary industry is taxed exceptionally, and in an extremely burdensome manner.

In another place will be found an article from *Nature* commenting on the admirable display made by the Christian Brothers schools at the Educational Exhibition, and which should put to shame all the enemies of Catholic education. The Christian Brothers in Ireland have won the especial admiration of the people because of their rejection of Government aid rather than to draw the line required between secular and religious instruction, and to which Mr. A. M. Sullivan, in advocating the claims of religious education in *New Ireland*, makes reproachful reference. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, moreover, the present editor of the *Nation* has written some spirited verses praising the Brothers' for their conduct in this matter, and which verses we quoted in a recent issue. To find such zealous teachers of religion so approved as secular teachers of the very highest order is a powerful argument against those who decry the system they uphold and practise, and makes manifest their ignorance, or malice, or both combined.

ONE of the most lively of all possible societies appears to be that of whose meetings at Kensington our daily contemporaries have given



reports during the last few days. If we may judge by the language published concerning that which the reporters pass over as impossible to publish, the *tout ensemble* must have been edifying indeed. The Society is called the "Rational Sick and Burial Association," and whatever it may produce in the way of burial, it must be admitted that as represented by the meetings in question it may at least produce extremely rational sickness.—Nothing can be more disgraceful than the reports to which we allude.

It is perhaps as a set off against the fact of the devotion and self-sacrifice shown by nuns and priests in attending on the cholera patients of France and Italy that the *St. James' Gazette* publishes certain assumed records narrating feats of drunkenness and the encouragement given to such by nuns and ecclesiastics in the middle ages, and that our worthy contemporary the *Dunedin Evening Herald* quotes the article in question. Doubtful records of the middle ages are we know quite as much evidence as the ordinary Protestant requires, or, for the matter of that, can produce in order to counteract the influences likely to arise from the admiration deserved by Catholic heroism in the present. But the great Protestant Tradition must be maintained at any cost, if only by calumniating the past in order to divert attention from the present evidence. It is, nevertheless, true that Walter Mapes, or Map, Chaplain to Henry II, and commonly called the "jovial Archdeacon," wrote at least one drinking song in Leonine verse—but as he also wrote powerful satires in condemnation of ecclesiastical irregularities his transgression in that respect may perhaps be looked upon as in some degree mitigated. The fact, moreover, that a poet writes a drinking song is by no means conclusive as to drinking habits on his own part or a desire to encourage them on the part of others. Father Prout, again, another ecclesiastic by the way, says "A 'water-poet' is a poor creature in general." Meantime, whatever may have been the accusations brought against nuns or priests in the middle ages there can be but little suspicions of undue joviality or of carousing attached to those nuns who have succeeded one another, as death called upon them to do, in the hospitals of Toulon and Marseilles or the priests who have ministered to their flock without flinching in the pestilential atmosphere of Naples.—But these are matters concerning whose details we shall find but scant quotation in the columns of our contemporary the *Evening Herald* or those of any other journal that stoops to pander to bigotry.

THE report that a German firm have undertaken to supply the navy of their country with coal at certain islands in the South Pacific is suggestive when we consider that the annexation of Angra Pequena followed on the settlement there of a German merchant. There is a sentence also in an article published in connection with the asserted colonial designs of Austria by the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, that seems to have some bearing on the case. It is to the effect that commercial business must be established before its protection or development could be thought of. But coaling stations may well be found capable of a very full development,

SABBATARIANISM is in the ascendant among us. In section 13 of the Police Offences Bill passed the other day in committee the following clause occurs:—"Any person who, on Sunday, . . . plays at any game or pastime, in any public place, or discharges any firearms, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding £10." It is true that such silly interference with the liberty of the people, and above all, with that liberty of conscience concerning which so many boasts are made, still obtains, as a relic of religious oppression, in the Old Country; and, as a case in point, we find that a zealous parson brought a young man before the magistrates the other day, at Clane, in Kildare, for playing marbles with his little brothers on Sunday—the magistrates very wisely dismissing the case. But that is no reason in the world why so senseless and ridiculous a law should be re-enacted here. We do not know whether Mr. Stout's allowing the clause to pass unopposed was a move of the Mephistopheles-like sort, his intention being to discredit religion by making it absurd—but it may well have been so, that is, if Mr. Stout could stoop to such an action, and it is otherwise impossible to account for the course taken by him. At any rate, to impose such restrictions on the freedom of people who dissent altogether from the Puritan notions of the Sabbath, and either hold them as a monstrous distortion of the due observance of the day as commanded by the Christian Church, or reject them as wholly superstitious, is to act a very unwise and oppressive part, and one that may lead to a most undesirable reaction. There is still some hope that the Legislative Council may interfere to check the threatened mischief, and it is a case in which their preventive influence may be very laudably exercised.

As we anticipated the Castle inquiry into the revelations made by Casey and Philbin have simply resulted in the determined whitewashing of Bolton—that is, on the side of him that is turned towards the anti-Irish party—whitewash won't stick on the other side. The *Nation* of August 30, refers to the case as follows:—"Earl Spencer on Saturday last wrote to his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly, Archbishop of Tuam, officially informing him that no public inquiry would be granted to test the accuracy or inaccuracy of the statements made by Casey and Philbin, the informers in the Maamtrasna murder trials. The Lord Lieutenant assured his Grace that a prolonged and

searching private inquiry has been held, and that this inquiry established two things, viz., that Myles Joyce and the four men now undergoing penal servitude were really guilty, and that neither Casey nor Philbin was in any way tempted to give false evidence. But who proves all this? Why, the very men who are accused. It is as if a party of culprits presided at their own trial, and, after taking each other's evidence, returned a verdict of acquittal. George Bolton is the chief party against whom a serious charge is made, yet George Bolton is held guiltless, just because in the secrecy of the Castle he denies the truth of what Casey and Philbin say. Why should the three men not be put in the witness-box and examined and cross-examined publicly? This is the only way in which the truth might be arrived at. Besides, if the Castle has such a strong case on its side, what possible objection can there be to the holding of a public inquiry? George Bolton's private word is not sufficient in the minds of the Irish people to disprove what the two informers state. If no public inquiry is held, the Irish public will believe that Myles Joyce was hanged illegally, and that four innocent men were transported."

DENUNCIATIONS of the Encyclical *Humanum Genus* continue to be the order of the day among Freemasons and their friends, if they reckon anyone outside of their own order as such which is somewhat questionable. There can, however, be no doubt whatever but that the Holy Father counted on the storm that must arise, and was prepared to meet it. We are told that the Pope has been tardy in his condemnation, but other Popes had preceded him in it; that he has written a tiresome rigmarole, but that depends on the ability of the particular editor to judge; that many clergymen belong to the society, but clergymen cannot consistently belong to a society where the Zendavesta for example, holds a place on a level with that occupied by the Bible; that the Grand Orient of Paris has been condemned because of its atheism, but prominent English masons continue to make common cause with the Grand Orient, as for instance Admiral Hewett the other day, and Masons in communion with the Grand Orient are still admitted to take part in English Masonic ceremonies; that all Christians should worship in common the "Supreme Author of the Universe," but Catholics worship the Triune God alone; that princes and nobles belong to the order, but there is nothing to ensure princes and nobles against deceit, indeed the importance ascribed to their membership may make it all the more desirable that they should be deceived. Finally the unbounded charity of the society is vaunted, but there is every reason to believe it to be a charity confined to the members of the Society only, with those who are or have been dependant on them. And, indeed, if it were so vast, self-sacrificing, and universal as it is asserted to be, there should be hardly any poverty left to relieve, considering the numbers of the Freemasons, and the great wealth of many of them. That the Society is charitable within its own limits and in more ways than one no one can deny. We have, indeed, lately had an example of this in the tender manner with which certain men accused of crime in Dublin have been treated—the men in question being Freemasons and those who managed their trials brothers in the order.

A GENTLEMAN the other day furnished a highly sensational report to our contemporary the *Otago Daily Times* concerning the cowardly conduct of an Irish policeman who preferred to put foolish questions to a Chinaman rather than attempt to stop a runaway horse that bade fair to damage the Chinaman's express. It turns out, however, that the policeman was an Englishman—and we can only, therefore, account for the mistake by supposing that on hearing the said policeman speak without dropping his h's, as many Englishmen do, some Cockney scribe took it as a matter of course that he must be "h'Irish," and invented his paragraph according to his prejudices and breeding.

The friends of Mr. J. D. Pope, late of Lyttelton, will be glad to hear that he has settled in Wellington where he has found congenial occupation on the staff of the *Evening Press*. Mr. Pope as a literary man should soon make his mark in Wellington, as he is an accomplished writer, and well up to the work generally. He has in the past furnished many well-written reports, and able articles to the TABLET, as well as to several other newspapers in the colony. In Lyttelton Mr. Pope will be especially remembered as the founder of St. Joseph's choir, and as organist of the Church for many years. He also was chiefly instrumental in establishing the brass band, and in having the instruments vested in the Town Council in trust for the ratepayers. He was as well in many other respects a useful and energetic member of society, and we have no doubt but that he will ere long have secured for himself a high reputation and many friends in his new sphere of life—in which we wish him success.

THE Cliptomaniac of our contemporary the *Evening Star* descends to the Limerick Police Court in search of a nasty case, in which some fellow cheated a girl of part of her fortune and married a richer one, in order to find an illustration of the marriage customs of the Irish peasantry.—The dirty records of a police court are not however, the place in which the customs of respectable people are to be discovered. If the gentleman, nevertheless, who clips news for our contemporary finds them congenial reading and thinks his subscribers have no higher tastes, we shall not dispute the matter with him.



We have been racking our brains now for nearly three weeks in a vain attempt to find out the lord who once played whist with Mr. George Bell fifty years ago. It could not have been Lord Shaftesbury, for Lord Shaftesbury certainly never played cards in his life, and would consider such an acknowledgment as that made by Mr. Bell—unless it took place on the penitents' stool, or in the shape of a warning addressed to the young—exceedingly inconsistent in a pious Christian.—It might have been Lord George Gordon, only he died about fifty years too early for the purpose, and what is more, he died a Jewish proselyte, giving us another example of the great Judæo-Evangelical alliance. We are sorry Lord George Gordon died so much too soon for, otherwise, we should have hit on the very nobleman to take a hand at whist with Mr. Bell, and to be followed as a pattern by the much-flattered Mr. Bell in gratitude all his life afterwards.—But those who doubt that Mr. Bell would have made an excellent follower for Lord George Gordon, we refer to "Barnaby Rudge," where they will find all their doubts put an end to.

We learn from the Paris *Figaro* that the acknowledgment made the other day by the Jews of the services rendered to their nation by Sir Moses Montefiore had not been undeserved. The *Figaro* gives a very remarkable case in which the venerable Hebrew acted a protecting part. Speaking, then, in connection with the strange and still unexplained affair at Tizla Eszlar, in Hungary, where a Jewish lad had accused his father of killing a Protestant girl in order to use her blood in some religious ceremony, he *Figaro* quotes from a pamphlet published by one Dr. Justus, at Paderborn, and in which it is sought to prove—although we believe the charge has been fully refuted—that in certain sacred books of the Jews the murder of Christians is enjoined, and the use of their blood in sacrifice approved of. In relation to this publication, however, the *Union of Alsace Lorraine* had given the details of a case which took place some years ago at Damascus. There was, it seems, in the year 1840, in the town alluded to, a pious Capuchin called Father Thomas, noted for his skill in medicine and inexhaustible charity; he had, moreover, particularly distinguished himself during an outbreak of the plague by his close attendance on the sufferers in the pest-house, so that from the Turkish Governor down, the citizens of every form of belief were supposed to hold him in love and honour. There were, nevertheless, some exceptions to the rule, and they were found among a group of Jews, of whom a man named David Harari, especially esteemed for his piety, was chief. One evening, then, it was indeed that of February 5, when Father Thomas was passing in front of Harari's house, he was invited in, but had no sooner entered than the owner, his two brothers, his uncle, and two other Jews threw themselves upon him, bound and gagged him, and immediately sent for a Rabbi named Chakam, and Soliman, the Jewish barber. The barber was ordered to cut off the Capuchin's head, but, as his courage failed, the good and pious Harari himself seized the knife, and when, in turn, his hand trembled, Aaron, his brother, came to his aid, and while Soliman steadied the victim's head by holding his beard, his throat was cut and his blood received in bottles for superstitious purposes. The body was then cut into bits, the bones were ground up, and all the remains, in such a condition, were thrown into a sewer. Nor did the doings of these pious people rest here, for, when the sacristan of Father Thomas came to search for him in the Jews' quarter, where he knew him to have gone, he also was seized and treated in a similar manner. The crime, however, did not remain hidden; the suspicions of the French Consul were aroused, and the result was a full discovery. Sixteen arrests were made; two of the prisoners died during the trial, four were pardoned, and among them Soliman, on condition of turning informers, and ten were condemned to death. No executions, however, followed, for Crémieux, who was afterwards Minister of Justice in France, and Sir Moses Montefiore, who is now the revered patriarch, interceded with the Government so successfully that a firman granting pardon to the condemned men was issued. "No plea," says the *Union*, "that could excuse or justify was urged. A penalty justly merited was remitted!" But if such proofs of devotion as this have been often given by Sir Moses Montefiore to his people, it is not to be wondered at that they hold him in high esteem and consider him worthy of reward.

Messrs. Charles Begg and Co., Princes street, Dunedin, advertise a large assortment of musical instruments of all kinds, and by the best makers, for sale or hire on the most reasonable terms. They have also on hand a great quantity of music among which musicians of all classes will find their requirements provided for.

Mr. Edward Leen has taken the Club Hotel at Gore, which will be found to afford excellent accommodation, and be in every way a first-class house.

We desire to draw especial attention to the advertisement of a farm to be found elsewhere, the opportunity offered is an exceptional one, and we would gladly see some one or other of our readers availing himself of it. The terms will be found easy.

Amongst the victims to cholera at Marseilles is Père Roger, who had had experience in several cholera epidemics in foreign countries. He died in the Convent of the Grey Sisters, where in a few days no less than twelve of the inmates succumbed to the plague.

## MELBOURNE.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

October, 8, 1884

THE vacillating attitude assumed by the Government of New South Wales in dealing with the question of the annexation of the Pacific islands has aroused a strong feeling of indignation throughout the colony. At the close of the late convention of delegates from the colonies, though, as was expected, there was a wide difference of opinion with regard to the tariff and other questions, on one point the delegates seemed to be all agreed—viz., that the most urgent representations should be made to Great Britain to annex or at least establish a protectorate over New Guinea so as to prevent a foreign power seizing upon that island and using it as a convict depot, and at the same time establishing a military post which, in the event of war, would afford a hostile power the required facilities for invading the Australian colonies. The surprise and indignation that were felt here can readily be imagined when it was found that the Government of New South Wales was disposed to shuffle out of its share of the contract, and thus, by destroying the general concert amongst the colonies, to afford the Home Government a welcome pretext for declining to take any action in the matter. A series of letters have passed between Mr. Stuart, the Premier of New South Wales, and Mr. Service, the Premier of Victoria, in which the former gentleman strives in a lame and impotent fashion to explain the motives that actuated his Government in withdrawing their support and afterwards in opposing the other colonies. Nothing could be more absurd than the attitude assumed by Mr. Stuart in speaking of the protection of Imperial interests, as though the Governments of the other colonies were not as much interested in the maintenance of the British Empire, and in as good a position to obtain information of the intentions of the Home Government as Mr. Stuart or his colleagues. In fact, the opinion prevails here that it is not so much a feeling of anxiety for the safety of the British Empire as party considerations, which caused the Stuart Government to withdraw from the position they at first assumed in common with the other colonies.

The arrival of a large German man-of-war at Sydney aroused no small amount of interest, and, during a debate on the subject of annexation, Mr. A. T. Clarke, the member for Williamstown, created quite a sensation in the House, by announcing that a German ship of war had passed Cape Otway without calling at the port, and that he believed the mission of the vessel had reference to the annexation of New Guinea by Germany. The excitement attendant on Mr. Clarke's sensational announcement was, however, allayed when it was found that the German ship called at Sydney and that annexation was not her mission.

Mr. Peter Campbell, the bush missionary who rendered himself notorious by fiercely denouncing the Redmond Brothers during their visit to the colony, has been acquiring a different sort of notoriety through the medium of the Divorce Court. Mr. Campbell's numerous admirers must have been painfully shocked when the disgusting details of his case were first made public. In fact, so brutal and indecent was the language used by this man, who professed to teach the Gospel, that his counsel in disgust threw up their briefs, and left him to conduct his own case. Mr. Campbell may now chew the bitter cud of reflection in gaol, for the public could hardly be expected to subscribe the heavy costs against him, and it would be interesting to know if he will resume his occupation as bush missionary when he regains his liberty.

Mr. Gerald Massey, the well-known English poet and thinker, has been lecturing amongst us for some time past. During his early youth Mr. Massey became known to fame as a somewhat fierce advocate of the rights of the working classes. As time rolled on he gradually mellowed into a writer and poet of a religious cast—such, however, was the reputation that preceded him. His opening lectures in Melbourne on Shakespeare and other great writers were well attended. At a farewell lecture given at Ballarat last evening, under the presidency of the Mayor, the lecturer did not appear to have been so successful. He was labouring to convince his hearers that the devil was a myth, and the irreverent manner in which he spoke so shocked the chairman that he rose and left the hall, followed by several of the audience. It was well for Mr. Massey that his atheistical views were not known to the people of Melbourne when he first arrived amongst us, as, in that case, it is quite certain that such an enthusiastic welcome would not have been accorded him.

The Month of Mary has again arrived, and the altars of our Blessed Lady in the several churches in and around Melbourne present a beautiful appearance. Flowers are now plentiful as was evident from the tasteful manner in which the altars were decorated on Sunday with those choice gems of nature. Processions of the societies of the Children of Mary were held in the churches during vespers on Sunday evening last, the effect of the members walking closely veiled and with beautiful banners being indeed gratifying.

The little Sisters of the Poor have not yet arrived amongst us, but active preparation is being made for their reception. A large sum of money has been already collected, and there is not the slightest doubt of the good Sisters receiving a hearty support when they do arrive.

Germany and Russia are both pushing forward experiments in flying machines for use in war.

One can always tell a temperance man at a political convention by the fact that he has his pockets stuffed full of bad cigars, which he took instead of drinks.—*Philadelphia Call*.

Read this.—In consequence of the Dissolution of Partnership on September 2, we are compelled to raise a large sum almost immediately, and we shall offer the whole of our Stock at Cost Price for a few weeks, including all the New Goods which we have just opened up. It will pay you to call during our Great Dissolution Sale Carter and Co., Ready-Money Drapers and Direct Importers, 60 and 2 George Street.—Note.—Dressmaking by Mrs. Carter. Best in the city. Lowest charges.—[ADVT.]

## THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS AT THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION.

In the course of an article on the Educational Exhibition, from the pen of Mr. W. Lant Carpenter, *Nature* has the following reference to the Educational System of the Brothers of the Christian Schools:—

There is one society which merits more than a passing notice, since its collective exhibit is not merely one of the most remarkable and interesting in the Educational Exhibition, but is also one from which a great deal is to be learnt. It is cosmopolitan in its aims, and exhibits the results of its schools in Belgium, France, England, the United States, Canada, Egypt and India, although its headquarters are in Paris. The institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools was founded in 1680 by the Venerable Dr. J. B. De La Salle, who was the first to establish primary education in France, and also training colleges for teachers. At present the institute has nearly 12,000 Brothers, distributed over thirteen countries, and 1200 schools, with an attendance of about 330,000 pupils, who, we regret to say, are all boys, the Brothers not concerning themselves in any way with the education of girls. The Brothers everywhere follow the same general methods of teaching, while they modify the details according to the customs of the country in which they are, varying their programmes also to meet local requirements and the wants of the times; for example, in their United States schools, where all the boys stay till about sixteen, every boy in the first class learns (1) shorthand writing, (2) the use of the type-writer, (3) the Morse alphabet; since without these requirements the Brothers are unable to get situations for their pupils. The rooms in the Technical Institute as well as the space in the Belgian and French Courts devoted to the results of their work, will well repay very careful examination, since only their most leading features can be here indicated. Foremost among these, and bearing distinctly upon a subject recently discussed both in this journal and the *Spectator*, is their system of models, maps, and atlases for the scientific teaching of geography, which are exhibited by Brother Alexis. These maps were the first hypsometrical maps published in French, and we believe the first of the kind published anywhere for school use, and are intended to give, by a suitable arrangement of colours, clear notions of the real configuration of the earth's surface. An introduction to their study is afforded by a glass tank, with a very uneven bottom, upon which contour lines are marked. When this is filled to various depths with water the effects of changes in the relative level of land and sea are clearly and effectively demonstrated. This demonstrative or objective method is the key-note to the system of instruction adopted by the Brothers, and its effect is seen in many instances—notably in the splendid school museums of Ancey (Savoie), Beauvais, Rome, and Marseilles—in which the specimens are all collected by the pupils, and classified by the masters; in the apparatus employed in scientific and handiwork teaching; and in their system of teaching drawing, the results of which, as illustrated by the enormous series of designs, entirely the work of pupils, are almost incredible. The lithographed notes of science lessons distributed to the pupils, and the extensive series of science and other text-books written in various languages by the Brothers, all deserve close inspection.

## THE MAAMTRASNA REVELATIONS.

FATHER JAMES CORBETT, P.P. of Ballinrobe, sends the following statement to Wednesday's *Freeman*:—

Having seen the Lord Lieutenant's reply to the Archbishop of Tuam's letter in yesterday's *Freeman*, which reached me only to-day, I saw Thomas Casey and read for him the letter and memorandum. He requested me to forward to you the following statement. So far as Casey's statement regarding what took place in Ballinrobe on the 20th May is concerned, I can corroborate it, as I was present:—

"I, Thomas Casey, having read the letter of the Lord Lieutenant to the Archbishop of Tuam, beg to make the following statement:—

"In the first place, it was stated that at Ballinrobe, on the 20th of May last, I distinctly swore that Philbin was at the murder. That is not true. I refused to swear anything at all about Philbin, although threatened with immediate imprisonment.

"In the second place, Mr. Bolton states that he never had a private interview with me. I state that he had two—one in Kilmainham prison and the other in Green street courthouse.

"At the first interview in Kilmainham Mr. Bolton met me in an office, and told me that Philbin had given information, and that if I did the same I would be highly rewarded; that I would get ample protection, and would be sent to any fine-place I liked.

"I said I would tell him all I knew of the truth.

"Mr. Bolton then told me some of the information Philbin had given, and I said it was false.

"He then said that unless I corroborated Philbin's it would be of no use for me, and that I would go back again.

"The second private interview took place in Green-street courthouse on the morning of the trial.

"I was first brought before Mr. Bolton, Mr. Brady, and the governor; afterwards I was brought into a private room where no one but myself and Mr. Bolton were present.

"Mr. Bolton then said he would promise me £300, or more perhaps, if I gave the same information that the others had given. He said if I did not do so that I would be surely the next man put on trial, and that I would surely be hanged.

"With regard to Myles Joyce being present in any sense at the murders, I distinctly affirm that he was not there at all, nor could he possibly have been of the party on that night without my knowing it. Of the four men now in penal servitude I can state the same.

"It is stated that my wife compelled me to make the statement I made before the Archbishop, but I can honestly say that the only motive influencing me was a desire to ease my conscience of a terrible burthen at any sacrifice.

"August 26, 1884. (Witness) JAMES CORBETT, P.P."

## Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ended October 15, as follows:—

**Fat Cattle.**—182 head were yarded for the week's requirements nearly all prime. Competition was active, all qualities selling freely at an advance of 2s 6d per 100lb on last week's prices. Best bullocks brought from £10 2s 6d to £12 10s. One prime pen from Gladbrook Estate brought up to £14 10s; others, £5 10s to £9 10s; best cows, up to £10 2s 6d; others, £3 to £8 10s. We sold 21 prime bullocks from the Adamson Estate at from £10 2s 6d to £12 10s; on account of other vendors, 15 cows at from £3 to £7; and quote prime beef 27s 6d, and ordinary 22s 6d to 25s per 100lb.

**Fat Calves.**—Fifteen were penned, and under fair competition were all disposed of at from 5s 6d to 28s.

**Fat Sheep.**—2,052 were penned, of which 730 were merinos, the balance cross-breeds, representing all qualities. Bidding was moderately brisk, and prices obtained were about equal to last week's. Best cross-breeds brought from 18s 6d to 22s 3d; others, 15s 6d to 18s; shorn do., 14s 9d to 17s 3d; merinos in the wool, 12s to 16s. We sold on account of Messrs. Cochran and Robertson, Palmerston, 149 merino wethers at 14s 9d to 16s; W. Sheath, Pomahaka, 116 cross-bred wethers, 17s to 19s 3d; D. Proudfoot, Barewood Station, 193 merino wethers at 14s 6d; H. Driver, Horseshoe Bush, 64 cross-bred ewes at 19s 9d; Peter McLaren, Otakia, 89 do., mixed, at 15s 6d; Kuriwao Estate, 60 do. wethers, at 18s 9d to 19s 3d; and quote mutton 3½d to 3¾d per lb.

**Fat Lambs.**—150 were penned, and under moderate competition no lots were disposed of at from 4s 3d to 15s 9d. We sold on account of Messrs. J. and S. Aitken, Papakaio, 43 at 14s 6d.

**Fat Pigs.**—303 were penned, representing all sizes. On account of the number forward, competition was rather dull. The range was for suckers, 8s to 15s; porkers and bacon pigs up to 60s each.

**Sheepskins.**—There was a full attendance at our weekly sale on Monday, when we offered 2,600 skins of all descriptions. Competition was moderately brisk, and the whole were cleared at about equal to last week's prices. Butchers' green cross-breeds brought 4s 8d, 4s 9d, 4s 10d, 4s 11d, 5s, 5s 2d, 5s 4d, 5s 6d, 5s 7d; do. merinos, 4s 6d, 4s 7d, 4s 8d, 4s 10d, 4s 11d, and 5s; lambskins, 6d to 9d; country dry skins—merino, 1s 6d to 4s 8d; cross-breeds, 1s 9d to 5s 1d.

**Rabbit-skins.**—The market for these is decidedly lower. At our auction on Monday we offered a small catalogue to a fair attendance of the trade, and sold as follows:—4 bags broken and mixed, at 5¾d to 7¼d; 6 do medium, at 1s 2d to 1s 5½d; 20 do good to prime, at 1s 7½d to 1s 7¾d; 1 bale mixed black and grey, at 1s 6¼d; and passed 2 bales prime at 1s 8½d per lb.

**Hides.**—The market continues firm, and all coming forward in clean and sound condition realise from 3½ to 4½ per lb., according to weight; damaged or cut and bulls, 2d to 2½.

**Tallow.**—Home advices are again unfavourable, but stocks here are not large, and prices cannot be quoted much lower than last week. Fat we quote at 17s to 19s per cwt.

**Grain.**—Wheat: The market for prime milling is stationary at about from 3s 5d to 3s 7d; medium, 2s 9d to 3s 3d, ex store, bags weighed in. The demand is not by any means strong, and the prospects of any improvement slight. Chick feed has been in fair demand. During the last week we disposed of about 4,000 bushels at from 1s 6d to 2s 6d per bushel, ex store.—Oats: On account of no stocks being on hand prices have kept up, and any coming forward now are easily disposed of at last week's quotations, viz., Stout bright milling, 2s 9d to 2s 9½d; short feed, 2s 8d; inferior to medium, 2s 4d to 2s 6d, ex store, bags weighed in.—Barley: We have no transactions to report in malting. Milling we quote at 2s 9d to 3s; feed, 1s 9d to 2s 3d, ex store.—Ryegrass Seed: The market for this is quiet, and quotations about the same as last week.

## PRODUCE MARKET.—OCTOBER 16.

MESSRS. MERCER BROS., Princes street, report:—Fresh butter (in ½lb. and 1lb. prints), best quality, 11d per lb.; ordinary butter, 8d per lb.; eggs, 10d; roll bacon, 8d per lb.; good salt butter, in kegs, 7d per lb.; cheese, 4d per lb.

MR. F. MEEHAN, King street, reports:—Who's-else prices, including bags: Oats, 2s 4d to 2s 9d; wheat, milling 3s to 3s 8d, fowls 1s 6d to 2s 7d; barley, malting 3s 6d to 4s, 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, 12s 10d to 13s; fresh butter, medium to prime, 6d to 10d; eggs, 8d; salt butter, nominal, 7d; for good cheese, 4½d to 6d; bacon 8d in rolls, hams 10½d; potatoes, £5 to £5 5s.

The devotion of which the Sisters of Charity daily give proof has just been ennobled by a new name to be added to the list of their martyrs. Sister Macedonia of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul has succumbed to the plague while caring for the cholera patients at Toulon. Three other holy women, among them the lady superior, died by the dread disease. M. Edouard Herve writes of these humble heroines of Christian duties: "Noble daughters! They avenge, in a dignified manner, the base insults and ignoble persecutions of which their Order has been the object. They die for those who outrage them, who chase them away, who empty over them the vials of their hate. But no. We do wrong in speaking of vengeance. The heroism of the Sisters of Charity finds its inspiration in higher regions and purer sources. Between them and their persecutors the distance is too great to speak of revenge or even of pardon. They do not even see them, for they gaze upward and the latter are below."

## THE BULL OF POPE ADRIAN.

(Concluded.)

V.—In the Remonstrance addressed by the Irish princes and people to John XXII., about the year 1315, repeated mention is made of the Bull of Adrian. But then it is only cited there as a conclusive argument *ad hominem* against the English traducers of our nation: "Lest the bitter and venomous calumnies of the English, and their unjust and unfounded attacks upon us and all who support our rights, may in any degree influence the mind of your Holiness." The Bull of Adrian IV. was published by the English, and set forth by them as the charter-deed of their rule in Ireland, yet they violated in a most flagrant manner all the conditions of that Papal grant. The Irish princes and people in self-defence had now made over the sovereignty of the island to Edward de Bruce, brother of the Scottish King; they style him their adopted monarch, and they pray the Pope to give a formal sanction to their proceedings. Thus throughout the whole Remonstrance the Bull of Adrian is used as a telling argument against the injustice of the invaders, and as a precedent which John XXII. might justly follow in sanctioning the transfer of the Irish Crown to Edward Bruce. But in all this the historian will find no grounds for asserting the genuineness of the supposed Bulls of Adrian and Alexander. We will just now see that at this very time the Irish people universally regard these Bulls as spurious inventions of their English enemies.

VI.—Baronius, the eminent ecclesiastical historian, inserts in his invaluable *Annals* the Bull of Adrian IV. "from a Vatican Manuscript." This is the sixth argument advanced by Mr. O'Callaghan.

It is not my intention to question in any way the services rendered by Cardinal Baronius to the cause of our Church History; but at the same time no one will deny that considerable progress has been made in historical research during the past three hundred and fifty years, and many documents are now set aside which were then accepted as unquestioned on the supposed reliable authority of preceding chroniclers.

In the present instance we are not left in doubt as to the source whence Baronius derived his information regarding Adrian's supposed Bull. During my stay in Rome I took occasion to inquire whether the MSS. of the eminent annalist, which are happily preserved, indicated the special "Vatican Manuscript" referred to in his printed text, and I was informed by the learned archivist of the Vatican, Monsignor Theiner, who is at present engaged in giving a new edition, and continuing the great work of Baronius, that the *Codex Vaticanus* referred to is a MS. copy of the History of Matthew Paris, which is preserved in the Vatican Library. Thus it is the testimony of Matthew Paris alone that here confronts us in the pages of Baronius, and no new argument can be taken from the words of the eminent annalist. Relying on the same high authority, I am happy to state that in where in the private archives or among the private papers of the Vatican or among the *Resgesta*, which Jaffe's researches have made so famous, or in the various indices of the Pontifical Letters, can a single trace be found of the supposed Bulls of Adrian IV. and Alexander III.

VII.—The last argument advanced by Mr. O'Callaghan will not detain us long. The insertion or omission of such ancient records in the *Bullarium* is a matter that depends wholly on the critical skill of the editor. Curious enough, in one edition of the *Bullarium* as may be seen in the references of Dr. Lanigan, Adrian's Bull is inserted, whilst no mention is made of that of Alexander; in another edition, however, the Bull of Alexander is given in full, whilst the Bull of Adrian is omitted. We may well leave our opponents to settle this matter with the conflicting editors of the *Bullarium*. They, probably like Baronius, merely copied the Bull of Adrian from Matthew Paris, and erred in doing so. Labbé, in his magnificent edition of the Councils, also publishes Adrian's Bull; but then he expressly tells us that it is copied from the works of Matthew Paris.

We have thus, as far as the limits of this article will allow, examined in detail the various arguments which support the genuineness of the supposed Bull, and now it only remains for us to conclude that there are no sufficient grounds for accepting that document as the genuine work of Pope Adrian.

Indeed the Irish nation at all times, as if instinctively, shrunk from accepting it as genuine, and unhesitatingly pronounced it an Anglo-Norman forgery. We have already seen how even Giraldus Cambrensis refers to the doubts which had arisen regarding the Bull of Pope Alexander; but we have at hand still more conclusive evidence that Adrian's Bull was universally rejected by our people. There is, happily, preserved in the Barberini archives, in Rome, a MS. of the fourteenth century containing a series of official papers connected with the Pontificate of John XXII., and amongst them is a letter from the Lord Justiciary and the Royal Council of Ireland forwarded to Rome under the Royal Seal, and presented to His Holiness by William of Nottingham, Canon and Precentor of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, about the year 1325. In this important, but hitherto unnoticed, document the Irish are accused of very many crimes, among which is insidiously introduced the rejection of the supposed Bull: "Moreover, they assert that the King of England under false pretences and by false Bulls obtained the dominion of Ireland, and this opinion is commonly held by them,"—" *Asserentes etiam Dominum Regem Angliæ ex falsa suggestione et ex falsis Bullis terram Hiberniæ in dominium impetrasse ac communitè hoc tenentes.*" This national tradition was preserved unbroken throughout the turmoil of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; and on the revival of our historical literature, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, it was registered in the pages of Lynch, Stephen White, and other writers.

It will be well also, whilst forming our judgment regarding this supposed Bull of Adrian, to hold in mind the disturbed state of society, especially in Italy, at the time to which it refers. At the present day it would be no easy matter indeed for such a forgery to survive more than a few weeks. But at the close of the Twelfth Century it was far otherwise. Owing to the constant revolutions and disturbances that then prevailed, the Pontiff was oftentimes

obliged to fly from city to city; frequently his papers were seized and burned, and he himself detained as a hostage or a prisoner by his enemies. Hence it is that several forged Bulls, examples of which are given in *Cambrensis Eversus*, date from these times. More than one of the grants made to the Norman families are now believed to rest on such forgeries; and that the Anglo-Norman adventurers in Ireland were not strangers to such deeds of darkness, appears from the fact that a matrix for forging the Papal Seal of such Bulls, now preserved in the R. I. Academy, was found a few years ago in the ruins of one of the earliest Anglo-Norman monasteries founded by De Courcy.

The circumstances of the publication of the Bull by Henry were surely not calculated to disarm suspicion. Our opponents do not even pretend that it was made known in Ireland till the year 1175, and hence, though publicly granted with solemn investiture, as John of Salisbury's testimony would imply, and though its record was deposited in the public archives of the kingdom, this Bull, so vital to the interests of the Irish Church, should have remained dormant for twenty years, unnoticed in Rome, unnoticed by Henry's courtiers, still more unnoticed by the Irish Bishops, and, I will add, unnoticed by the Continental Sovereigns so jealous of the power and preponderance of the English monarch. For such suppositions there is no parallel in the whole history of investitures.

It is seldom, too, that the hand of the impostor may not be detected in some at least of the minor details of the spurious document. In the present instance more than one ancient MS. preserves the concluding formula of the Bull, *Datum Romæ*, "Dated from Rome." Now, this simple formula would suffice of itself to prove the whole Bull to be a forgery. Before the news of the election of Pope Adrian to the Chair of St. Peter could reach England, that Pontiff was obliged to seek for safety in flight from his capital. Rome was in revolt, and Arnold of Brescia sought to renew there a spectre of the old Pagan Republic. John of Salisbury, in his *Polygraphicon*, faithfully attests that on his arrival in Italy the Papal Court was held not in Rome but in Beneventum; it was in this city he presented to Pope Adrian the congratulations of Henry II., and he mentions his sojourn there during the three months that he remained in Italy. This is further confirmed by the Italian chronicles. Baronius saw the inconsistency of the formula, *Datum Romæ*, with the date 1155, and hence, in his *Annals* he entered Adrian's Bull under the year 1159; but if this date be correct, surely then that Bull could not have been brought to Henry by John of Salisbury, and the passage of the *Metalogicus* referring to it must at once be admitted a forgery. Other historians have been equally puzzled to find a year for this supposed Bull. For instance, O'Halloran, in his *History of Ireland*, whilst admitting that the Irish people always regarded the Bull as a forgery, refers its date to the year 1167, that is, eight years after the death of Pope Adrian IV.

There is only one other reflection with which I wish to detain the reader. The condition of our country and the relations between Ireland and the English King, which are set forth in the supposed Bull, are precisely those of the year 1172; but it would have required more than prophetic vision to have anticipated them in 1155. In 1155 Ireland was not in a state of turmoil, or verging towards barbarism; on the contrary it was rapidly progressing and renewing its claim to religious and moral pre-eminence. I will add that Pope Adrian, who had studied under Irish masters, knew well this flourishing condition of our country. In 1172, however, a sad change had come over our island. Four years of continual warfare, and the ravages of the Anglo-Norman filibusterers, since their first landing in 1168, had well-nigh reduced Ireland to a state of barbarism; and the authentic letters of Alexander III., in 1172, faithfully describe its most deplorable condition. Moreover, an expedition of Henry to Ireland, which would not be an invasion, and yet would merit the homage of the Irish princes, was simply an impossibility in 1155. But owing to the special circumstances of the kingdom, such in reality was the expedition of Henry in 1172. He set out for Ireland not avowedly to invade and conquer it, but to curb the insolence and to punish the deeds of pillage of his own Norman freebooters. Hence, during his stay in Ireland he fought no battle and made no conquest; his first measures of severity were directed against some of the most lawless of the early Norman adventurers, and this more than anything else reconciled the native princes to his military display. In return he received from the majority of the Irish chieftains the empty title of *Ardrigh*, or "Head Sovereign," which did not suppose any conquest on his part, and did not involve any surrender of their own hereditary rights. Such a state of things could not have been imagined in 1155; and yet it is one which is implied in the spurious Bull of the much maligned Pontiff, Adrian the Fourth.

Defeat is exasperating the anti-Catholic party in Belgium. That right to freedom of opinion which they are always claiming for themselves they are at present denying to the majority of their fellow-countrymen. Toleration is a virtue to be practised by their opponents, but not by themselves. In Brussels mobs have been assembling before the Chamber of Deputies for the purpose of intimidating the Government, and Ministers have been insulted as they walked through the streets. Such is the self-restraint of Continental infidelity.—*Nation*, August 23.

The Very Rev. Abbe Hogan, of Paris, sailed on the 16th August, from Liverpool on the Guion Steamer Alaska for New York. The Abbe has been for twenty-five years one of the directors of the Grand Seminaire at Paris. Father Hogan is one of the best known priests in this country who has never visited it. His name is held in veneration by the hundreds of priests throughout the whole American Continent, who have been pupils of his at St. Sulpice. He is now on his way to Boston to take charge of the new Sulpician Seminary, recently established for the use of the Archdiocese of Boston. The Seminary will be opened on the 22nd of September by Archbishop Williams. It is situated in Brighton, and will be under the direction of the priests of the Congregation of St. Sulpice. In our next issue will be printed the address, presented to the Very Rev. Abbe by the priests of Paris, previous to his departure from that city.—*Pilot*.

ORATION DELIVERED AT THE FUNERAL  
OF THE VERY REV. FATHER FOREST, S.M.

THE following is a verbatim report of the funeral sermon preached by the Very Rev. Father Sauzeau, S.M., in St. Mary's Church, Napier, on Wednesday, October 1, in connection with the obsequies of the late Very Rev. Father Forest, S.M., who died at Napier on Sunday, 28th September, in the 80th year of his age. The report has been kindly furnished to this journal by Mr. John W. McDougall, of the *Hawke's Bay Herald* staff:—

"As my Father hath sent me, I also send you." Here, my dear brethren, in the midst of us, in this decorated church—a church that has been many times adorned by the zeal and virtues of the late Rev. Father Forest—lies his mortal body in this coffin. His last remains lie where he worked in life, and are but waiting to be carried to their last abode. They are surrounded and covered with flowers fit emblems of his virtue, and testimonies also of the gratitude, love, and respect of all his spiritual children and of so many others to whom that term does not apply. Chateaubriand, my dear brethren, a great French writer, says, "Come and see a great man and a Christian dying." Now I say to you, "Come and see a great man first live, and then die in the midst of you; a Christian man, a holy priest, and a most zealous supporter of the Church." Our Lord said to his disciples "As my Father hath sent me, I also send you." Every one of us has a vocation. From the moment we are born we are destined for some certain work in this world. Let us see, my dear brethren, how your late reverend pastor was called to the ministry; how also he had fulfilled the duties of the priesthood among you; how also he has finished his career on earth. The late Rev. Father Forest was born near Lyons, in France, on the 31st of October, 1804. He was born of a patriarchal family living in the neighbourhood of Lyons, more favoured with grace and with Christian virtues than with fortune, although they enjoyed sufficient prosperity to enable them to bring up their children properly. Being brought up by a Christian father and mother, he had before his eyes examples of virtue, and received lessons which still further led him in the paths of virtue. Soon, like David, he was sent to watch over the flock belonging to the family, and then, by degrees, the vocation Almighty God had called him to, was rooted, germinated, and went on to perfection. The youth Jean Forest, after receiving lessons of virtue from his parents, was sent to a primary school, as a preparation for the Christian seminary. There, my dear brethren, he began at once to show himself what he has been ever since through life—firm and determined in the way of duty. He shunned always all those of his companions who were less disposed to virtue than he was, and who otherwise might perhaps have misled him, by their example and conversation. After being for some time in this school, a model and example for all his companions, he was sent to the seminary. There he prepared himself by the study of theology and philosophy for the discharge of his priestly duties, and there also, my dear brethren, he learned that solidity of doctrine, that soundness and clearness of spirituality which have been many times admired in him by you, his people. The late Father Forest, as is known to you, always preached with soundness and solidity of doctrine, and that is seen best by the state of the people here who knew him, and were brought up by him, and who as a result know so well their religious duties. By this you will know that the late Father Forest when he was yet in the seminary, and before the priesthood, prepared himself by the practice of virtue to afterwards fulfil the duties of his vocation. He was ordained priest at last on the 6th of June, 1830, by the Archbishop of Lyons. He had prepared himself for this great dignity, and then, my dear brethren, when he received the grace of ordination, he heard the words that our Saviour said to His Apostles, "As my Father hath sent me, I also send you." The late Father Forest undertook the duties of the priesthood with generous zeal. He was at first sent for some time to a small parish, where he fulfilled his vocation with zeal and energetic conscientiousness. He well looked after the charge entrusted to his care, and worked zealously to lead his people under the guidance of their parish priest to heaven. He also undertook the work of catechist, a duty which he fulfilled with zeal and success till the end of his life. After having worked for a few years in this part of the vineyard in which Almighty God had placed him, he heard the voice of God saying, "Go and preach to all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost." The field in which he was too narrow, too small for his zeal. Gregory 16th, looking on the map of the world, saw that most of the nations of the earth had already received the good news of the Gospel. But he saw that the people of the lands on the map of Oceania had never had the faith preached to them there, so he sent priests to preach to these people the good news. The Society of Mary, to which the late Reverend Forest belonged—which, in fact, he was one of the founders of, and in which he made his profession—had entrusted to it these missions in the South seas, and Father Viard and others had been already sent to these shores to preach the Gospel. At the end of the year 1841 the late Father Forest was sent by his superiors of the Society of Mary, with the Reverend Father Beiguer, Father Lampila (not then a priest), Father Grange, Father Chanel and others. Father Chanel was killed at Futuna shortly after his arrival in Oceania, and so reaped the crown of martyrdom at the beginning of the mission. Father Forest landed at Wellington in April, 1842, after being many months at sea. Navigation was not then so easy and so certain as it is now, and a proof of the difference will be gathered from the fact, that the party, though bound for Nelson, had to call in at Wellington to find out the way where they wanted to go to. The party afterwards directed their course to Auckland, the voyage to that place lasting many days, owing to the boisterous weather encountered. Upon arrival at Auckland the party were received with great kindness by the handful of Catholics already there. Father Forest was anxious to place himself under the guidance and direction of Bishop Viard, who was then residing at the Bay of Islands, and there they went, remaining here about 15 months. Great were their privations and

sufferings. Before leaving for New Zealand the party placed a sum of money in a London Bank. The bank failed, and of course their money was lost, and for months these poor priests had to submit to great privation and suffering. Our life, my dear brethren, is like a river. Sometimes it flows on smoothly through rich and level places, and at other times through rocky and precipitous country. So it was with the late Father Forest. Sometimes he experienced ease and facility in the discharge of his ministry, and at other times he suffered great privations. When they were in Auckland, or rather in the Bay of Islands, these poor priests had great trouble and difficulty in providing for themselves a miserable existence. So they took advice given by Father Forest, and dispersed themselves throughout the islands, in order that they might do more good, and also find for themselves means of subsistence. Father Forest's lot was Auckland, he being entrusted with the mission there. Great difficulty was experienced for some time. The priests were poor, having hardly any means at all, and they spoke the English language very imperfectly, and they also had many other obstacles thrown in their way. For some time they were compelled to cook their scanty provisions in a small bell, which they used to fix up over a few stones for a fireplace; and yet, my dear brethren, the work commenced under such difficulty was greatly blessed by Almighty God. Never, my dear brethren, pay much regard to work that is commenced all at once, as it were, or that is commenced without tribulation. By tribulation Almighty God shows us that the ultimate success of a work is his own, and not His minister's work. Before Father Forest had been long in Auckland, and as soon as an effort could be made, he looked around, and saw the children running in the streets without education. He remembered that our Lord, when one day the little children were brought to Him by their mothers, blessed and caressed them with great delight—partly because of their purity, and partly because they would be, as it were, the support of the Church in after days. And so Father Forest, as soon as possible, erected schools, and afterwards convents, where the children were given a good, sound, and religious education. Then he erected in Auckland what was for some time a temporary Church. But, my dear brethren, the late Rev. Father Forest was devoted, as it were, with zeal for the house of God, and, of course, could not think of having a house to enjoy for himself whilst his Lord and Master was, so to speak, homeless in the place. Soon Father Forest infused the fire of his own zeal into the breasts of his people, and soon was laid in Auckland the foundation of the present St. Patrick's Cathedral, the first church dedicated to the great Apostle of Ireland that has been built in this Colony. When the church was being built, and as means were limited, Father Forest himself laboured as a workman, until, when he was one day lifting a stone, he hurt himself so seriously that he was given up for a long time, and it was thought that he would never recover at all. By the blessing of Almighty God, however, he recovered, and returned to his priestly duties. For many years Father Forest remained in charge of the city of Auckland, and now that he is dead, the people of Auckland, by a telegram sent through their head priest, testified their sweet remembrance of his holy memory. The telegram referred to the misfortune sustained by Napier in the taking away of Father Forest, and was a tribute to his memory and his usefulness. After staying some years in Auckland, Father Forest went to Wellington when that new diocese was formed by the Holy See. It was found that to aid the faith and to implant it in the South Island, it was necessary that a diocese should be formed at Wellington—the late Dr. Viard afterwards bishop of the Wellington diocese, being sent there to administer it. A few miles from Wellington there is a small place in a beautiful little valley, and called the Hutt. In that place the Hon. Mr. Petre had settled, and had gathered around him a number of Catholics. For a long time Mass used to be celebrated at this little settlement by Father O'Reilly, of Wellington, but a resident priest was petitioned for, and Father Forest was sent in response to the application. As soon as he found himself at the head of a new parish he begged of Almighty God to help him to lead his people in the right way of salvation. He worked there as he had done everywhere, and fulfilled his duties as priest with the greatest regularity. Always, when he was in good health, he rose early in the morning, and made his meditation and prayer, and every day of his life, unless prevented by sickness, he celebrated the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, to call down the blessing of Almighty God upon himself, his works, and his spiritual children. Oh! my dear brethren, how many times he has knelt down before the holy altar of God, there to commend all his people, and especially to commend poor sinners, that they might see their wretched state, and, like the prodigal son, return to their heavenly Father, and beg mercy and forgiveness. A short time after Father Forest came to the Hutt, he opened a school there for the benefit of the children. He knew well that without the school, humanly speaking, the church was not much good, because unless the schools are near the church, and the children are brought up in the rudiments of religion, they will not be of much use to the Church afterwards. So he, of course, considered that the schools were as necessary as the church itself, so to speak, and the school was built. Then before long a beautiful little church was erected, where divine service was celebrated every Sunday and holiday, and Mass every day of the year. The people who had the happiness of being under the spiritual guidance of Father Forest testified to his zeal and to his great care and prudence, and admired him for his counsel and advice to those under his direction. He was always in the church on Saturday and on the days before festivals to hear the confessions of his people, to prepare them for the worthy celebration of the festivals. In the discharge of his priestly duties he did not spare himself at all. Like a good pastor he was ready to lay down his life for his flock. Our Master Himself laid down His life for us all, and many of His faithful priests, sent by Him, have not spared their lives, but have reckoned them, as it were, nothing at all. These priests are those who are only satisfied so that they may procure the salvation of the souls entrusted to their care. Father Forest was one of these. Now the Hutt, though a beautiful place, is rather damp, and there the late Father contracted a serious illness which obliged him to abandon



for a time, his dear flock. He was sent by the Bishop for a time to Nelson, where he was cared for by friends. It was afterwards found necessary to seek a change of air and he was sent to Sydney, and there his health and strength were renewed. He could not remain long idle, for he was anxious to return to his work of caring for souls, so he came back to Wellington. He then wrote to the Rev. Father Reignier, who was the first apostle of this province of Hawke's Bay. Father Reignier had built a little church, the first built in Hawke's Bay. Father Forest wrote, asking if he could be found work here, and in response to Father Reignier's letter the dear Father came to Napier. He was entrusted with the charge of the town. He lived for a time partly in a private house, and partly in the sacristy of the church, in which he cooked his own provisions. In this part of his life also, my dear brethren, it would be difficult to realize his privations. It is difficult, looking at the progress that has been made in New Zealand, to realize what difficulties the apostles and pioneers of the faith had to put up with in the early days of the mission. In Napier when the late Father Forest came, he found only a handful of civilian Catholics. There were, however, the soldiers in the barracks, and they showed love and respect for Father Forest and helped him to form his little mission-station, as he used to call it. From the moment he took charge of Napier he threw himself body and soul into the work, for the dear Father never did things by halves, and his zeal had no measure at all. In 1861 he founded the first Catholic school in this town. The school was held in the little church where now the Marist Brothers have their school. The building was then used as a church on Sundays and as a school on week-days. A short time afterwards he found it necessary to establish the convent, where the little girls might receive a Christian education, and be fitted for their duties in the world. So the Sisters of the Missions were sent for by the dear Father, and they lived in the convent, from which so many blessings have been showered down upon the people. You will never be able, my dear brethren, to sufficiently thank your late Rev. pastor for the blessings he has been the means of showering upon you, and for the works he has established in this place. The convent having been built for the girls, the little boys required educating. So the new church was erected, and the little church was transformed into a school for the boys under the able direction of the Marist Brothers. When that was accomplished Father Forest was used to say: "I can die in peace now; I have done my work, and have given to my people a good church where they can come and pray and hear the word of God and receive the sacraments of the Church. My people now have two good schools, under the guidance of the Brothers and the Sisters, where the children can receive not only all the learning that can be taught in the Government schools, but where they are also grounded in religion and in virtue." The Right Rev. Dr. Moran was Administrator of the Diocese after the death of Dr. Viard. When Dr. Moran officially visited this Parish the Bishop stated that he had examined every thing in the parish carefully. He told how he admired the beautiful little church; so clean, so tidy, so well kept; and he said after inspecting the schools: "I am delighted with everything I have seen in this parish." This testimony showed how truly the late Father Forest was a faithful priest. During the years he remained in this place he made many converts, and was always ready to offer consolation to those who had recourse to him. Ah! how many came to him with broken hearts and were comforted; how many were quietly assisted by the worthy Father; how many were able to renew their peace of conscience in the Sacrament of Penance; and how many comforted by the zealous preaching of the Word of God! The work of Father Forest will not die with him. His work will preach for him, now that he himself has gone. After many generations—when this generation has passed away and succeeding ones also—the words of the good Father will speak of the prudence, the zeal, and the virtues exemplified by him. After Father Forest had been several years in charge of Napier, he was entrusted for some time with the administration of the diocese, but he was always anxious to return to his "dear little station," as he used to call it. But I must come to a conclusion, my dear brethren: I must now view him on his death-bed. About twelve months ago he felt his health failing, and although struggling manfully and not sparing himself at all, he had at last to write to the Bishop saying, "I feel I am done; I cannot work and shall have to be replaced." He tried to do what he could, but at last he had to enter upon that complete repose from which he never again rose. He was seized by his last illness, and knew it, and did not attempt to deceive himself. As soon as he lay down, he said: "I shall never get up again." But as the soldier; as the captain who must fight valiantly, he was ready to surrender his life, and was resigned to the will of Almighty God. "Thy will be done," he said; "and not mine;" and although for a long time he suffered very much yet he did not complain, neither did he murmur at all. Looking now and then upon the crucifix he recommended himself to the Blessed Virgin, for whom he had always great devotion, and thus he bore the long days and nights of his sufferings with fortitude. He was treated with great care and kindness by those around him, and especially by your beloved pastor the good father successor, and by the Sisters, and by Father Cassidy and by those around him generally. Yet his days and his nights must have been long, tedious, and wearying indeed, being never without pain, but suffering with patience. Like St. Martin, he did not refuse to remain, but was also ready to depart into his eternal house. He had no presumption. He had no doubt been guilty of some human frailties, but he trusted in the mercy of Almighty God. He hoped in the Lord and knew that he would not be confounded. And so he lay patiently waiting for his last moments, and by degrees, they came although they must have seemed long delayed to the poor sufferer. At last the cold hand of death came. A short time before the good Father died he received the last sacraments of the Church with great piety and devotion. Then, my dear brethren, he edified all those present by begging forgiveness from any whom he might have offended during his life, and then he said; "Ask forgiveness for me from all my people." He went on to say, "I may have offended unintentionally, I may have unwillingly been a little hard upon some of them, beg of them also to forgive me."

He was told, of course, that he had no enemies in the world and that all were only anxious to remember the great good he had done for his people, and that all these knew how good his intentions had ever been. He continued to practise the virtue of patience, and prayed for his people until his last moment came. The day before his death he renewed his vows of religion and recited many prayers. These he recited in his heart and not aloud, because he could not pronounce them distinctly. So, sweetly and gently, last Sunday, at about 10 minutes to 7 o'clock in the morning, he breathed his last quietly and like a child who goes to sleep on the bosom of his mother. He had heard, no doubt, the angel of God breathe into his ear the words, "Come, good and faithful servant—Well done. You have suffered much during your life, but have fought manfully and courageously. You have been faithful to your Lord. Come and share His joys for all eternity." Now, my dear brethren, our very dear friend has gone to his last abode. Like the late Pope Pius IX., who chose to be buried among his own people in the Church of St. Lawrence beyond the walls of Rome, because he wanted to be among his children in death as he had been in life, so Father Forest asked that he might be allowed to rest in peace in the midst of his children. So every time you go through the cemetery you may kneel down and say a prayer for him, and may remember all the good he has done for you—how many times he has felt an anxiety for you and prayed for you and worked so zealously for the salvation of yourselves and your children. The memory of the good Father must remain long among you, and I hope now and then when you kneel down at night in the midst of your children you will say a prayer for the repose of his soul. Still, although it is our duty to pray for all, we hope he is already receiving the reward of his labours, so that we may also hope that he will have recourse to the throne of Almighty God for us. Let us, my dear brethren, in conclusion, store up in our minds the virtue, the regularity, and zeal and the spirit of prayer and devotion that animated the late Father Forest, and let us beg of Almighty God the grace to die the death of the just that we may one day rejoice with Father Forest and all the angels and saints and sing the praise of Almighty God for all eternity, which is a blessing I wish you all in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

### THE TUBBERCERRY PRISONERS—MORE DISCLOSURES.

(Dublin Freeman, August 23.)

WE have not given publicity to the disclosures we make this week in connection with the Tubbercurry conspiracy case without having assured ourselves of their authenticity. The public have become familiar with instances of prisoners in gaols and police barracks being bullied and terrified into making incriminating statements and depositions, but it has been reserved for a couple of active and energetic members of the police force in Tubbercurry to procure evidence out of the incoherencies of a drunken pauper. We have little desire to exaggerate the importance of the statements which were made at the meeting of the Tubbercurry Board of Guardians on Monday. But, even succeeding a number of grave and serious charges against the administration of the law in Ireland, they reveal a degree of corruption in the stream of justice which is astounding and deplorable. M'Manus was a witness against the prisoners alleged to be implicated in the Tubbercurry conspiracy. He gave his evidence and went his way, but Constables Sullivan and Cronin came to the conclusion that he knew more than he had revealed, or what was as good for them, that he might be used to make the case a stronger one for the Crown. He was visited again and again in the workhouse by the two policemen. On one occasion four policemen were at him, and M'Manus deliberately declares that policeman Sullivan suggested he should make a "statement" which would be transmitted to Sub-Inspector Phillips, who would forward it to where money would be got for him! Again, when M'Manus was examined at the police barrack, although he had drunk five glasses of whiskey and two pints of porter, he was supplied by the police with a cupful of whiskey, and Constable Cronin suggested a little more stimulating beverage as calculated to nerve M'Manus "to think of more." If ever a system required a drastic overhauling, it is the system of government by policemen and Crown Prosecutors which prevails in Ireland. It has nearly undermined every atom of respect for the administration of justice in certain descriptions of offences, and will speedily bring contempt upon all law if a sweeping reform is not effected. Already the Tubbercurry conspiracy case has attracted much attention, and it seems to have been destined to be kept prominently before the public. At the last Sligo Assizes true bills were found against the prisoners, but it pleased the Crown to refuse to proceed with the prosecution then, the reason assigned being that a fair trial was not to be had because of the appearance of a circular issued with the view of raising money to pay for the defence. The accused were quite ready to go on, and Mr. Devine, who had sent the circular out, explained in an affidavit his motives, which were solely benevolent, and not intended to bear upon the trial one way or the other. After some delay six of the prisoners were allowed out on bail, and on yesterday application was made to the Master of the Rolls to allow the remainder out, but he refused to do so. Mr. Taylor, for the accused, said that the evidence against the men still detained was not one whit stronger than that against the men who are out, and he added that his clients were prepared to give any substantial bail fixed by the Court. Mr. Ronan objected, however, for the Crown. The men released, he said, were ordinary members of the conspiracy, the men retained being leaders. Mr. Ronan undertook to have all the accused tried at the October Commission in Dublin, and in consequence the Master of the Rolls would not take bail in any of the cases. If there were any further delay, however, in having Durkin and Armstrong tried, he would be inclined to allow them out, and in the meantime he made a note of the promise given on behalf of the Crown. A great deal of public indignation has been aroused by the action, or rather inaction, of the Crown in these Tubbercurry cases. The general impression is that waiting game is the only one open to the Crown to at present play



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**TO THE READERS OF THE TABLET.****Y**OUR assistance is earnestly solicited in the shape of a  
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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  
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Boarders should apply immediately to the Rev Mother Prioress from  
whom all further particulars may be obtained

Unfortunately, their hands cannot very well be forced, and the disclosures we publish show how necessary it is, in the interests of abstract justice, that unreasonable delays in pressing cases against accused men should not be countenanced. Every hour that a man is in prison increases the peril in which he stands of falling a victim to the cupidity or cruel cowardice of some miserable wretch who places a higher value upon his neck than upon his oath. While in the interests of society it is essential that the evil-doer should be visited with punishment commensurate with the character of his offence, it is of paramount importance that nothing should be done to incaluate the innocent, or to weaken his chances of proving his guiltlessness. The trial of these men must be proceeded with in October, or the Crown will have to show very good cause indeed for insisting upon another postponement. Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Gray, and Mr. Harrington have shown to Ministers that the case is not one to be lost sight of by the Irish party, and that if the Crown mean to trifle longer with the freedom of the accused instead of trying them with decent promptitude, they will do so with a thorough knowledge that their acts are being closely scrutinised.

## GREYMOUTH.

ON Monday, September 22, two Sisters of Mercy, Mary de Pazzi and Xavier, arrived in Greymouth from Ennis Convent, Ireland. They came to supplement their community at Greymouth, and to bear a hand with them in their increasing labours. They left home in company with Dr. Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, and arrived in Wellington on the 20th ult., per s.s. Liguria. Mr. M. Kennedy, the coal prince of New Zealand, kindly caused one of his steamers (the Maori) to divert from her usual course on that occasion, that it might receive them at Wellington, and convey them to Greymouth. At Wellington they were joined by Miss Minnie Dungan, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Dungan, former editor of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET. Although the morning of their arrival was wet and stormy, a considerable number assembled to greet them at the wharf. The taller girls of the Convent schools took possession of the balconies in the vicinity of the wharf, and many of their mothers and other ladies went out in the storm to catch a glimpse of those who are destined to shower blessings on themselves and their offspring. They were received at the wharf by the Rev. Father Carew, Mr. M. Kennedy, the Superioress of the Convent, and three of the Sisters, and conveyed to the convent. The large and beautiful schoolrooms of the convent were richly decorated for the occasion. There 150 children sang a magnificent chorus of welcome to them, in which they were joined by the Sisters of the community, after which Miss Lizzie Sheedy read the following address to them:—

"Dear Sisters,—It is with great delight that we assemble here to-day to welcome you to your new home. We are all aware of the many sacrifices you have made in leaving Ireland, your friends, and everything that is dearest to you in life, to come thousands of miles to benefit us—to promote our religious and secular education, which has much improved since the arrival of the other dear Sisters amongst us. Now, with such qualified auxiliaries we feel confident great things will be achieved in every respect by the inmates of All Saints Convent. For your sakes we regret that New Zealand does not possess the many attractions of the Emerald Isle, still we feel that the noble motive which brought you amongst us will make you think very lightly of the inconveniences to be met with in a young country. As the best way of showing our appreciation of your great kindness in coming amongst us, we promise to emulate in obedience and affection the best of those whom you have left behind, and, if possible, to make you forget that you have ever left your native land. Again welcoming you, dear Sisters, to your convent home,—we remain your respectful children of All Saints."

The enthusiastic reception accorded the new-comers by their future pupils highly pleased them. The fatigues of their long journey seem to have made but little impression on them. In coming to Greymouth they were only changing residences, for the occupants of the Grey Convent are before them but a few years from Ennis.

The Rev. Father Carew made the following reply on behalf of the Sister to the children's address:—"My dear children,—As the Sisters must be too tired after such a long journey, I beg to thank you on their account for the kind address of warm welcome which you have just read to them. And I wish to join my own welcome and that of the Catholic people of Greymouth with yours, to those dear ladies who have come so far to bless us by their presence amongst us. They have come a greater distance than from the extremes of the earth to be the angel guardians of your lives. I believe none ever came so far before for your express benefit. It is true that when you first came into existence God sent his angels to guard you, and with instructions not to leave you until they crown you at the termination of your lives. These ladies have come, not, indeed, from the home of the angels, but from the next place to it—the Island of Saints, on your account. And if they and their Sisters never came, you would run a very great risk of never receiving the angel's crown; for, in this country, without the Sisters you would be like lambs amongst wolves. They have also come to you at their own expense; and when we find ladies of the highest training and attainments, such as they, willing to come from the extremes of the earth to impart to you the highest education in religious and secular knowledge, and stipulating for no more remuneration than the mere necessities of life in exchange for the same, then we may truly say that the Lord has safely delivered you from the demon of secularism that threatened to devour you. Well may we be grateful to God for their safe arrival amongst us, and truly may we be thankful to Him for procuring such excellent teachers, who are willing to work so disinterestedly for you, dear children, for whom He laid down His life.

The children then received a holiday amidst acclamations, and were the bearers during the day of many gifts from their parents to the new comers.

## THE LOSS OF CHILDREN SUSTAINED BY THE CHURCH.

(From the San Francisco Monitor.)

A CORRESPONDENT in a neighbouring city asks us, if, in our reports of the progress of the Church, we are aware of the vast numbers that are falling away from the Catholic faith? This question has been asked and answered a hundred times before, both publicly and privately. Christians "fell away" from the practice of Christianity even during the time our Blessed Saviour dwelt upon earth, yet that disaster to individuals did not prevent St. Paul from telling the Romans, in his epistle written to them twenty-four years after our Lord's Ascension, that *their faith was spoken of in the whole world*. Catholics are human, just like other people; the Church is made up of saints and sinners—Catholics who are good, bad, or indifferent, but then it must be borne in mind that our Blessed Redeemer's mission on earth was to bring sinners to repentance, and such is the mission maintained by His Church ever since.

It is unreasonable to suppose that all Catholics born into the world and baptized into the Church will persevere in aiming at Christian perfection by a constant practice of their faith. Adam and Eve fell and were expelled from Paradise, yet they had not a single temptation to sin in their position, where a hundred exist for the nineteenth century Catholic. There are a thousand temptations thrown in the path of Catholic children now a days—even by Catholic parents themselves—that were entirely unknown to Catholics in former centuries.

The child of Catholic parents is sent to the corner grocery for five cents worth of beer, when it is scarcely the height of the counter across which it receives the pitcher filled with stuff pernicious to perseverance in religion—and here is where the innocent victim very often lays the corner-stone of an intemperate life that repudiates religion afterwards. The child is next sent to a public school—where "priestcraft" is spurned and "Popish" domination denounced—until the poor, helpless, and innocent victim forgets even the "Our Father" it learned in early youth from the priest of the parish. Then the child is placed at work in some factory where vile literature is read out of bad books and immoral illustrated papers, and where blasphemy is heard out of bad men's mouths, until, after a few months' training, the once Catholic child has only a knowledge of God through the blasphemous use of His Holy Name. He is now ripe to be "roped" into some secret society, or to become the habitué of some saloon, and then Sunday becomes a day for dice, drunkenness, and disorder. A "mixed marriage" may be subsequently contracted, and when the "Justice" has joined the couple, they live together just as long as it pleases their pleasure, and then they take up with some one other "affinity," just like their neighbours who are higher in the social scale—but no less guilty in the sight of God.

This is but an epitome of the fate that befalls thousands of the children of Catholic parents who deliberately place obstacles in the way of their offspring so that it is almost impossible for them to grow up Catholics. *Is the Church to blame for this? Was our Blessed Redeemer to blame for the defection of Judas? These questions must necessarily receive negative answers.*

The Catholic parent is the *power next to God* in directing the destiny of the Catholic child. Catholic churches, schools, priests, or Sisters' sodalities, are of no avail in preserving the faith in the hearts of those who are driven to the devil by means of bad fathers and bad mothers. The most repulsive object in the sight of God—as Cardinal Manning recently said—is a *bad Catholic*—and the man or woman who says that they are Catholics, but *not practical*, are the class that compose the modern Herods—and massacre the innocent children; God gave them for His kingdom.

Oh! what heavenly recompense and glory awaits those pious, virtuous, temperate and prudent Catholic parents who watch conscientiously over their children's welfare, and who bring them up to know God, to love Him and serve Him! High places in Heaven are reserved for such sowers of the seed of Catholic faith. But who can fathom the fate of those unfortunate Catholic parents who not only fall away from the faith themselves, but who also drag down their offspring into that deep pit of perdition into which they plunge their own poor souls? God's law spurned, God's Church ignored, God's graces repudiated, God's mercy refused! Oh! what ingratitude can equal that which adds to personal injury open insult to Almighty God! Yet the world is full of just such Catholic parents; we see them coming out of the "Black Maria" nearly every morning in the week; we see their children carried off in the police van to the House of Correction, the Industrial School, or the Magdalen Asylum, and we can only hope that some miraculous intervention of Heaven will stay the tide of crime that is desolating so many Catholic homes and damping so many Catholic souls.

The same causes lead to the same results in every city in Christendom. The current of criminal life on the part of Catholics runs precisely in the same direction in all parts of the world. It rises in the foothills of indifference, and after gathering strength from the poisonous rivers of the Seven Deadly Sins, it loses itself in the surging sea of perdition!

The Church cannot control those who cannot or will not control themselves, hence she is, in a measure helpless to save or succour the sinner who contumaciously perseveres in sin and refuses to come under "the sweet yoke of the Cross." Useless is the Mass to those who are too drunk or too dilatory to attend; unavailing are the Sacraments to those who are too deeply absorbed in the world's sin to receive them; ineffectual is the sermon to the serried soul of the Catholic Sunday pleasure-seeker whose church is the dance-room of some picnic-park, and whose prayer book is the *Police Gazette*. Abortive are the Sunday schools to Catholic parents who prefer their children to picnic in the public beer garden rather than pray to God in communion with their classmates. No Catholic prelate or priest has any power over such so-called Catholics; the Catholic Press is not patronised by them; Catholic charities are unaided by them; Catholic rites are repudiated, and Catholic Sacraments spurned by them—until the greatness of God's mercy casts a cloud of clemency.

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**TRANSCENDENTALISM** in Theology is said to be somewhat incomprehensible, but the supereminence of scenery in New Zealand over other parts of the Globe is now a noted fact.—Wheeler.

**THE** Mountains and Lakes of Britain of the South as depicted in the Illustrated New Zealand News of September

**ARE** unequalled by anything found in the Old or New World, *Vide* Illustrated News of September.

**PORTOBELLO**, Humboldt Ranges, and Lake Wanaka are some of the finely engraved views of this month's Illustrated New Zealand News.—R. T. Wheeler, Stafford Street.

**THE** Illustrated New Zealand News for September is now ready for transmission by the San Francisco Mail, Friday, 8th—Wheeler's Advertising Agency.

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Catholics will fall away, and converts will come into the Church as long as the world lasts, hence, to say that because Satan grabs a few go-as-you-please Catholics occasionally, therefore the Church is not progressing, is just as foolish as to say that the Church of God was not as complete when it had not even a hundred members, as it is to-day with its two hundred and fifty millions. The way to keep the faith is to pray for final perseverance. And those who have the priceless privilege of being practical in their faith should pray daily that God may not withdraw His grace from them, but that, out of the plenitude of His mercy, he may prove the Good Shepherd to the stray sheep, and leave the ninety-nine in the fold to go search for the one that is lost.

## THE FIRST STEP TOWARD HOME RULE.

(By Justin M'Carthy, M.P., in the New York Tribune.)

Two years ago you were kind enough to allow me an opportunity of addressing your readers and the American public generally on the subject of the political condition and prospects of the Irish people. Many things have happened in that short time; our Irish National movement has made much advance; its prospects have grown clearer. Like every movement made toward some particular and attainable end, it has had sometimes to change its momentary direction; to pass a little to this side or to that in order to avoid some obstacle or escape from some danger. Enough has happened in the interval between the writing of my letter to the *Tribune* two years ago and the present time to make it, as it seems to me, advisable that I should ask you to permit me to make a new statement of our Irish National case and claims, looking at them from a somewhat different point of view. I shall address myself chiefly to American readers. I shall not have much to tell which would be very new to my own countrymen in the United States; and I do not want to convert them to my Nationalist opinions, for the good reason that I believe they are already, or the vast majority of them at least, of just the same opinions on that subject.

In the letter which I have now begun I shall occupy myself altogether with the political objects and the present condition of the home rule movement. Perhaps I need hardly tell American readers that the object of the home rule movement is to obtain for Ireland such a system of National Government, self-government, as is enjoyed by every State in the American Union, by the Australian colonies and by the Dominion of Canada. We see that this principle of domestic self-government has thriven and prospered wherever it has been tried; that it has brought with it contentment and peace, that it has developed National energy and fostered the growth of a genuine manhood. We demand a trial of the experiment in Ireland. We had a few short years of a self-ruling Parliament there. It was a Parliament elected on a scandalously narrow basis; a Parliament which excluded from its composition all men who professed the faith of five-sixths of the Irish people. Yet because with all its faults it was a self-ruling Irish Parliament, it did by the confession of its bitterest enemies more to increase the National prosperity than had been done by the government of English statesmen for centuries. But why do I speak of this to American readers? You do not need to be told anything about the virtues of self-government.

It is not necessary here to discuss the precise form of arrangement by which Ireland and England are to come to terms for the establishment of a National Parliament in Dublin. We have been asked over and over again: "What is your plan?—why do you not produce some plan which the House of Commons may study?" Now we did in the earlier days of the movement produce plans in the House of Commons, and some of us have since that time given to such as would choose to read them our ideas on the subject of a home rule arrangement between England and Ireland. I have myself written many essays on the subject in the *Nineteenth Century* and in other influential periodicals. But the Irish National party has not lately troubled itself to offer any plan of the kind to the notice of Parliament. When Parliament is willing to affirm the principle that Ireland is entitled to self-government as well as Canada and New South Wales and Victoria and Queensland, then we shall be ready to help Parliament to come to a practical and satisfactory arrangement. It will not be difficult. We must first, however get the principle affirmed. Some English Ministers must fall and rise on the question of home rule for Ireland before we shall have come to the proper moment for discussing the details of plans. At present there is hardly an English newspaper which does not proclaim in tones more or less hysterical day after day that no English Minister or party must even listen to our arguments on the subject of home rule. Of course no states-

man talks this kind of nonsense. No responsible man has ever said anything of the kind in the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone, for example, is not only willing to listen to what we have to say on the subject, but even anxious to hear a great deal more said than we have lately been saying. I am sure I do not misrepresent the condition of Mr. Gladstone's mind on the subject when I say that he is willing to be convinced that home rule is a necessity for Ireland and that it would conduce to the peace and the prosperity of the two islands. In Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet are two Ministers who are to my certain knowledge in favour of the principle of home rule. If Mr. Gladstone were inclined even now at his advanced age to attempt the undertaking, he could have the principle of home rule affirmed by one other Midlothian campaign. But until the principle is affirmed it would be a mere waste of time for us to go on submitting plans to the English Parliament.

Meantime we have not been discussing home rule much in the way of set debate. We have not brought forward a regular motion on the subject in the House of Commons for the last three years. We had only one such motion since the present Parliament came together in the earlier part of 1880. Nor have we abstained from debating and dividing on the subject merely because we had other and more immediately pressing work to do; because we had coercion bills to fight and land measures to pass. We could easily have obtained a night or two nights, according to the old fashion, for what is called "a full-dress debate" on home rule. But it has seemed to us that the one great work for us to do, the one great argument for us to put forward, was the organization of the Irish people into a nation ready for self-government. This we are doing; this I may say we have done. Five-sixths of the Irish people now look forward to home rule with as confident an assurance of its coming as they have of the coming of Christmas. Every institution in Ireland which has any representative character whatever is permeated and pervaded with the principle of home rule. Town councils and all other municipal bodies are elected on the principle. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Mayors of the great provincial cities, are all Nationalists and home rulers. The elected members of Boards of Guardians—we have members of Boards of Guardians who are not elected, who are appointed or what we call *ex-officio* guardians—are of the same political principles. The National spirit has purified some of the Irish constituencies to an extent which ten years ago, five years ago, no one would have believed possible.

The influence of bribery and corruption is gone. The elections cost our Nationalist candidates nothing, or next to nothing. We do not need to go to any considerable expense even for advertising our addresses and our meetings. Every one who can do any work for the Nationalist candidate is ready and willing to give his time and trouble for nothing. We have taken possession of certain small boroughs in Ireland which a few years ago were regarded as hopelessly given over to corruption of one kind or another. Who would have thought a few years ago of seeing places like Ennis and Mallow and Athlone represented by Nationalist candidates, who not only did not pay any money to any of their constituents, but in some instances proclaimed the principle that the constituencies ought to pay the members; who not merely did not promise to get Government situations for constituents, but came forward with the declaration that they would never ask for any one a place or a favour from the English Government? Who would have thought a few years ago of seeing a Nationalist like Mr. Healy carry the election in Ulster Monaghan by more votes than the Whig and Tory put together produce? The making of the Nation is very conspicuous in Dublin. Dublin used to be called the capital of funkism. Its municipality used to grovel to the Viceroy and crawl up the back stairs of the Castle. Now it is Nationalist and independent; it has had three Lord Mayors in succession who are members of the Parnell party in the House of Commons. The very streets proclaim the change of feeling. That which used to be called Carlisle Bridge is now called O'Connell Bridge. In the finest public places, in the principal thoroughfares, the statues of Grattan and Burke and O'Connell, and Smith O'Brien, and Dr. Gray (father of Mr. E. D. Gray, Member for Carlow County), tell to the world the sentiments of the Irish metropolis. No man of Nationalist opinions ever goes near Dublin Castle. The mere form and ceremony of acquaintanceship between the City and the Castle dropped off five years ago while Mr. E. D. Gray, of whom I have just spoken, was Lord Mayor. It happened in this way: Mr. Gray, who is a man of firm character and clear Nationalist sentiment, but who is moderate in all his words and wise in his conduct, attended or presided over, I am not sure which, a Nationalist meeting. He was to entertain the Lord Lieutenant, then the Duke of Marlborough, at dinner at the Mansion House a day or two after. The Lord Lieutenant took umbrage at some expression of National sentiment at the meeting; something not said by Mr. Gray but by somebody else; and he would not attend the dinner at the Mansion House. Mr. Gray gave no dinner on that occasion; he presented the sum of money it would have cost to some public charity; and from that time to this the Castle and the City have lived apart. Some of your readers may have been in Venice or Verona in the old days when the Austrians occupied these cities. They may have seen how the Austrian Governor or commandant lived in utter and absolute isolation from all friendly intercourse with the people whom he was commissioned to keep down. In just such isolation from the Irish people does the Viceroy live in Dublin. He sees the officials of all kinds and some of the landlords and their party, and a daily dwindling number of the shopkeepers and tradesmen who believe it for their interest to seek the patronage of the Castle, and whose wives and daughters are pleased to be invited to the Castle balls. But to the people the Viceroy is the commandant of the garrison which England has established in the Irish metropolis; they avoid him; he avoids them. We used to think the City of Cork a somewhat Whiggish place at one time; now it renames its principal bridge and calls it "Parnell Bridge"; one of its two Parliamentary representatives is Mr. Deasy, a devoted young Parnellite and Nationalist, who owes his splendid victory at his election solely to his character and his political principles; and the other, I need hardly say, is Mr. Parnell himself.



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The Nation, then, is already in fact governing itself. The English Government can only at the worst obstruct the work a little. When the time comes for the formal change to be made and the governing of the Irish people, to be put into the hands of the Irish people, it will be made with the most perfect ease and quiet. We shall probably before that time have the whole Parliamentary representation of Ireland in our hands. The Irish Whig party, as it is called—the party which always prefers an English Liberal Government to any interest of the Irish people—that party is extinct. Of the Irish Whigs who deserted us after the last general election very few ever come to the House of Commons now. It is not worth their while to trouble themselves about attending the sittings of a chamber in which they have really nothing to do. The next general election will pass formal sentence on them, and relegate them to oblivion. The elections when they come, will return a few Tory landlords, the two Tory representatives of the University of Dublin, and the Nationalists whom Mr. Parnell leads. The Irish public, I should say, are now accustomed to see their practical business in Parliament done for them by the Parnellite party. There is, as American readers know, a vast amount of purely local business, or what might be called parochial business, done by the English Parliament. If a town wants a new scheme of gas lighting or railway or tramway, if it wants new waterworks or drainage, it has to send to Westminster and obtain an Act of Parliament to enable it to accomplish its purpose. The measure must be taken in hand and piloted by some friendly members of both houses. Every Irishman of business, whether Whig, Tory, or Nationalist, knows now that if he wants business of such a kind done in the House of Commons the men to apply to are the Parnellites. They are constant in attendance; they never neglect anything Irish; many of them are experienced and practical men of business themselves. This fact is noticed by all sections and parties in the House of Commons. "The Irish members," as they are commonly called—and they are very proud of the name—"can get anything done," is a saying one often hears. They stick to the work, whatever it be, that they have in hand; they are not to be put off, or pushed out of the way, or talked out of their purpose, or cajoled. That term, (by the way, of "Irish members" is one which Mr. Gladstone used to resent very warmly during the early days of the Parnellite party. "Why," he used to ask, "call these half dozen gentlemen the Irish members? Why call them Irish *par excellence*? They are only a handful." Mr. Gladstone has long since found out why these men, even when they were only half-a-dozen, were properly called *par excellence* "the Irish members." There was something instructive, something prophetic, in the manner in which the House of Commons recognized their position and proclaimed it by that name. They were "the Irish members"; they were the men who represented the sentiments, the claims, and the interests of the Irish people; they were the men who had Ireland behind them. Since the day when Mr. Gladstone used thus to protest every election in Ireland has confirmed their title to be called the Irish members. After the next general election there will be few Irish members of any party, set, colour or clique to dispute the title with them.

Such, then, is the condition, and such are the prospects of the movement for Irish Home Rule. We have not been talking much about Home Rule lately; we have been making it. Years and years ago Mr. John Stuart Mill declared, with that marvellous foresight which was an instinct in him, that the time would come when the only demand the Irish people would make to their English rulers in Ireland would be simply to take themselves off. The time has now very nearly come. Practically it has come. We are ready for the change; we only ask the Viceroy and the Chief Secretary and all the Castle authorities to take themselves off. The change will be a blessed one for Ireland and for England. The Irish people have shown that they can do all their municipal and parochial work for themselves. They have shown, too, that they can endure any strain and pressure of repressive law and still hold to their National purpose without one moment's thought of abandoning it. I should like to ask any American what possible case can be made out for the refusal of such a national demand to such a people.

In my next letter I should like to say something about Mr. Parnell's general policy at the present moment; his policy not merely as applying to the question of Home Rule. I shall then have something to say concerning the prospects of the approaching general election; on the recent legislation with regard to land; on Dublin Castle administration; and on the long prostration of the industrial energies of Ireland. For the present I am content if I have explained to the American people the reason why the cry for Home Rule has not been heard of late in the English Parliament.

My mother drove the paralysis and neuralgia out of her system with Hop Bitters."—Ed. *Oswego Sun*. See.

In 1800, for the first time, Irishmen were admitted into the British army without forfeiture of their creed or nationality. They eagerly accepted what was then styled "this boon." Not only did they wholly fill the regiments which bore titles associated with their native land, but the English and Scottish regiments held them in great number. Between 1807 and 1811, more than 400 Irish of the 1,000 which constituted a regiment were in the ranks of the Seventy-first Highlanders. In 1810, 443 of the Seventh Highlanders were Irish. In 1809, 666 of the Ninety-fourth Highlanders were Irish, and in the record of the Royal Scots, 464 are registered as Irish. Speaking in the House of Lords, fourteen years after Waterloo, the Duke of Wellington said: "It is mainly owing to Irish Catholics that we owe all our proud prominence as an empire and I owe the laurels with which you have been pleased to deck my brow."

Philadelphia, Aug. 4.—The troubles of the Union Baptist Colored Church culminated yesterday in a general fight while morning services were being held. The *Fraca* was opened by Brother Gardner, president of the Board of Trustees, who struck Deacon Craig a powerful blow in the face when he attempted to read the lesson. The entire congregation became involved in the row, and the police finally cleared the building.

## A VITAL QUESTION.

(From the Melbourne *Advocate*.)

AN article which we copy this week from the *Thames Advertiser* [already quoted by the *TABLET*] is worthy of the serious attention of Australian Catholics. In New Zealand the battle on the Education Question has been fought with more determination and perseverance than in any other colony. The policy laid down on high authority at the beginning of the contest has been pursued with unflinching spirit up to the present moment. Our co-religionists in the great southern dependency met with reverses and heavy discouragement. In several instances they have been deceived and betrayed by public men in whom they put their trust; there have been shameful desertions from their own ranks, and the secular Press has at times wrathfully misrepresented and abused them. But by none of these things have the New Zealand Catholics been discouraged or disconcerted. They have calmly kept on the even tenor of their way, adhering strictly to the policy to which they had pledged themselves. They have had a long fight, in which they never lowered a flag or retreated; but they have their reward in the admission made by the *Thames Advertiser*.

The policy pursued in New Zealand consists briefly in this—that friends are unanimously supported and enemies punished. The Education Question is set above every other in importance, and for the adoption of that principle there is a justification in their conviction that the best interests of the Colony depend less on the settlement of mere political questions than on the character of its people in a Christian sense. This is a broad view of the case that can be sustained on the very highest authority, and hence the objection that it is immoral on the part of a section of the community to subordinate the general to their particular interests goes for nothing. The argument is vicious and worthless, for the premises are false. Catholics, in seeking justice for themselves, aim at a change that would be beneficial to the whole community, and it is therefore, in their view of the case, of a far higher importance that that change should be effected than that any purely political measure whatsoever should be settled in a particular way. If the disruption or defeat of political parties result from their action, that is no fault of theirs, and they cannot help it without being untrue to their own convictions and much more indifferent to their own interests than any other denomination would be under similar circumstances. Indeed if any Protestant sect were treated with like injustice, its members would act with very much less forbearance than Catholics have done, and would be far from exhibiting that respect for constituted authority that has been a distinguishing characteristic of the Catholic agitation on the Education Question.

As it seems to us, Australian Catholics have much to learn from the well-sustained and well-defined action of their New Zealand brethren. They have advanced, and we have made no headway whatever. Their position is better than it was, ours worse, for the Protestant denominations are making encroachments on the system in their interest that would not have been possible at an earlier period. The Protestant Press is, for the most part, converted from naked secularism to creedless Christianity as the fitting thing for the State schools, and Catholics are as far as, or perhaps farther than ever from obtaining any redress of their grievance. This is the result of eleven years' mild expostulation on their part, for no account need be taken of a brief spasmodic effort that was made here in Victoria to carry on the agitation with more vigour. It was attended with small losses that concerned individuals and for that, and no better reason, it was discontinued, though never before nor ever since did Catholics succeed in making any decided impression on public opinion or on the ranks of their opponents. That sense of justice in a British community on which in some credulous quarters their denomination was counselled to rely has done nothing whatever for them. It is as insensible to their claims to-day as it was ten years ago, and if the policy of mild expostulation is to be continued, we may wait till Doomsday for a redress of our grievance. Civil or religious liberty has never yet been won by that meekness which neither gives nor takes offence. Catholic Emancipation was not thus gained, and, relatively to the times we live in, the grievances under which Catholics in Australasia suffer are as great an outrage upon justice as the penal laws were.

The article we have copied is likely to suggest several questions to thoughtful Catholics, and their reflections cannot but result in the conviction that on the Education Question the position of our body is not improved in any one of the Australian colonies. And are we to submit patiently for ever to the injustice we have been enduring for so many years? If not, what course should we take for our relief? As a consequence of our short-lived earnestness in defence we sustained some losses; but what battle is fought out of which either side comes without losses? Men fall in every great struggle for right or liberty, but that is no reason why the cause for which they fought should be abandoned. On the Education Question what advantage is it to Catholics that there are a few of them left in Parliament? What injury would it be to them that not one remained there? It would be much more to their advantage, as a body to earnestly pursue a well-defined and decisive defensive policy, as is done in New Zealand, than to have a larger representation in Parliament than they have been ever allowed. They have nothing to gain from timidity and indecision, and nothing to lose from sincerity and earnestness. Their best policy is to be true to their principles and just to themselves, and when they confine themselves to supporting their schools with scarce a murmur they only perform half their duty.

Camels from India are at present in good demand for Australia. Not long ago a number were shipped on board a steamer from Calcutta for South Australia, and about the same time a steamer with nearly a full cargo of these animals was despatched from Kurrachee. Now it is stated that another steamer has been chartered at that port for the conveyance of camels for Australia.

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 261 HIGH STREET,  
 CHRISTCHURCH.  
 Established 1877.

We are sending a strong 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.

**NATIONAL HOTEL,**  
 GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

MR. P. DALY (late of the Golden Age 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 few minutes' walk of the heart of the city, and offers every advantage to Visitors and Boarders.  
 Suites of Rooms for Private Families.  
 Billiard Room, and Bath Room.

**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, and Printers', Bookbinders', and Stationers' Materials Generally.

Branch Warehouse at  
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 VENETIAN BLINDS  
 At Moderate Prices  
**PATTERSON, BURK & CO.,**  
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**CLUB HOTEL,**  
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 EDWARD LEEN has much pleasure in informing his numerous Friends and the Public generally that he has taken the above Commodious Establishment, which he will conduct on the most approved style.  
 This Hostelry offers first-class accommodation for Travellers, Visitors, and the General Public, whose comfort and convenience will be studied with care and attention.  
 Passengers going by early trains can rely upon being called in time.  
 First-Class Billiard Table. All Liquors of the Best Quality.  
 Good Stabling attached.  
 EDWARD LEEN  
 Proprietor.

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

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**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

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**  
**JAMES HISLOP,**  
 ARCHITECT,  
 Has Removed to Eldon Chambers,  
 PRINCES STREET,  
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**J. FLEMING**  
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
 PRODUCE MERCHANT  
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 Cash buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoes &c. &c.

**SHAMROCK HOTEL,**  
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 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),  
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**PIANOFORTES FOR SALE OR HIRE.**  
 AMERICAN ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, FLUTES, FIFES, CORNETS, HORNS, CONCERTINAS, BANJOS, TAMBOURINES, &c., &c.  
 A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MUSIC, Comprising Classical Compositions, Drawing Room Pieces, Dances, Comic, and Sentimental Songs, Duets, Trios, Quartets, Operas, &c.  
 Oratorios, Psalmodes, Anthems, Services, Masses, Chants, Psalters, Hymns, &c.  
 Tutors, Exercises, and Solfeggios for the voice; Tutors and Exercises for the Piano; Tutors for the Violin, Violoncello, Flute, Guitar, &c.  
 Metzler's, Boosey's, and Chappell's Cheap Publications, including the Christy, Colonia Cabinet, and other Magazines.

Metronomes, Digitariums, Music Stools, Canterbury's, &c.  
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 Violin, Violoncello, Guitar, and Banjo Strings. Violin and Violoncello Bows, Pegs, Bridges, and other requisites,  
 AND EVERYTHING CONNECTED WITH THE MUSIC TRADE.  
 REPAIRS AND TUNING.

MESSRS. CHAS. BEGG AND CO.  
 21 PRINCES STREET,  
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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 these 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.

## NOTES FROM PARIS.

(From the *Nation*.)

WHETHER Chinese treachery or French ambition has been the cause of the present war it matters little now. The French flag is raised, and the time for blame or discussion is past. Frenchmen of all parties must unite and support it, for this is no single-handed struggle between two nations—it is one into which several European States will be drawn, and in which some of them may have to settle long-standing accounts between themselves. Last night nearly all the members of the Chinese Embassy left Paris for Berlin. Interviewers were left in the dark, and the only thing that has transpired is, that they (the Chinese) are determined to fight out to the bitter end. They say, "We shall follow the example of Russia in 1812, and leave, instead of snow-covered plains, deserts of sand and burnt villages between us and our enemies, in which disease will thin their ranks better than cannon and shot." They affirm that they have at headquarters English, German, and American officers who have been teaching them the art of war, and that they are apt scholars of late.

They attribute the rupture to M. Fournier's report, which was not duly signed and approved of in high quarters. They are aware of the great loss to the commerce of Europe such a war must become, and they are convinced that, openly or secretly, some of the nations injured by it will be on their side.

A discovery just made by two French officers, which simply consists in steering balloons through the air with far more precision than ships at sea, is either likely to put an end to war or make it far more terrible in the air than it ever was on sea or land.

M. Reynard and M. de Haye, for whom Gambetta obtained, with great difficulty, a grant of 200,000 frs. to carry on their works, have just gone in their balloon to a considerable distance, and steered it back without difficulty to the starting-place, realising what was for the last century considered as impossible. It requires no stretch of imagination to realise the change in the whole system of warfare that this new invention will make. In fact, all the ironclad ships, the torpedoes, monster cannon, mining in sieges, etc., will sink into insignificance beside what can annul their effects from the clouds.

It is said to think that what would be a blessing to humanity and the greatest conquest of man over the elements should be first employed in his destruction by nations calling themselves civilised and humane.

J. P. L.

## THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

(From the *Nation*.)

THE latest issue of the agricultural statistics compiled by the police for the Registrar-General does not differ in the essential lessons which it teaches from former compilations of the kind. It does not tell quite so dismal a tale of decay as the average return of the days of Lord Carlisle; but the decay of which it does speak would be quite enough of itself to delight the heart of that smirking advocate of the substitution on the soil of Ireland of beasts of the field for human beings.

The central fact in this return is the same as that disclosed by all previous returns dealing with the same subject. Every year for the last three decades we have been informed that more and more land has been going out of cultivation, and this year we are presented with the same ominous statement. This year the total extent of land under crops is less by 63,732 acres than it was last year, and decrease is noticeable in every province, and in every species of crop except cabbage, carrots, parsnips, vetches, and rape. The land under potatoes has decreased by 7525 acres—a striking proof in itself that the people are going out of the country, and that, therefore, the true source of the wealth of the country is being dried up. Against such facts and figures we have only to record a decrease in the amount of bog and waste land, and a trifling increase in the number of sheep and cattle, which is itself almost balanced by a decrease of 42,169 in the number of pigs.

We have no doubt that if the Castle orators had the opportunities of orating on the condition of the country which they too long enjoyed, they would find in this return, as they did in many a similar one, cause for congratulating the nation on its "progress." Figures, it is said, can be made to prove anything. But the truth cannot be hidden by any ingenious numerical manipulations or specious reasoning. Of a really progressive nation no figures like those are ever published. In no country which is prospering is land going out of cultivation, and are beasts taking the place of men and women; and by no possibility can Ireland be prosperous while it is the scene of those processes. And this decay is witnessed three years after the passing of the Land Act just as it was witnessed before that enactment! We imagine the Irish people will be more convinced than ever, in face of this circumstance, of the futility of all British legislation for Ireland which does not include the abolition of foreign rule.

If you would have appetite, flesh, color, strength, and vigor, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which will confer them upon them in rapid succession.

We (*Bombay Catholic Examiner*) translate the following from the Mauritius paper, *Annales De L'Union Catholique*:—"The English correspondent of the *Planters Gazette*—a Protestant and anti-clerical—reports that the Protestant missionaries are doing their utmost at Antananarivo to gather the fruit of the labours of the Jesuits. In order to attract to themselves the Hova converts to Catholicism, they have hit upon the idea of sporting long gowns (soutanes) and adopting Ritualistic practices in imitation of the ceremonies of Catholic worship. And they thus address the simple Malagasy; "You see that you do not change your religion in coming to us, English people. We dress just like the priests, and do all that they do." If this be correct, it is the newest practical illustration of the parable of the wolves in sheep's clothing."

## ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF ST. JOSEPH'S CATHEDRAL BUILDING FUND.

THE concert and comedy given in the Princess Theatre, Dunedin, on Monday evening, in aid of the Cathedral Building Fund, proved even more successful than we had anticipated. The house was thronged in every part by a most appreciative audience, and the performance was in every respect capital. To begin with the ladies, as it is becoming: the Misses Walker, Walsh and Carroll, who each sang a solo, were heard to great advantage. "My Ariel," given by Miss Walker, is a remarkably pretty song, and brought out very pleasingly the sweet tones of the singer's voice. Miss Walsh had acquired more confidence than on her former appearance, and there was no flaw in the brilliant manner in which she sang Ganz's "Dear Bird of Winter," a song requiring musical cultivation of no mean kind and much flexibility of voice. Miss Carroll sang with extreme sweetness and expression Watson's "The song for me." Messrs. J. P. Harris and H. Reid also sang solos, and each in a manner that received, as it deserved, the highest applause. A glee by St. Joseph's choir went very smoothly, and was also much admired. The instrumental music was a March played in gallant style by St. Patrick's Band, who continue to show the increasing effects of Mr. Wishart's instructions; a clarinet solo on Irish airs admirably played by Mr. W. H. Corrigan—and only to be played well by a master of the instrument; a fantasia, "Erin," by the Garrison Band, who attended in full uniform, and whose performance alone was declared by the audience to be worth coming to hear. The selection of Irish airs given was a very well-chosen one, and the manner in which the band interpreted it was beyond all praise. A double hornpipe by Mr. C. Bills and his pupil was very finely danced, and for grace and agility, and all that attends upon the "light fantastic toe," could not be surpassed: it brought down the house, as a matter of course, and had to be repeated in reply to a rapturous encore. "The big fat gal," the negro song and dance, by Mr. Wiggins, was also very much applauded—nothing, indeed, could be more clever in its way or more amusing, and in response to an encore the performer went through with a very lively dance on a pedestal, which excited the surprise of the on-lookers. At the conclusion of the concert the Bishop came out on the platform and spoke a few words in acknowledgment of the gratitude he felt to the performers who had given so pleasant an entertainment and the audience who supported it. He thanked the ladies and gentlemen who had sung, the members of the Garrison Band, who had done so much to honour the occasion and played so charmingly, the gentleman who so kindly acted as accompanist, the performers who had delighted the house by their hornpipe dancing, and the gentleman who had so amusingly acted the part of the negro girl. His Lordship added that the object of the Catholic community in building their cathedral was, first, the highest object of all, to which he need not now allude; then their own convenience; and lastly, they had also kept in view the consideration they owed the city, which had weighed duly with them in erecting a building that would be ornamental and creditable in every way, and in doing this he thought it could be seen already that they were sure of success. The second portion of the entertainment consisted of the comedy "A Rough Diamond," in which the professional ladies, Miss Heath and Miss Hettie Howarde, took the parts respectively of Margery and Lady Plato, and it is as high a compliment as we need pay to the gentleman amateurs to say that they did not under the circumstances, appear to disadvantage. Mr. D. T. Carroll's Sir William Evergreen was an excellent piece of acting, and the lesser parts of Lord Plato, Captain Blenheim, and Cousin Joe were capably sustained by the gentlemen who filled them, that is, respectively, Messrs. W. Corrigan, S. G. Popplewell, and Carolin. The play was carried through in admirable style, and caused great amusement. Mr. A. J. Towsey acted with his well-known ability as accompanist throughout the evening.—Messrs. C. Begg and Co. having kindly lent a very fine pianoforte for the occasion.

## INVERCARGILL CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE usual weekly meeting of the above society was held on Thursday evening, October 9. The attendance was very satisfactory. One candidate was balloted for and duly elected. The programme for the evening was then opened by Mr. D. Bradley, who showed a keen appreciation of the author's ideal in "Fontenoy," or "Charge of the Irish Brigade." He evinced also careful preparation and considerable histrionic ability, being followed by Mr. M. O'Brien, who engaged the sympathies of the audience with his rendition of "The Progress of Madness"; he came very near perfection in his rendering of it. The President then stated that he believed there were several gentlemen present who were anxious to have their heads read, and requested Mr. Lawrence if he would be kind enough to do so, to which he consented, and seemed to be thoroughly at home in executing his abilities as a phrenologist upon eight gentlemen who submitted themselves for examination, with a wish of ascertaining their bad qualities as well as their good ones, which the examiner in either case did not conceal, and at the conclusion his remarks were criticised individually by the persons examined, and with a few exceptions gave general satisfaction. The audience seemed to enjoy it much better than the persons whose characters were read, and were also very liberal in their applause. The programme for the next meeting was then considered. After several subjects were proposed, it was finally agreed to that the subject for debate be "Should capital punishment be abolished." After sides were chosen for the affirmative and negative, the meeting closed in due form.

Private letters from Abyssinia state that since Admiral Hewitt's Mission, King John, feeling assured of the friendship of a Protestant Power, has taken up a hostile attitude towards the French Catholic Mission. The mission houses at Akeour and four other places, have been sacked and the missionaries expelled.



**BOTANICAL GARDEN HOTEL,**  
NORTH-EAST VALLEY,

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THOMAS KIRK, Proprietor,

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

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

Town and Country Order promptly attended to

**AYER'S PILLS.**

A large proportion of the diseases which cause human suffering result from derangement of the stomach, bowels, and liver. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS act directly upon these organs, and are especially designed to cure the diseases caused by their derangement, including Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dysentery, and a host of other ailments, for all of which they are a safe, sure, prompt, and pleasant remedy. The extensive use of these PILLS by eminent physicians in regular practice, shows unmistakably the estimation in which they are held by the medical profession.

These PILLS are compounded of vegetable substances only, and are absolutely free from calomel or any other injurious ingredient.

A Sufferer from Headache writes:

"AYER'S PILLS are invaluable to me, and are my constant companion. I have been a severe sufferer from Headache, and your PILLS are the only thing I could look to for relief. One dose will quickly move my bowels and free my head from pain. They are the most effective and the easiest physio I have ever found. It is a pleasure to me to speak in their praise, and I always do so when occasion offers.

W. L. PAGE, of W. L. Page & Bro.,  
Franklin St., Richmond, Va., June 3, 1882.

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J. T. HAYES.

Mexia, Texas, June 17, 1882.

The Rev. FRANCIS B. HARLOWE, writing from Atlanta, Ga., says: "For some years past I have been subject to constipation, from which in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds, I suffered increasing inconvenience, until some months ago I began taking AYER'S PILLS. They have entirely corrected the evasive habit, and have vastly improved my general health."

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS correct irregularities of the bowels, stimulate the appetite and digestion, and by their prompt and thorough action give tone and vigor to the whole physical economy.

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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.

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Complete designs for Catholic Churches  
Furnished under special arrangements.

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**HOP BITTERS**  
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Medicine ever made.

They are compounded from

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"The Oldest, Best, most Renowned and Valuable Medicines in the World, and in addition, contain all the best and most effective curative properties of all other bitters, being the greatest Liver Regulator, BLOOD PURIFIER and life and health restoring agent on earth."

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"Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the purest and best Medicine ever made, and no person of family should be without it."

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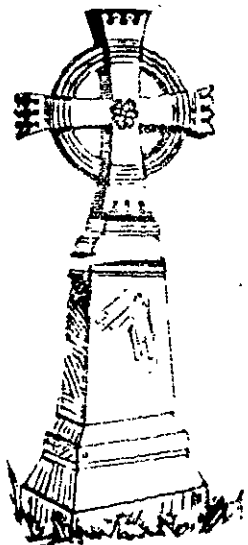
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